"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Unsettled, cooler to-day, showers at night or to-morrow; moderate winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXI...NO. 19,840. * * * NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 20, 1912.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark. | TWO CENTS.

JOHNSON CALLS OFF GAME WITH DETROIT

League President Rules Club Can't Play Until It Presents a Regular Team.

CALL IS ISSUED FOR OWNERS

Question of Punishment of Rebellious Tigers Is Deferred Until Navin Arrives for Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—There will be no baseball game at Shibe Park to-morrow. The Detroit Club will not play another game in this or any other city until it is represented by its regular players.

This edict was promulgated by Byron Bancroft Johnson, President of the American League, to-night after a conference which lasted practically from 3 in the afternoon to 10 o'clock to-night.

President Shibe and Manager Mack of the Athletics were the only persons in conference with Mr. Johnson. These three waited all the afternoon and evening for the arrival of Frank Navin, President of the Detroit Club, who was expected to reach this city from Detroit about 6 o'clock.

In discussing the status of the striking Detroit players and the big league baseball situation which their refusal to play had produced, Mr. Johnson said:

"The failure of the Detroit players to participate in the game with the Athletics on Saturday at Shibe Park, out of sympathy for Ty Cobb, who had been indefinitely suspended for assaulting a spectator at a game in New York, has assumed proportions which far overshadow the mere suspension of the Tiger star.

"Every one of the striking players automatically has suspended himself and made himself ineligible to compete in a game under organized baseball control until he is reinstated by the National Commission. By refusing to play a scheduled game all these players have violated a clause in their contract which makes them liable to fine not only by the Detroit Club but also by the National Commission."

"The Detroit club will not appear on the field again until I am assured that it has a set of good players who can compete with other teams of the league. There will be no more farces in the American League.

"I have no statement to make as to the possible punishment of the strikers until Mr. Navin arrives. He is the owner and President of the club, and as such it is due him to have the privilege of conversing with Manager Jennings and such players as he sees fit."

Mr. Johnson was asked if Jennings would continue as the manager.

"I have had a very enjoyable two hours' talk with 'Hughey,'" was the response. "We discussed the matter fully, but took no action nor discussed any procedure. We are waiting for Mr. Navin, and his presence is essential before anything is done."

Must Have Good Players.

The league President was asked if the striking players would go to Washington for the game scheduled at the capital for Tuesday.

"I do not care where they go or what they do," he said. "As I said before, the club will not appear on the diamond again until it has good players, and not rank amateurs."

"Does this mean Delehanty, Crawford, and the regular Tiger players will be eliminated?" he was questioned.

"Not at all," he answered, "but a solution of the matter must first be reached before they are allowed to represent the Detroit franchise."

In answering the query if the seven other teams of the league would be raided, Mr. Johnson replied that he hoped the various clubs would be able to "hold their own men."

"As we take up the case," he continued, "we will forget the Cobb suspension for a time."

"The Detroit players are under suspension, and their standing must first be thrashed out with Mr. Navin. Then their status will reach me, and I, as a member of the National Commission, will have to say whether they will continue to play ball in the American League.

"I appreciate the action of President Shibe and Manager Mack of the Athletics in postponing to-morrow's game. It will be played later in the season, possibly on Detroit's second visit to Philadelphia.

"If the strike is not settled definitely by Tuesday, it is probable that the officials of the Washington Club will agree to a postponement."

Mr. Johnson said that he had talked with Mr. Navin over the long distance telephone Saturday afternoon. The Detroit President was at his home, while Mr. Johnson was in Cincinnati, attending the dedication ceremonies of the new park of the Cincinnati National League Club.

"I understood that Mr. Navin intended to take a 3:04 express that afternoon for this city," he said. "He was expected to reach here around 6 o'clock. I have communicated with Detroit this evening and have learned that Mr. Navin postponed his trip because of a message received from Shibe Park. I think he was ill-advised. I am sorry that he is not here now, for the affair should be settled as quickly as possible."

Mr. Johnson to-night issued a call for a meeting of the American League Presidents in this city on Tuesday. He said the call was issued for the purpose of devising means of "securing players to take the places of the men who have broken their contracts with the Detroit Club."

The striking players declared that they were glad to learn of the proposed meeting of the Presidents of the League. It showed, they said, that their strike is something of greater import than a petty grievance.

They say that they have received telegrams from members of every team in the American League supporting their stand, and one of the players announced in conference that George Stovall of the St. Louis team, now in Washington, and Olson, shortstop of the Cleveland Club, in New York to-night represented their respective teams in to-day's secret conference when a players' protective association was discussed.

Connie Mack Shows Anger.

Manager Mack is bitter over the action of the Detroit players in disappointing the patrons of his club.

"It looks to me like a clear case of quitting on the part of the Detroit players," he said to-day. "You can bet they would never have thought of striking if they were in the lead or any way near it. They are simply disgusted because they are out of the race, and now they are in a humor to do anything. They are injuring their business when they try to run the executive end of the game as well as the playing end."

"Say the teams were reversed and that it was the Athletic Club which occupied the same position as Detroit, and the Athletics went out on strike. Then I would call my team together and tell them that they were the rankest quitters in the country. With five minutes more of conversation with the players, if I couldn't break the strike I would resign as manager."

Continued on Page 2.

PERKINS CHALLENGES HILLES

To Tell of Alleged Favors Asked of the Harvester Trust.

In reply to the statement made public on Saturday by Charles D. Hilles, Secretary to President Taft, reiterating the charge that Col. Roosevelt, while President, had aided the Harvester Trust by strangling the civil and criminal proceedings about to be instituted by Attorney General Bonaparte against that corporation, George W. Perkins issued a challenge yesterday to Mr. Hilles to reveal the entire story of the Government's investigation of the company.

Mr. Perkins declared that the story of the Federal suit against the Harvester Company was being distorted by President Taft's campaign managers, and he also implied that Mr. Hilles, on behalf of the President, had asked improper political favors from the trust.

"I have read Mr. Hilles's version of the Harvester matter, and fail to find anything in it that in the remotest degree answers my letter of April 29 to Chairman McKinley," Mr. Perkins declared. "If Mr. Taft and his managers had at any time meant to be fair and square and frank with the public in this matter, they would have complied with the Senate's request and published in full all that has taken place in regard to the Harvester Company in the Taft Administration, especially in the last twelve or eighteen months.

"The public is being deluged with the Taft version of how Mr. Roosevelt held up Mr. Bonaparte's suit against the Harvester Company, and why, but great care is being taken to keep from the public all knowledge as to whether or not Mr. Taft held up Mr. Wickersham's suit against the Harvester Company and why.

"Full publicity regarding the whole affair would enable the public to form its own judgment and reach its own conclusion. It would also show what Mr. Hilles regards as proper favors for a private secretary to a President seeking renomination to ask from the officers of a corporation threatened with prosecution by the self-same President."

Mr. Perkins was asked whether by his allusion to Mr. Hilles he desired to convey the impression that the President's secretary had sought his political support, or that of any other officer or Director of the Harvester Company, but he declined absolutely to add anything to what he had already said.

"Mr. Hilles will know to what I refer," he remarked, "and that is sufficient. I do not care to go into particulars or to say anything further at the present time."

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, May 19.—Secretary Hilles, who is here with President Taft, said to-night that he did not care to make any reply at this time to Mr. Perkins's statements in connection with the prosecution of the Harvester Trust.

TAFT TO ENGINEERS' AID.

Asks Railroads to Employ Men Idle Through Mexican Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—By direction of President Taft, the Department of State mailed letters to-day to the heads of 150 railroads in the United States in an attempt to obtain employment for the American locomotive engineers and conductors who were thrown out of employment as a result of the strike on the National Railways of Mexico.

Through its diplomatic and consular officers in Mexico and various Government agents on the border, the department has gotten in touch with about eighty locomotive engineers and eighty-three railway conductors formerly in the employ of the Mexican National Railways who are now in the border towns of Texas and idle. The American Consuls in Mexico are continuing their efforts to locate others. It is believed, however, that all the striking railway men have by this time returned to the United States.

If openings can be found for these men arrangements have been made for the railroads to reach them through C. E. Webb, in charge of the Order of Locomotive Engineers at San Antonio, Texas, and D. F. Anderson, in charge of the Order of Railway Trainmen at Laredo, Texas. The department has been in close touch with the railway situation in Mexico since differences have appeared between the American railway employes and their employers. During the negotiations for the settlement of these differences Ambassador Wilson at Mexico City was instructed by the department, under the direction of the President, to make every effort within his means to effect a reconciliation. The Mexican Government is directly interested in the operation of these lines, and Ambassador Wilson carried the case of the American employes both to the management of the road and to Government officials, placing it before President Madero himself. Though he succeeded in prolonging these negotiations and in securing for the men further hearings, he was not successful in reaching an amicable settlement.

After the final decision of the American employes to strike President Taft directed the Department of State to have its officers ascertain the whereabouts of any of them out of employment and to assist them to reach the United States and find employment there.

SAVED FROM NIAGARA FALLS.

Rescuers Form Human Chain and Drag Man from River.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, May 19.—A man who gave his name as H. J. Smith and later as H. J. Lutz of Buffalo was saved from being swept over the American Falls this morning. To-night he is in the Niagara Falls Police Station sleeping off the effects of the celebration he indulged in following his escape from death.

That the man is alive at all is due to Aran Kavorkien, a twenty-year-old resident of Niagara Falls, who waded into the strong current above the falls, speared the clothing of the victim with a pike pole, and, steadied by a human chain formed from shore, dragged the almost lifeless man to safety.

According to the story told the falls police by the rescued man—before he went out to celebrate—he was walking along the edge of the river about 350 feet above the falls when he fell into the water. Kavorkien heard his cry for help, ran to one of the many stations where life preservers and other rescue appliances are kept, grabbed a pike pole, and waded into the river. Park employes and others nearby also waded into the river, interlocking their arms and being held steady by a rope from shore.

This chain extended to within a hundred feet of the falls close in shore, and as the helpless victim of the current neared Kavorkien he reached out the pike pole and caught the man on the hook.

After being dried at the police station Mr. Smith-Lutz went out to get something to take the chill off his stomach. He was very energetic, and a few hours later the police had to rescue him again, but this time not on a pike pole.

The rescue to-day is the second on record where a rescuer has dared to walk into the river. Several years ago Police Sergt. Batts and Fireman Tom Conroy of Niagara Falls accomplished a similar feat. Each received $1,000 and a Carnegie medal.

PICKED UP WRECK SURVIVORS

The Kronprinzessin Cecilie Reports Rescue to Cherbourg.

CHERBOURG, May 19.—A wireless message has been receive dfrom the steamer Kronprinzessin Cecilia announcing that she will be late in arriving here.

The steamer has been considerably delayed by stopping to pick up survivors of a wrecked ship, the name of which is not yet known.

KILLED AT CONEY RIDING THE 'DONKEY'

Youth Tries to Win Management's $5 by Staying on Balky Toy and Is Thrown.

CROWD HEARS LAST RITES

Girl Companion Hurries with Injured Man to Hospital, but He Had Died on the Way.

The Wooden Donkey drew a crowd in Steeplechase Park at Coney Island last night. Men and women tried to keep a seat on its back for five minutes and thereby win the $5 which the management offered as a prize for such a feat, but each one was thrown from the slippery perch on the donkey's back, which revolves 'round and 'round like a barrel.

"I dare you to try it," suggested Edward Heath of 615 East Third Street, Flatbush, to Miss Catherine Callaghan of 142 North Elliott Place, Brooklyn, who had dined at Brighton Beach and wandered over to Coney Island afterward. But the girl refused the dare, and Heath exclaimed:

"I'll win tnat $5. Just hold my watch and change."

He gave the girl the contents of his pockets, so that if he were thrown he might not lose his valuables, and then the laughing crowd made way for the new champion.

Heath climbed on the animal's back and clutched its neck. The back revolved round and round, but Heath kept his grip on the neck, shouting that he was going to win. The spectators laughed and shouted at the young man's antics to keep his place, and Miss Callaghan and Heath joined in the laughter.

A minute passed, and then another. Finally the third minute and part of the fourth expired. It began to look as though Heath would win the $5, when he began to slip. He strained and struggled, jerking his body about in an effort to get back on the donkey, but presently his hands lost their hold on the donkey's neck and he pitched off on the floor.

Unlike others who had fallen, Heath did not spring up, laughing somewhat shamefacedly and brushing off his clothes. Instead, he uttered a moan and lay quite still. The crowd drew back, but Miss Callaghan stepped forward and dropped to the floor beside Heath.

"What is the matter, Edward?" she asked.

But Heath did not reply and the girl looked up at the crowd, crying:

"Oh, he is hurt! Some one get a doctor and a priest."

By this time the management of the park had learned of the accident and some one was sent to the Catholic Church of Our Lady of Solace, returning presently with Father Canavan.

The priest hurried through the throng to the young man's side and knelt beside him. Miss Callaghan held Heath's head in her lap. As the priest began to speak those who had not hurried from the park when they learned of the accident bared their heads. Many women knelt while Father Canavan prayed and when the priest had concluded the park management had Heath carried to an automobile and started at full speed for the Coney Island Hospital.

Miss Callaghan, who had kept up her courage through the ordeal, rode with Heath, supporting him in the car. At the hospital orderlies carried the young man inside and a doctor bent over him. One look and the surgeon went to Miss Callaghan to break to her as gently as he could the news that Heath had died of a fractured skull and probably had been dead before he was taken from the park.

Then the girl broke down. She was revived and finally consented to accompany a policeman to the Coney Island station, where she told of the accident. After that she was escorted to her home.

Heath was 24 years old and was employed in a mercantile house in Manhattan.

CONEY CROWD SEES RESCUE.

A Man Dives from Car's Step Into Creek to Save Boy.

Paul Arndt, 18 years old, alighted at the wrong place from a car bound for Coney Island yesterday afternoon and started to walk along the tracks toward the beach, where a mid-Summer crowd, in point of numbers, had gathered.

The lad was crossing the trolley trestle over Coney Island Creek when a Union Street car, leaving the island, rolled upon the trestle from the other side. Arndt tried to step aside, but was hit and knocked off the trestle into the creek.

Women on the car screamed and Motorman Kelly jammed on his brakes. Before the car came to a halt, however, Frederick Morand of 41 Euclid Avenue, East New York, jumped from his seat and from the running board of the car dived into the creek.

The other passengers crowded to the edge of the car and watched as Morand, striking the water well, rose and swam toward young Arndt. The boy had risen after his fall, but sank again before Morand reached him. When he came to the surface, however, Morand was close beside him and grabbed the boy.

He swam with him to the shore, where Dr. Graboff was called from Coney Island Hospital. He found that the boy's right leg was broken, and he hurried him to the hospital. Morand, except for his wetting, was uninjured by his leap into the water. Arndt lives at 445 Washington Street.

The crowd at the island which young Arndt was seeking to join was as large as usually visits the island in midsummer. It was warm, and all the resorts on the island except Luna Park were open. The gates of the park were opened also, though none of the amusement devices was in operation. Crowds flocked through the big inclosure, however, viewing the spectacles which are to be opened for the season next Sunday.

Fifty extra policemen were detailed to the island, but they had no trouble with the crowds, not an arrest for intoxication or disorderly conduct being made throughout the day.

Thomas Comfort of 207 Grand Street stuck his leg out from one of the cars on the Giant Racer in Surf Avenue, at West Tenth Street, and had his left leg broken. He was carried to the Emergency Hospital, where Dr. Sutphen set his leg. Friends carried him home.

Ralph Nero of 2,815 West Fourteenth Street, Coney Island, found the body of a man floating off the Atlantic Yacht Club at Sea Gate early yesterday morning. He hauled it ashore, and it was removed to the Morgue later. The man was not identified. The body was clothed in poor material and was tattooed all over. It had been in the water about two weeks.

Latest Shipping News.

ARRIVED—SS Rochambeau, Havre, May 11. SS Machionesi, Port Maria, May 13. SS Cincinnati, Hamburg, May 9. SS Martha Washington, Patras, May 8.

REPORTED BY WIRELESS, (MARCONI) May 19.—SS Kroonland, Antwerp to New York, (Red Star Line), was 382 miles East of Sandy Hook at 7 A. M., due 20th. 4 P. M.

GETTING BACK TO EARTH

A practical and valuable interview with Roger W. Babson, the statistician, on business conditions will be one of the strong features of

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

EPISCOPAL STUDENTS TURN TO CATHOLICISM

Three Quit General Theological Seminary to Prepare for Roman Priesthood.

NO SCHISM IN THE SCHOOL

Dean Denslow Explains That the Three Merely Had a Personal Leaning Toward Romanism.

Determined to leave the Protestant Episcopal Church for the Roman Catholic, three students withdrew last week from the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Chelsea Square. They are Graham Reynolds of Southern California, a first year man; Raymond Lawrence of Skaneateles, N. Y., a second year man, and Charles Danford of this city, a second year man.

Early last week rumors that they had decided to take this step reached Prof. Denslow of the chair of pastoral theology, who is acting Dean in the absence of Dean W. L. Robbins. He sent for them. Lawrence already had left the seminary, but the other two talked with Prof. Denslow. They told him they had decided to join the Roman Catholic Church, and after their conversation with the professor they left the school.

Prof. Denslow said last night he understood the three men had asked the Paulist Fathers to receive them into the Roman Catholic Church at Fifty-ninth Street and Ninth Avenue, but that they have not yet been admitted into that communion. Their intention, it is stated, is to study for the Catholic priesthood next Fall in the Dunwoodie Catholic Seminary. Prof. Denslow said that he understood they had been advised by Roman Catholics whom they had consulted to enter Seton Hall at Orange, N. J. The latter place is preferred, it is said, for the reason that it is outside of New York City, and would not give color to statements that the Roman Catholic Church has entered upon a campaign for making converts of Protestant theological students. Prof. Denslow made the following statement:

"These three men were unsettled in their beliefs and inclined toward the Roman Catholic Church when they came here. After entering this school they continued their reading along this line and finally made up their minds.

"While we consider their action an unwise one, they unquestionably acted upon conviction and there is not the slightest reflection on their personal characters. The report that they tried to induce others to leave with them is not true, so far as I am informed.

"The report that there is a Roman party and an anti-Roman party, and that a controversy is raging in this school is false. While it is intended that every range of permissible opinion shall be represented in this school, and the divergence on some points is wide, there is no breach on the question of Roman Catholicism.

"The three men who left this school were in the habit of attending Roman Catholic services, but I am convinced that they arrived at their decision as a result of their own study and independent of any outside influence. The three men were friends and acted together in this, but they were not members of a party, and their act is not representative of a movement."

MINERS SIGN TERMS TO-DAY.

Merchants in Anthracite Region Will Now Order Fall Stocks.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., May 19.—Arrangements were made to-day by officials of the mine workers' union, led by National President White, to meet the coal operators' committee in Philadelphia tomorrow afternoon and sign the agreement adopted by the convention yesterday, and which will remain in force for the next four years. Telegraphic communication with President Baer of the Philadelphia & Reading, chairman of the operators' committee, resulted in Mr. Baer stating that he would try to have the other members of his committee in his office at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Local unions held meetings to-day to spread the orders of President White for the resumption of work. Most of these unions complimented the delegates upon their decision. Business men are delighted with the settlement, and will now order stocks for the Summer and Fall trade. In most of the churches the pastors commended the action of the mine workers.

Dealers were relieved yesterday on learning that the anthracite trouble was settled. The only doubtful point is Summer discounts for domestic anthracite. Normally, there would have been a discount of 50 cents a ton in the price, beginning April 1, the discount decreasing by 10 cents a ton until September, when the Winter prices would be again in force. On June 1 there would have been a discount of 30 cents a ton, but it is uncertain whether there will be a discount this year.

M. F. Burns said that as the miners obtained an increase of a little over 5 per cent. under the agreement, any discount this year was unlikely. He thought it would be at least ten days before coal would be coming into market in quantities to fill the demands, as there were many large orders that were only partly filled and dealers had been delivering coal in small quantities, pending the settlement.

"SNAKE CAR" FOR BOSTON.

Problem of Crooked Street Transportation Believed to be Solved.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 19.—The "snake" car, a jointed coach, which it is hoped will be able to wind its way through the famous crooked, sharp turning streets of the downtown section, is being experimented with by the Boston Elevated Company in Roxbury. No passengers have been carried upon it, but if it proves as successful in the city proper as it is in Roxbury it will be introduced upon the regular through city lines, enabling the company to run a fifty foot car where the regular large semi-convertible, prepayment cars cannot travel.

This new car is provided with a joint in the middle and a flexible platform covered with a hood. The car when on a straightaway track appears as one unbroken length. Centre doors are provided and the passengers will enter and leave at that point. Two trolleys adorn the roof. The real Bostonian name for the affair is "the articulated car."

RICH MAN A SUICIDE AS BETROTHAL ENDS

H. S. Von Armanthal, Dead in Chicago Hotel, Had Been Engaged to Mrs. Rosenblatt.

SPLIT DUE TO HIS DRINKING

Landowner, Allied to German Nobility, Leaves Note Deploring His Failure to Reform.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 19.—Henry Spruch Von Armanthal, a wealthy Western landowner and a scion of the German nobility, was found dead in his room in the Palmer House this morning. Death resulted from two bullet wounds in the right temple. A chambermaid found the body, fully clothed, on a half dozen towels, which he had carefully spread upon the floor. Clutched in his right hand was the weapon with which he had killed himself, while in his left was held the photograph of his sweetheart, Mrs. Frances Rosenblatt, a niece of the widow of the meat packer, Nelson Morris. A note left by the suicide read:

I have several times contemplated destroying myself within the last two years, and drink is the cause of all. In a moment of despondency I take my own life. I love the finest woman in the world a man could ever wish for, yet, while I know she loves me dearly, she left me in disgust several days ago. The facts are that I am myself disgusted with myself—therefore the end.

I send my latest will to my lawyers in Seattle to-day directing them that my older brother shall own or dispose of all my real property in the States of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho for his own personal benefit, with the exception of some property which I have specially mentioned to be made over to a poor working boy of this city who has done me within the last few days a great service.

My lawyer at Seattle, to whom I shall wire at the last moment, shall attend to all proper matters. Further I want my body held at an undertaking establishment for at least four days until his arrival and he may select a burying place. No ceremonies, strictly private.

The elder brother he mentions is Baron Sanbach von Armenthal of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany. Known familiarly as "Henry Spruch," he was last seen alive by hotel attaches at about 8:30 o'clock on Saturday night.

A little more than a year ago Von Armenthal, then a widower, about 45 years of age, met Mrs. Rosenblatt at Los Angeles and accompanied her to Chicago, her brother, Henry Levi, traveling with them. Von Armenthal has remained here since, entertaining lavishly and devoting much of his time to winning the lady of his fancy. While his income has been placed at $1,000 per month, his expenditures are said to have been larger. His costly habits grew, however, and finally resulted in a quarrel between him and Mrs. Rosenblatt, in which she refused to wed him until he had demonstrated that he could leave liquor alone. His failure to settle $50,000 upon her, in accordance with a prenuptial arrangement, is said to have also figured in the disagreement, which occurred a day or so ago.

On Friday night Von Armenthal went to the home of Attorney Walter D. Jones, where he met Mrs. Rosenblatt by appointment and spent the evening in a vain effort to effect a reconciliation. The greater portion of Saturday was spent by Von Armenthal in his room at the hotel, writing farewell letters to relatives and friends. Frequent telephone calls for him were unavailing.

According to Attorney Jones, Von Armenthal was arrested ten days ago, owing to his inability to pay a taxicab bill which he had incurred in a "joy ride," in the course of which he lost his money, amounting to $100. After spending a few hours in a cell he was released on bail.

Although Von Armenthal was reticent concerning his affairs, he is credited here with having enjoyed an income of about $12,000, his apple orchards in the Wenatchee Valley, Washington, alone producing more than $9,000 per year. He is reputed to have spent almost $10,000 in the four months he has been in this city for taxicab hire and hotel and restaurant bills.

Soon after Von Armenthal's suicide became known a woman called at the Palmer House and demanded access to the room he had occupied, claiming papers and other articles of value. Subsequently it was learned that Mrs. Rosenblatt, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Jeannette Eachus, and by Attorney Jones and his wife, had visited the hotel, but an emphatic denial was made on behalf of Mrs. Rosenblatt by Attorney Jones that she had represented herself to be the widow of the suicide.

The fact that Von Armenthal held in his lifeless hand a picture of his former fiancée is supposed to have influenced her in a desire to get access to the room so as to regain possession of it. It was taken in charge by the detectives, however, and will be held with other papers and trinkets of a personal nature until an investigation has been made by the Coroner.

Mrs. Rosenblatt for a number of years resided in New York, where her late husband, Benjamin Rosenblatt, was a wealthy leather manufacturer.

Attorney Jones said that Von Armenthal and Mrs. Rosenblatt became engaged shortly after their first meeting in Los Angeles.

"Chaperoned by relatives," said Mr. Jones, "Mrs. Rosenblatt traveled through various parts of the West with Von Armenthal. The wedding date was set for last June, and Von Armenthal had arranged to present Mrs. Rosenblatt with $50,000 as a wedding gift. Then came trouble because of Von Armenthal's drinking and the match was broken.

"Later there was a partial reconciliation and Von Armenthal accompanied Mrs. Rosenblatt on a trip to Atlanta, Ga., to visit her son there. This was the last trip he made with her. He returned from Atlanta about three weeks ago, and from that time until his death drank heavily. It was reported that he and Mrs. Rosenblatt had broken again.

"Von Armenthal and Mrs. Rosenblatt met at my residence last Tuesday night, and my wife and I attempted to effect a reconciliation, but without result. Von Armenthal then told Mrs. Rosenblatt that he would kill himself."

Although she is believed to be in Chicago, Mrs. Rosenblatt could not be found to-night. Her sister, Mrs. Jeannette Eachus, said that Mrs. Rosenblatt had declared that the marriage with Von Armenthal was impossible unless he stopped drinking and that the engagement had been broken solely for that reason.

MAKES HER GIVE UP GEMS.

Pittsburgh Burglar Terrifies Mrs. Gilmore into Surrendering Them.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, May 19.—A masked burglar broke into the home of Guy Gilmore, a wealthy coke operator at Uniontown, last night and compelled Mrs. Gilmore to show him where she kept $2,000 worth of jewelry, which he took away with him.

Mrs. Gilmore was alone in the house when the man came through a window. He carried a revolver and threatened to kill her should she make an outcry. Mrs. Gilmore was terrified and at the thief's command surrendered her jewels. He compelled her to walk through the house with him, covering her with his revolver while he ransacked the place.

When he left Mrs. Gilmore raised a window and screamed. Neighbors organized a posse, but found no trace of the burglar.

If you want a tonic, try Angostura Bitters—nothing better.—Adv.

TO PAY CARUSO OVER $3,000.

Four-Year American Contract Signed, Says the Singer in Paris.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, May 19.—Signor Caruso, who is now in Paris, told an interviewer that he had signed a four-year contract to sing in America.

"Hitherto," he says, "I have been content with $3,000 a night with a guaranteed minimum of 40 performances in five months, but now I am to receive more."

Caruso was asked whether he intended to appear in the Wagnerian tetralogy.

"Later, much later," he replied, "when my voice is aged, I shall be able to shout as loud as I like. Then I shall be able to put in my repertoire 'Tristan,' 'Die Meistersinger,' and 'Siegfried.' 'La Favorita' and 'Il Trovatore' require a young, fresh, pure voice. Those rich metallic voices are disappearing. Alas, the eminent physiologists have proved that the race is degenerating."

Mr. Caruso's salary, although never officially announced, has been generally believed to be $2,500 a performance.

$1,000,000 HOUSTON FIRE.

Business Section Swept in Sunday Blaze—No Loss of Life.

HOUSTON, Texas, May 19.—Fire in Houston's upper business district, starting at 4 o'clock this morning, had at 7 o'clock to-night caused a loss approximating $1,000,000.

No lives were lost.

KILLED BY FIRST PARACHUTE.

Novice Fell 1,000 Feet. Unable to Open the Safety Device.

NAHANT, Mass., May 19.—James Barr, Jr., a Lynn novice aged 20 years, was killed to-day in attempting a parachute drop from a balloon when at a height of 1,000 feet. He was unable to make the parachute open, although he clutched frantically at the tangled cloth and strings during his rapid descent.

Young Barr landed on his head in shallow water near Willow Beach and died instantly. Two thousand persons saw the accident, among them two sisters of the young man.

SUBWAY ROWDIES JAILED.

Kept Train in an Uproar from Fourteenth to Seventy-second St.

After characterizing their conduct in a Subway train as scandalous and telling them he was going to make examples of them, so that other youths inclined to be rowdies could take warning, Magistrate Krotel in the Men's Night Court last night sent eleven youths, whose ages ranged from 16 to 18 years, to the Workhouse for ten days.

The young men, according to Detective Cormack of the Strong Arm Squad, had been shouting and carousing in an uptown Subway train all the way from Fourteenth Street to Seventy-second Street, where they were arrested.

CLAIMANT'S BRAIN TESTED.

Supposed George Kimmell Satisfies Alienists He Is Telling Truth.

CHICAGO, May 19.—Dr. George W. Michell of Peoria, former Chief of Staff at the Illinois General Insane Asylum, South Bartonville, with Dr. Loren Wilder, yesterday resorted to mental tests to determine the identity of the patient who declares he is George A. Kimmell.

Kimmell was asked to spell seventy-five words, which he did successfully, misspelling but one, "separate." He smilingly explained that that word was always a stumbling block. He was tested in translation of English into Latin and Latin into English.

The test convinced Dr. Michell that Kimmell was telling the truth, and that the operation on the man's skull was a success.

REPORTS NEW CUBAN RISING.

Havana Newspaper Says a Negro Conspiracy Has Been Discovered.

HAVANA, May 19.—According to the newspaper Ultima Hora, a negro conspiracy has been discovered at Sagua La Grande, the apparent intention being to rise in arms against the Government.

Five negroes have been arrested, and warrants have been issued for several more. Rural guards are reported pursuing Alardo Pacheco, the alleged chief of the conspiracy, who is accompanied by other fugitives.

It is also reported that seventeen negroes who have disappeared from the town of Mayari are under suspicion of being concerned in the rising.

The seriousness of the movement is doubtful. The Government officials are reticent, and it is possible that the arrests are merely the result of infraction of the law which prohibits political meetings on racial lines. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Gen. Estenoz, leader of the Independent Party of Color, who is now in Oriente Province, but this is ostensibly on the charge of contempt of an order issued by the civil court.

The Rural Guards arrested six negroes at Guanajay, thirty miles from Havana. They are suspected of complicity in the reported rising at Sagua la Grande and Mayari.

HORSE HIS FRIEND 25 YEARS.

"Baby," at 29, Lifts a Hoof to Shake Hands at Celebration.

Each day, for twenty-five years, John Stern of 17 East Street, a driver for Heipershausen Brothers, boilermakers of 45 Tompkins Street, has driven Baby, a big raw boned black horse, known with affectionate carelessness by longshoremen and pier hands along the East River front, as "the old fellow." For Baby is twenty-nine years old, and has long laid aside any vain pretensions to cavorting youthfulness.

Yesterday marked the turning of the quarter century in the relationship of master and horse, and Stern decided to celebrate the event. He fed Baby double rations, combed down the tangled black hair smoothly over the great bony angles of its old back and shoulders, and led Baby down to the Life Saving Station, at Broome Street and the East River, to which he belongs as a voluntary amateur life saver.

His fellow life savers, aware of the big day in Stern's and Baby's history, turned out in force, with American flags, big and small, which they stuck patriotically in Baby's mane and ears, and long red, white, and blue ribbons and streamers, which they wound around his head and body.

Baby, proud of the fuss that was being made over him in his old age, rubbed his be-ribboned nose against the shoulder of one old friend after another; and with a renewal of old habit into which, long ago, they had trained him, he would at their request lift one hoof to "shake hands" with one and all.

Baby will take part in the Workhorse Parade at the end of the month and then retire.

TAFT DECLARES COLONEL BEATEN

Nation to be Congratulated, He Adds, Because Roosevelt Rule Spells Ruin.

TRAITOR TO HIS PARTY

For Threatening to Bolt, and "Forfeits All Claim to Any Right to be a Candidate."

ARROGANCE UNPARALLELED

Except in Louis XIV.'s Vain Boast, "The State; I Am It," Says the President.

CINCINNATI, May 19.—President Taft, who is resting here to-day at the home of his brother, C. P. Taft, in preparation for the final day of his campaign in Ohio, gave out a statement to-night which attacks Col. Roosevelt more bitterly than the President has at any previous time since the contest between them for the Republican Presidential nomination began.

Here is the statement:

"On Thursday last I gave a statement to the press in which I said that with 520 Taft delegates then elected to the convention and with the immediate prospect of the election of enough to exceed the necessary 540, the success of the cause of constitutional Government seemed assured. The delegates elected since that time have confirmed this conclusion.

"Mr. Roosevelt's speech at Cleveland shows him in such a light that the certainty of his defeat for the Republican nomination must be a source of profound congratulation to all patriotic citizens who can now see the utter wreck that he would have made of the party if nominated, and the great danger to which the country would have been exposed had there been any chance of his election to a third term.

"Mr. Roosevelt says that he is the Republican Party, and that if the Republican National Committee in passing on the credentials of delegates for the preliminary roll in the convention shall hold to be unfounded his many flimsy contests he will decline to abide by the judgment of those having authority.

"The inference from this is that he will bolt the convention because a duly constituted Republican National Committee shall, after a judicial investigation, refuse to seat his contesting delegates. If his edict is to be heeded, then the holding of any convention at all is perfunctory and superfluous.

"The arrogance of his statement that he is the Republican Party and that failure to comply with his views and wishes puts those doing so in the attitude of bolters finds no parallel in history save in the famous word of Louis XIV., 'The State, I am it.'

"It is on a par with his declaration that 'I typify and embody' the progressive sentiment of the age.

"With clearly traceable premeditation he projected contests without the slightest reason therefor, in many cases weeks after the regular conventions had been held, merely to make a basis for a campaign of bluff and bluster. Now he threatens that unless this campaign thus carried on is to be recognized as successful and unless honestly elected delegates shall be thrown out in sufficient numbers to give him a majority he will break from the party and try to ruin that which he cannot rule.

"I appeal to all Republicans to say whether a man who assumes this attitude does not forfeit his claim to any right to become a candidate in a Republican convention. Honored with the nomination to the Presidency by that party, and with the most sacred obligations resting upon him to be loyal to its organization, to respect the rules governing its National Convention, and to recognize the authority of the committees duly appointed under its traditional policy, he flouts in advance the decision of all these and announces that unless he is to be nominated the interest of the party and the interest of its members are to be sacrificed, and only his selfish ambition is to be consulted.

"It cannot be that Republicans will countenance such a breach of party fealty, such treason to the party's properly constituted government, and such defiance of the will of its majority.

"Mr. Roosevelt reiterates the unfounded statement that I held conferences with him, or in the Cabinet, concerning the treatment of the Steel trust and of the Harvester Trust. So clearly have I made the proof that these questions were completely disposed of while I was out of the country, and that therefore I could have had no part in any conference on the subject that I do not think it necessary to refer to the matter again. Mr. Roosevelt's statements in this regard are mere assertions without reference to record or contemporary memorandum. Mine were based on both.

"Mr. Roosevelt says that Dan Hanna's indictment for rebates was for a mere technical violation of the law and involved no moral delinquency. The fact is that the discontinuance of the criminal prosecution of Mr. Hanna personally was part of a settlement in which the companies represented by Mr. Hanna paid $143,000 of fines. This would seem to exceed a mere technical violation of the law.

"Mr. Roosevelt has not seen fit to answer the question whether, if he is nominated and elected, he will discontinue the Steel Trust suit and the Harvester Trust suit, nor has he answered the question whether he will accept a fourth term."

President Taft spent a quiet day in Cincinnati. He went to church in the morning and this afternoon lunched with Mrs. Anderson, a sister of Mrs. Taft, and took a motor ride.

To-morrow the President will leave Cincinnati early for his last day of campaigning before the primaries on Tuesday. He will make more than ten speeches.

winding up the day in Dayton. He will return to Cincinnati about midnight and vote here on Tuesday before leaving for Washington in the afternoon.

Senator Dixon of Montana, manager of the National Roosevelt bureau, who made a speech here last night, left this afternoon for Washington. He refused to forecast the outcome of the primaries.

ROOSEVELT IS SATISFIED.

Believes the People of Ohio Will Support Him—Attacks Taft.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 19.—"I am entirely satisfied with the last week," said Col. Roosevelt in a statement today. "I believe the people of Ohio are sound and will place Ohio beside Pennsylvania and Illinois in this line-up of the people against the powers that prey."

Col. Roosevelt's statement was issued at Mentor, a suburb of Cleveland, where he spent the day with James R. Garfield, ex-Secretary of the Interior. The Colonel criticised President Taft sharply. Saying that the President had claimed credit for the Mining Bureau, Col. Roosevelt asserted that this bureau was established by Mr. Garfield, with the assistance of a commission of engineers.

"The commission rendered service of inestimable value," Col. Roosevelt continued, "and President Taft disbanded it under the dictation of Messrs. Cannon and Tawney, as he did the country life commission and various other commissions, yielding, as usual, to the bosses and heedless of the damage he did to the people. I had repeatedly recommended the bill, and it would never have been passed had we not actually established the bureau."

Of the Brownsville affair, Col. Roosevelt said:

"Mr. Taft states that he cabled me while I was in Panama, asking that the order of dismissal be suspended, and that I cabled a response denying his request and directed that the order be immediately executed. This is correct as far as it goes, but what it conceals is far more interesting than what it reveals."

Col. Roosevelt asserted that Mr. Taft had urged the dismissal of the negro troops involved, but that after the departure of President Roosevelt for Panama there arose "a storm of protest against the order by the professional politicians."

"Mr. Taft," he continued, "promptly began to wabble and to show urgent need that somebody should supply the strength and firmness of purpose which he lacked. He explained to me on various occasions that his request was due to his apprehension as to the political effect of the order."

Col. Roosevelt then quoted from Mr. Taft's report as Secretary of War on the Brownsville affair, recommending dismissal "of a band of would-be murderers." This report, he said, was published sixteen days after Mr. Taft had sent the table message. He said that if Mr. Taft stated what he believed in making his report, he was "endeavoring to run away from the consequences of his action."

"If he did not state the truth," Col. Roosevelt continued; "if he yielded to me and at my dictation accused of the crime of murder men whom he believed to be innocent, then his conduct needs no comment."

Col. Roosevelt will open the last day of his Ohio campaign to-morrow at Marietta and close at Dennison.

FIGHTS COLONEL ON TARIFF.

His Party Is Subordinating That Issue, Reform Club Declares.

With the avowed purpose of working for the election of a President, Congressmen, and Senators pledged to tariff reduction, the Tariff Reform Committee of the Reform Club has come out against the candidacy of Col. Roosevelt, and has issued a circular appealing for funds with which to carry on a nation-wide campaign of publicity in which special efforts will be made to reach the farmers. Lower tariff duties will be the main point at issue, but this paragraph in a letter which the club is sending out today makes it evident that the Progressive wing of the Republican Party will be opposed:

"One wing of the protectionist party which declares itself 'progressive' and claims the sole advocacy of popular rights is more and more subordinating the tariff question. The most conspicuous leader of that faction or party promises no diminution of tariff extortion. During the seven years when he was President he gave the people no relief from the unfair burdens of the Dingley tariff; indeed, he did not even attempt to afford any such relief, and now he states that he believes in the protectionism of McKinley. Thus he can obtain the support of the covetous protected interests, a constituency which is out for its own pocket all the time, with the single aim of maintaining tax laws for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many.

"Nothing would be more satisfactory to protected monopoly than to keep the country agitated and public thought entrossed with schemes to weaken the powers of the political bosses, instead of having the public mind directed to the termination of the bounties on which monopolies fatten as the cost of living rises."

To Establish a Yonkers Y. M. H. A.

Stating that he owed his success in no small measure to the influence of the Young Men's Hebrew Association in New York City, Samuel Untermyer started a subscription fund yesterday to found a similar organization in Yonkers with a donation of $500. Mr. Untermyer was Chairman of a mass meeting in Yonkers called to organize the association. The speakers were Mrs. Charles H. Israels, Rabbi Scholman, Walter F. Haskett, and Assistant Corporation Counsel Max Coben.

Detroit Baseball Strikers in Session.

X Shows "Ty" Cobb.

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JOHNSON CALLS OFF GAME WITH DETROIT

Continued from Page 1.

ager of the team, because I would prove I was unfit to handle a ball club.

"I am sorry that the baseball patrons of this city are the sufferers of the ill-advised and outrageous strike. If there is to be no vested authority in baseball, then the game will die. It is this vested authority which has made baseball the big thing it is to-day. It is a protection for the player, but not all of them seem to know it. If the players think that they can run the game as well as play it, let them start right away."

The feeling among the Athletic players is that the Athletic team has troubles of its own without borrowing more from Detroit. Some of the men show the usual loyalty one ball player has for one of his own guild, but any report that there will be a demonstration on the part of the Athletics in favor of Cobb is without the slightest foundation.

"Jim" Delehanty of the Tigers this morning declared the men were still sticking together.

"We are all in this thing together and intend to stick it out," he said. "But I am not the leader of the men. I should be proud to act as leader if the men desired it, but as it is, some things have been done, of which I do not approve."

Jennings Talks of Penalty.

"How much are the players who struck likely to lose financially by refusing to play?" was a question asked to-day of Hugh Jennings, the Detroit manager.

"It is not a question of deduction from salary," he replied. "If they escape with heavy fines they will be lucky. They will be lucky if they are not suspended for the remainder of the season.

"I can recruit players from the substitutes of the other American League teams if those behind them decide to stand by President Johnson in the matter, as I believe they will do. I might not be able to get as good a bunch of players together as I have now, but you never can tell. I might be able to get a lot of good material."

The Tigers still maintain they will not have to suffer financially. Some of the players are in favor of leaving Philadelphia and going on a barnstorming trip. Others asserted that they would go to one of the United States League clubs rather than submit to any punishment.

Chairman Delehanty of the "insurgents" was busy at the Aldine to-day sounding his team mates and players of other clubs as to the formation of a players' union.

"It is about time we got together and formed a union," he said. "The matter was under consideration last year, but nothing ever came of it. I'm strong for a union. In fact, I believe that that is the only way in which we can bring our grievances to the front.

"President Johnson has always been against Detroit. He never said anything when they had a story going around the circuit a year ago to take Detroit out of the American League circuit, and stick us in St. Louis, while some other city got the Detroit franchise.

"If some of the other club players had slugged that fellow, would Johnson have gone after him so strong? He would not. Johnson is sore on our club, and he had a fine chance to injure us, and he did. I don't mind saying that I'm doing all that I can to have a union organized. We must have protection, and we must start the agitation for a union right away."

PLAYERS HERE ARE DISCREET.

Attitude, However, Indicates Their Belief That Detroits Were Hasty.

The American League players who are now in this city—members of the New York and the Cleveland teams—were discreetly reticent yesterday about discussing the strike of the Detroit club. None of the players would venture an opinion on a probable result, although they apparently believe that the attitude of all the club owners in the league will be with President Johnson rather than with the rebellious players.

Officials of the New York club say there is no doubt that every club owner will back up the verdict of President Johnson on the Cobb case. President Navin of Detroit, of course, is more or less in sympathy with his players, but he, like the owners of the other clubs, is waiting for the final verdict, which will come after Mr. Johnson makes a thorough investigation of the case, before voicing any opinion.

Baseball officials do not hesitate to say that the Detroit Club has acted hastily, and that it would have been more diplomatic for them to have awaited the final verdict on Cobb's case before taking such drastic measures.

Manager Harry Davis of the Cleveland club, who was a veteran member of the world's champion Athletics, said yesterday that he had heard nothing of a meeting to form a Players' Protective Association. Capt. Olson of the Cleveland club was in Philadelphia yesterday, but he could not be found last night to give his version of the meeting of players in that city. Capt. Olson has been in major league ball two seasons.

This is the first season that there has been any trouble in the games at American League Park. The management has been successful with private policing since the order was made in the Police Department prohibiting the regular blue-coats from doing duty at a private enterprise like a baseball game. Because the crowds have been orderly there has been little demand for police protection.

LESSON OF COBB INCIDENT.

Both Player and Spectator at Fault, Declares the Rev. Dr. Price.

The strike of the Detroit American League baseball team brought about by the suspension of Ty Cobb, the famous outfielder, was referred to by the Rev. Dr. J. E. Price, pastor of the Washington Heights Methodist Church at the services last night, which took the form of an anniversary celebration of the Epworth League.

Short messages to young men were delivered by Carl H. Fowler, an attorney; Dr. H. D. Marsh, a Professor at the City College; Alderman J. H. Bosenen, and A. L. Merritt, Superintendent of the Subway Division of the Interborough. Dr. Price selected the Cobb incident, he said, because it taught a strong lesson. There could be no excuse for the use of language ascribed to the spectator, he said, but Cobb was wrong also in losing his self-control.

"They say the spectator who was punished had no hands," said Dr. Price, "well, if he used the epithets ascribed to him it were better that he had no tongue. The public should demand that the management protect the players against any abuse from the spectators.

"The men I know in the game are themselves manly men and true gentlemen and deserve only courteous treatment. On the other hand the player who leaps the barrier to pummel a spectator, however great the provocation, sustains a loss in strength and personal dignity.

"There is a certain royalty in self-control. Here as elsewhere the good Book must be our guide: 'He that ruleth his own spirit is mightier than he that taketh a city.'"

VICTIM WILL SUE COBB.

May Prosecute Player in Criminal Action Also, Says Lucker.

About the only fan in New York who is unperturbed at the prospect of the threatened big league baseball strike is Claude Lucker, the victim of the assault by Ty Cobb, which caused the player's suspension and precipitated the present difficulties. Lucker was found yesterday afternoon at a club, of which he is a member, on the lower east side.

He is of medium stature, stockily built, with a round, jovial face and merry eyes. He has not the appearance of a man who would utter insulting or profane remarks, such as Cobb declares were hurled at him from the section of the bleachers where Lucker was sitting.

As had been told, Lucker is a cripple, his left hand being gone, and three fingers of his right hand are missing. He is sensitive about his affliction, and at first was unwilling to discuss the Cobb case for that reason.

"I am not looking for sympathy," he declared. "I work every day, and I have acquired the knack of holding a pen or pencil between the thumb and forefinger of my right hand so that I can perform secretarial duties. I am tired of seeing every newspaper represent me as absolutely helpless or infirm."

When assured that there was no disposition to play for public sympathy through his condition he became more confidential and admitted that he felt Cobb had taken an unfair advantage of him.

"He could not have helped seeing that I had no hands," said Lucker, "because I raised my arms to ward off his blows before he had struck me more than twice. It did not seem to make any difference to him. He pummeled me about the face and body, and after he had knocked me down he kicked me in the side repeatedly, and then spiked me in the left leg. Every one near where I was sitting was 'sore,' but no one could help me, because the other Detroit players were with Cobb and seemed ready to start a general 'mix-up' if there was any interference.

"I have several witnesses to prove that I did not say anything to Cobb which would justify the assault. There was a great deal of chaffing during the inning just before the fracas, and a lot of it came from the section of the stand where I was sitting, but I did not hear anything said that was insulting. It was a general 'ragging' in order to get the players angry. A lot of it was directed at Cobb, because the fans know that he is easily disconcerted."

Lucker was asked whether he intended to have Cobb arrested, but he refused to make any definite answer.

"My case is in the hands of my lawyer," he explained, "and I am going to take his advice in the matter. If he advises me to prosecute Cobb I will do so, but at any rate I am going to sue Cobb for heavy damages. He will be served in the civil proceedings shortly. If it appears advisable I will apply for a warrant for Cobb's arrest for assault and have him locked up the next time he puts his foot into this city."

AS LA FOLLETTE SEES ROOSEVELT

Senator Calls Him the Ablest Living Interpreter of Superficial Public Sentiment.

CITES HIS COAL LAND BILL

Roosevelt Was for It Until Question of Its Expediency Arose—Then Wanted to Compromise.

"Roosevelt is the keenest and ablest living interpreter of what I would call the superficial public sentiment of a given time, and he is spontaneous in response to it; but he does not distinguish between that which is a mere surface indication of a sentiment, and the building up by a long process of education of a public opinion which is as deep rooted as life."

This is an estimate of Col. Roosevelt by United States Senator Robert M. La Follette, in the June number of The American Magazine. An editor's note in the magazine says it was dictated by Senator La Follette months before Col. Roosevelt became a candidate for the Republican nomination for the Presidency.

The article, which is one of many chapters in Senator La Follette's autobiography. In it the Senator speaks freely of his experience with Col. Roosevelt when the Colonel was President. Senator La Follette tells how President Roosevelt agreed with him that it would be good policy to withdraw certain coal lands from sale by the Government. It was a matter of conservation and had to do with a bill concerning the segregated coal lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians. The Senator says:

It was the beginning of the battle for conservation of coal lands belonging to the people. I am not aware that President Roosevelt had ever prior to this time given expression to any view in regard to a policy upon this subject, but as an evidence of the quickness with which his mind grasps an important subject I mention my first call upon him after the debate in the Senate. I do not now remember the purpose of my visit; I do remember his greeting. He said:

"Senator La Follette, by Jove! you struck a mighty good lead on that coal matter in Indian Territory. I think that is a very important subject."

I said to him: "Yes, Mr. President, its importance will develop. I am going to work out a bill providing that the Government shall take over that coal, and save it from being exploited by monopoly control."

"Bully! It is a bully good thing!"

"Mr. President," I said, "I think it would also be a good thing applied to all the coal fields of the Government, and I want to come and talk to you about that when you haven't so many in here waiting to see you."

He said: "I would be very much interested. I wish you would come."

I did go to have a talk with him, and I found him not only open-minded upon the subject, but ready to assent to the importance of some action in that direction. I then suggested to him the withdrawal from sale and entry of all coal, asphalt, and oil lands by executive order, but he at once raised the question of the power of the President to act without Congressional authority. I argued that the President had such authority, but he said that he would get Attorney General Moody's opinion on it. When I saw him afterward he said that Moody's opinion left the matter still in doubt. I then told him that I would introduce a joint resolution in the Senate clothing him with power to withdraw the public lands from entry.

Senator La Follette was unable to get any action on his resolution, and a few hours before Congress adjourned he went to the President and told him that he did not think such action was necessary on the part of Congress, and Mr. Roosevelt replied that while Attorney General Moody had a doubt on the subject "I'll resolve that doubt in favor of the public, and after Congress adjourns I'll withdraw all Government lands known to contain coal desposits."

A short time after Congress adjourned, Senator La Follette says, President Roosevelt withdrew several millions of acres of coal lands from public sale, and when Senator La Follette returned to Washington for the opening of the next session of Congress Mr. Roosevelt told him that he had put the matter of the conservation of coal lands in his message. The Wisconsin Senator then prepared his bill, but before introducing it went to President Roosevelt and read it to him.

"At every point," Senator La Follette says in his article, "Mr. Roosevelt would smite the table and declare his approval with an emphatic 'Admirable, admirable, that does the business.' When we finished with the bill he said:

"'You may announce if you desire that it is an Administration measure.'"

But President Roosevelt was destined to change his mind concerning the Wisconsin Senator's bill, Senator La Follette says, for within three days Mr. La Follette received a note from the President, in which the President said, according to the article, that "he had conferred with friends about the coal bill which I had introduced, and found that it would be impossible to get support for any such measure; that its provisions were regarded as too drastic, and that in order to get something through it would be necessary to agree upon a less comprehensive plan."

Mr. Roosevelt suggested a bill that had been introduced by Senator Nelson of Minnesota. Senator La Follette replied to the President, giving his objections to the Nelson bill.

"In reply," writes Senator La Follette, "the President did not attempt to answer the objection which I presented to the Nelson bill, but said briefly that if those who were supporting the new policy were not willing to agree upon something which could be passed he would wash his hands of the whole matter and would cancel his withdrawal of the lands and open them again to sale and entry.

"I state the facts here just as they transpired," Senator La Follette continues, "because they illustrate the difference in methods, which sometimes rendered it impossible for President Roosevelt and myself to co-operate on important legislation.

HEARST IF CLARK WINS.

New York Editor Looms Up as Power in the Administration.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—With the approach of the National conventions, the atmosphere has begun to clear a little, and some things that were misty at the start are clarified. In Washington for the last week there has been a recognition, and a very grave one, of the fact that the campaign of 1912 may resolve itself into a struggle for the control of the Government between Theodore Roosevelt and William Randolph Hearst.

At first the Champ Clark candidacy was not taken seriously, and the people who were chiefly concerned over the danger of Gov. Wilson's nomination regarded it as good strategy to encourage the Speaker's boom. The reason was that while Mr. Clark has never been very radical himself he was acceptable to radicals, and it was considered good politics to divide the radical vote.

But so much encouragement was given to the Speaker by men who really would have preferred the nomination of Harmon or Underwood that his boom is now away out of control. He has been running like a race horse. Of course, he has not yet got even a majority, but he is far in the lead, and experienced politicians recognize the political importance of cumulative votes.

Momentum is a factor in politics. The psychological effect of seeing State after State go for a certain candidate is a thing to be reckoned with. Indeed, it is a common saying here that Pennsylvania would never have gone for Roosevelt by so great a majority if Illinois had not started the avalanche.

"If Gov. Deneen," it is being said, "had not called upon the Legislature of Illinois to pass the direct primary law on the eve of the primaries, Roosevelt would not have been in the running today. Gov. Deneen may go down in history as the man who nominated a President."

In the same way Clark's later victories are largely attributed to the hurrah effect of his earlier ones—they have been the result of the steadily gathering momentum. It is not improbable that he may continue to conquer unexpected States, and the less so because the interest in the Taft-Roosevelt fight keeps people's eyes away from the not less important contest in the Democratic Party.

When Clark had no friends except the liquor interests—who are for him because they know he would not favor the bill to prevent inter-State shipments of liquor—Mr. Hearst came to the front for him. Since then, as the Speaker's growth in strength became more and more apparent, Mr. Hearst has assumed the control and management of his boom, and has done it with that ostentatious vigor characteristic of him.

That there is an understanding between the Speaker and Mr. Hearst about what shall be the latter's share in the Administration in case the Speaker is elected is not doubted by anybody familiar with the methods of either. What Mr. Hearst wants no one knows except himself and his candidate, but the popular gossip is that he will be Secretary of State. Whether he is or not, it is universally believed that he will be the directing force of the Clark Administration, that it will be not a Clark Administration but a Hearst Administration.

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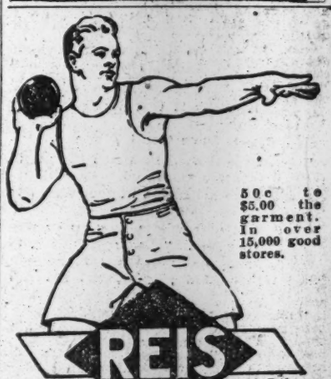

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ROOSEVELT DELEGATES FIGHT

Police Called to Quell Two Conventions in Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 19.—The First and Fifth District Conventions, held respectively in Savannah and Atlanta yesterday by the Roosevelt supporters to name delegates to the Chicago Convention, were marred by great disorder, and the police were called in. Roosevelt delegates were elected in both districts.

In Savannah the trouble was caused by charges that a clique was trying to control so as to claim all the credit if Roosevelt should be nominated and elected. The lie was passed, and several fist fights seemed imminent when the police were called.

In the Fifth District Convention held in Atlanta a riot resulted when B. A. Jones, a negro delegate, made the statement that delegates on the floor of the convention were being bribed for their vote on permanent organization. The delegates rushed at Jones and were handling him roughly when the police restored order.

OHIO VOTE IN DOUBT ON EVE OF PRIMARY

Divided Delegation Expected and Campaign Managers Are Making No Specific Forecasts.

DRIFT TOWARD TAFT SEEN

President's Appeal, Though Made Late, Has Done Much to Check Early Roosevelt Sentiment.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 19.—With only one day remaining for active campaign work, the result of the Presidential primaries next Tuesday is still so greatly in doubt that no precise estimate is forthcoming to-night from the campaign managers of either President Taft or Col. Roosevelt. The only thing that seems absolutely certain is that the Ohio delegation to the Republican National Convention will be divided.

While Sunday has silenced for the time being the clamor of orators throughout the State, there is in progress behind the scenes in the headquarters of the contending candidates the most intense activity. In a tall office building near the State House, where the Roosevelt campaign is being managed under the watchful eye of Chairman Walter Brown of the Republican Central Committee, a small army of clerks was at work to-day sending out letters and postal cards broadcast to Republican voters throughout the State urging them to cast their votes for the Roosevelt delegates.

At the Taft headquarters, a block away, Lewis C. Laylin, active head of the Taft campaign in this State, was receiving representatives from a dozen workers who had followed in the wake of the two principals in the contest for the purpose of sounding sentiment among the voters and gauging the effect of the Taft and Roosevelt appeals.

All these representatives agreed in one essential. President Taft has made votes wherever he has addressed a meeting. But the Taft campaign got underway only a fortnight ago. Chairman Brown, Col. Roosevelt's campaign manager, had by that time been at work for several months, plentifully supplied with funds to carry on effectively the work of organization. When the President, urged by his friends, finally determined to enter the Ohio campaign in person for the purpose of heading off his aggressive rival, Col. Roosevelt's boom had already gained tremendous headway. A fortnight ago the Colonel was absolutely certain of victory in this State. This much the men who now are helping the President to make his campaign admit. For that reason some of the President's friends do not feel certain that his ten days of very effective campaigning will avail against this handicap.

Everybody is looking forward with intense interest to the morrow when both President Taft and Col. Roosevelt will be at it again.

On both sides there are hints that some eleventh hour blow will be struck that will decide the contest.

May Swing Either Way.

The outlook to-night, based on the deductions made from representatives received at both the Taft and Roosevelt headquarters and allowing for the tendency to claim everything in sight, which is so prevalent, would indicate that there is a sufficient number of districts where the result is admitted to be in doubt to give either the President or Col. Roosevelt a majority of the district delegates from the State.

In the First and Second Congress Districts, Hamilton County, where the President's home city of Cincinnati is situated, the Roosevelt managers have not attempted to make a real contest. Though there are Roosevelt delegates on the ballot, this is merely by accident than by design. While Senator La Follette was a strong rival for the nomination, some of his friends began to organize La Follette clubs throughout the State. When Senator La Follette broke down, and it looked as though he would not be in a position to make a contest, the La Follette crowd in Hamilton County, on its own initiative, was taken into the Roosevelt organization. These districts the Roosevelt managers concede will be carried by the President.

An estimate for which the claim of conservatism is made places seven other Congress districts in the Taft column—the Third, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth.

According to the most reliable information obtainable here to-night, the districts which are showing strong Roosevelt sentiment are the Fourth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth.

Districts which have been put down as doubtful by men who have canvassed the situation for the Roosevelt organization are the Thirteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-first.

The Twentieth Congress District takes in part of Cleveland and some of the surrounding country section of Cuyahoga County. The leaders there assured the President when he visited Cleveland that he would carry this district, and also the small, compact district in Cleveland, where Senator Burton's influence is the strongest. Senator Burton has been in the State since the campaign began and has made campaign speeches for President Taft. But it is admitted on both sides that all forecasts must be accepted with a reservation.

According to ex-Gov. Yates of Illinois and half a dozen other Taft supporters of prominence who have been traveling through the State with a view of getting a line on the sentiment, there are thousands of voters, especially in the farming sections and in industrial centres, who even during the latter part of last week told them that "they had not made up their minds how to vote."

It is the farmer vote and the labor vote, the latter an unknown quantity in the calculations of the campaign managers, that is worrying them. The claim is put forth repeatedly by the Roosevelt managers that the farmer vote will be cast almost solidly for the Colonel, and that there is also no doubt with regard to the labor vote.

The Taft managers admit that the farmers, when the speechmaking campaign began, were arrayed against the President on reciprocity, but during the last two days President Taft has been in a position to address many audiences made up of farmers, and in every instance he has taken up reciprocity and the tariff and read again the letters indicating the duplicity practiced by Col. Roosevelt in first approving and then, for campaign purposes, according to the President, coming out in open opposition to reciprocity. In every instance these have been well received by his farmer audiences.

The farmers' vote, however, may not be a very formidable factor in the primary election if Tuesday should break clear and fine. Rainy weather has put the Ohio farmer a month behind in his work, and it will be exceedingly difficult to get the farmers to the polls should the day make work in the fields possible.

No one who has traveled through the State and observed the reception given to President Taft and Col. Roosevelt at meetings they have addressed can fail to be impressed with the fact that there is a strong undercurrent for Col. Roosevelt among the labor element. At Youngstown last week a Taft meeting where there were a great number of mill hands in the audience broke into wild cheering at the mention of the Colonel's name, whereas the name of President Taft was received in silence.

But to offset this personal liking for the Colonel among the workingmen there is the memory of the disastrous days and weeks and months that followed the Roosevelt panic of 1907 and the prosperity the workers are enjoying at present when the Colonel does not dwell in the White House. One circumstance that may attract a portion of the labor vote to President Taft is that among the delegates pledged to him in many sections of the State are large employers of labor who stand exceedingly well with their employes.

The effect of recent Roosevelt successes in other States, it is admitted, is bound to have an effect on the Republicans of a type that want "to be on a winner." The effect of these victories is feared by the Taft managers more than any other factor that enters into this hotly contested primary.

That the Roosevelt managers are as much at sea as the managers of the Taft side is apparent. One of the Roosevelt chieftains, when asked to state in confidence what he figured the outcome would be, said:

"I will hold up my right hand and swear that I believe the Colonel will carry the State, but that is the best I can do."

In the meantime the Taft managers are banking strongly on the loyalty of Ohioans to an Ohioan. The appeal to State pride will be kept up by all the Taft orators until the end of the campaign to-morrow night.

Congressman McCall of Massachusetts, one of the Taft speakers, roused a large audience at Athens to a high pitch of enthusiasm last night by making such a plea. He said:

"Every President that the Republican Party has elected since Lincoln has been from Ohio with the single exception of Roosevelt, and he succeeded to the Presidency through the terrible assassination of a beloved son of Ohio.

"It is now proposed that he shall succeed to this office again through the political assassination of another son of Ohio. Will the mother State join hands with the select crew of trust magnates who would officiate at this sacrifice? If so, then I say shame to Ohio, the sceptre will depart from her and distant will be the day when it will return to her."

The Ballot Complicated.

Another factor adding to the uncertainty of the situation is the character of the Republican primary ballot. The names of the candidates for delegates are placed in alphabetical order on the Republican ballot without anything to indicate to whom they are pledged.

On the Democratic side they have a different ballot, with the names of the candidates for the Presidential nomination on the ballot to be voted for direct. While Gov. Wilson of New Jersey, who is the only candidate contesting with Gov. Harmon for the delegation, is likely to get a good many votes, and even may carry some districts, such as the Fourth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth, this will not work any particular harm to Gov. Harmon, for the unit rule has always prevailed with the Democratic delegation to the National Convention from Ohio, and he is expected to get a majority of the delegates.

Both ballots are complicated by carrying full county tickets, names of candidates to County, Judicial, and State Conventions and Congressional candidates.

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TO EXECUTE RICHESON SOME TIME TO-NIGHT

Prisoner Tells Warden He Will Not Break Down, Recites Psalms and Sings Hymns.

RATHER TALK THAN SLEEP

His Brother Douglas to Visit Him To-day—Warden Names Witnesses for the Execution.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., May 19.—Richeson, the condemned murderer of Avis Linnell, told Warden Bridges of the State Prison tonight that he would be ready when the fatal hour arrived, and that he would not break down.

It was close to 9 o'clock when the Warden went to the death cell on one of his periodical visits to see the condemned man, and Richeson, in firm and even cheery voice, gave him this assurance:

"All right, Warden; I'll be with you when you want me. I won't break down again."

To his spiritual advisers, the Rev. John Johnson, and Chaplain Stebbins, one of whom is in the cell at all times, day and night, Richeson said that the sooner it was over the better. He has, according to the clergymen, made his peace with his Maker and is in an almost joyous frame of mind. Richeson's words were:

"I have made my peace with God. I am resigned to my fate. I wish now to go to my death as soon as possible, the quicker the better."

Gen. Bridges, acting in accord with the statute, refuses to say when he will carry out the sentence of the law. But he allowed it to be known this evening that the execution will not take place on Monday morning. The impression is that Tuesday, just after midnight, will be the hour.

Richeson slept very little last night and not at all to-day, and probably will not close his eyes to-night, for he told Dr. Johnson that he did not want to sleep again until he enters upon the final sleep. He said to Dr. Johnson:

"I do not want to sleep. I have so little time to live and so much to say that I must talk, talk."

Dr. Johnson, who was with the prisoner nearly all day and returned at 10 o'clock for the all-night vigil, described Richeson's present attitude as brave and humble. Very naturally, he said, their conversation was wholly upon religious topics except that the condemned man had much to say about his boyhood and his struggle to obtain an education. His phenomenal memory asserted itself when he recited some of his favorite Psalms, the 23d, 27th, 86th, and 91st. Once or twice during the day he burst into song, voicing well-known Gospel hymns. Both Dr. Johnson and Dr. Stebbins consider him in a frame of mind suited to his situation.

The prisoner partook sparingly of the food that was from time to time brought to him. His brother, Douglas Richeson, arrived to-day from his home in Chicago and plans to visit the prison to-morrow.

For five hours, from 3:30 to 8:40, William A. Morse, the prisoner's counsel, was in consultation with him, but he had nothing to say to the reporters as to the object or result of his visit. He comforted his client by assuring him that his body will not be dissected.

When the hour of execution arrives the Rev. Herbert H. Johnson, as his spiritual adviser, will precede him in the short walk from the death cell to the electric chair. Three physicians, the prison doctor, the medical examiner of the county, and the Surgeon General of the Commonwealth will attend as the legal witnesses.

The prison chaplain is entitled to attend. Besides this there are to be three witnesses. The Warden will probably name representatives of three press organizations. Late yesterday it was learned that Richeson had requested that his counsel, William A. Morse, be present at the execution, but the Warden was compelled to deny the request, owing to the fact that the number of witnesses had been arranged for.

Surgeons and medical societies eager to gain some knowledge of the post-mortem examination of the unusual subject have applied for the brain and spinal cord of the victim of the death chair, but these will all be refused.

Richeson was deeply affected when told to-day that his father had promised that his body should lie beside that of his mother in the family lot on Richeson Mountain, in Amherst Court House, Va.

There were two Sunday services at the State prison, one at 9 o'clock for the Roman Catholic inmates, and a second at 10:15 for all others. Part of each service consisted of congregational singing by the prisoners, to the accompaniment of the prison orchestra. At one service the hymn was "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," and at the other "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

The strains of the music penetrated to every nook and corner of the prison with the single exception of the thick walled, windowless chamber where Richeson on his cot awaits the notification that the final moment has arrived.

The crowds outside the prison gate became so large to-day that the policeman assigned to special duty until after the execution was kept busy enforcing his command to "move on." The outer gates to the prison yard had to be closed to keep the crowd from encroaching upon the prison premises.

Warden Bridges carried to Richeson a package of letters which had been selected from many which have arrived for him during the last day or two. When the Warden told Richeson that he might read them if he wished the prisoner turned them over to his counsel, with a wave of the hand, saying: "You may read them to me if you like. I don't mind one way or the other."

Mr. Morse was authorized by the Warden to let Richeson know that the execution would not take place to-night.

Douglas Richeson, discussing the efforts to have Richeson's sentence commuted to life imprisonment, said to-night:

"Your Governor is a credit to any State. I think that he has been fair to the man, and certainly fair to the Commonwealth which he represents. All that can be done has been done. What has been done cannot be undone."

FOSTER DEFENDS BELLING SENTENCE

Law Made Indeterminate Term Mandatory for Confessed Forger, Judge Declares.

LAWYERS UPHOLD HIM

Beckett and Samuel Untermyer Deprecate Criticisms of Court for Leniency to First Offenders.

Judge Warren W. Foster, whose conduct, along with that of the other Judges of General Sessions, is being investigated by the Bar Association, sent a letter to ex-Surrogate Charles H. Beckett yesterday, presenting his version of the conditions under which he sentenced Charles A. Belling, ex-Vice President of the Bronx National Bank, to an indeterminate sentence of not less than fifteen months nor more than nineteen years and three months, after Belling had confessed to forgery in the first degree. Judge Foster inclosed in his letter to the ex-Surrogate a transcript of the remarks he made in sentencing Belling, which would seem to put the Judge's attitude toward the defendant in a different light from that attributed to him in the charges brought by Commissioner of Accounts Fosdick and Police Commissioner Waldo. Here is Judge Foster's letter:

May 18, 1912.

My Dear Judge Beckett: I thank you for your telephone message expressing regret at the unwarranted reference to the Belling case. I have since sent for the record in the case and looked it over, and perhaps the sentence which I imposed will interest you, so I have had a copy of it made, and inclose it herewith.

The case was complicated by a question of insanity. Judge Crain appointed a commission that found the defendant legally sane, but I had to consider that question when imposing sentence. The indeterminate sentence law is mandatory. I must impose an indeterminate sentence.

The theory of the indeterminate sentence is that a wide discretion should be left to the Parole Board so that if the conduct of the defendant justifies he may soon be paroled, and the longer the parole the better safeguarded the interest of the community.

This was the first sentence imposed with a broad and full "indeterminate sentence." It was in harmony with the beneficent purpose of the law, and ought to be praised and not criticised. I am proud of it.

I do not really remember whether I received the letter the papers publish from Senator Sullivan or not. I received probably a hundred letters, and in the haste of passing sentence they made but little impression upon me. Yet you see I did refer to his letter in my sentence, and said I was annoyed at it. With best regards, hastily, yours truly,

WARREN W. FOSTER.

To the Hon. Charles H. Beckett, 135 Broadway, New York City.

Judge Foster received a letter from Samuel Untermyer yesterday deprecating the agitation which has been aroused against the liberal exercise of the judicial power to suspend sentences in criminal cases. Here is Mr. Untermyer's letter:

Sunday, May 19, 1912.

The Hon. Warren W. Foster:

My Dear Judge: I note with great concern the pending agitation against the liberal exercise of the power to suspend sentence in criminal cases. My pronounced views on the subject are well known to you and your associates, for we have often discussed the question. Whenever it has arisen, I have pleaded for the generous exercise of the power, especially in favor of first offenders, and even in cases of second offenses for minor crimes and where the youth and environment of the culprit offer reasonable hopes of reform. It has always seemed and still seems to me that the discretion vested in the courts is too sparingly used rather than abused.

My great anxiety is that the criticisms directed against the Judges in this discussion will tend to make them more timid and less independent in the exercise of this important function, which it is so necessary to the welfare of the community that they should use with unfettered judgment.

In my view, the custom should be extended rather than restricted until it embraces practically every poor and unfortunate first offender who can be shown to have heretofore led a decent and industrious life, and whose offense was induced by unusual temptation or momentary passion provided the character or circumstances of the act do not in and of themselves involve incurable moral depravity.

A suspended sentence is not a release from punishment, as seems to be assumed by those unfamiliar with the subject. The culprit may at any time be arrested upon the charge on which sentence has been merely suspended or deferred, brought before the bar of justice, and subjected to punishment. He is simply paroled during good behavior, and under constant threat of the execution of the suspended sentence.

The results attained more than justify extending the practice, and I sincerely hope that the court will not permit itself to be deterred from the free exercise of this imperative duty by the ignorant clamor of inexperienced officials who are out of touch with the pulse of life of the poor and unfortunate of our great city.

If the proportion of those rescued by the suspended sentence were one in ten instead of seven in ten, as is a fact, the experiment should be voted a huge success instead of being decried. I am not arguing against the punishment of crime where the protection and welfare of the State demand it to prevent its repetition or as an example or deterrent. I do, however, emphatically insist that there is a vast amount of cant, hypocrisy, and unnecessary cruelty behind the clamor for the imposition of long prison sentences and for the incarceration of first offenders who may by clemency be made useful citizens, but whose usefulness will be destroyed by severity.

The miscalled reformatories are breeding houses of crime for those who would not otherwise become criminals. Many times more criminals are made within their walls than if every first offender were paroled during good behavior, although I contend for no such all-embracing regulation.

I do not agree in the assertion so often made that the advantage before the law is with the criminal except in the prosecution of crimes of cunning, such as those involving financial frauds, or against rich offenders. There I can see that our system is at fault, but this senseless outcry against giving the weak and friendless a chance to redeem themselves, is about the most brutal and vicious of the many fads of the present reign of freak reforms. It is high time to call a halt lest we inflict upon the community any irreparable injury. Sincerely yours,

SAMUEL UNTERMYER.

Here is the transcript of the proceedings on March 3, 1911, when Belling was before Judge Foster for sentence, as forwarded yesterday by Judge Foster to ex-Surrogate Beckett:

The Court: Belling, the responsibility of deciding your case is now with me. I have had a mass of testimony in the form of letters recommending you. I don't know whether that indicates that you have impressed people favorably or indicates that you have one good friend who goes around urging every one that he can get to write to the Judge in your behalf. I have read these letters carefully, and I am quite willing to concede that hitherto your character has been good; indeed, you could not have been the Vice President of the Bronx National Bank, or any other National bank, unless your public character was good. As was said in the case of James D. Fish, President of the Marine Bank, by Judge Benedict, "no man could be President of a bank unless his character was good." Therefore, the evidence of good character was unnecessary, for you were the Vice President of a National bank. The President of that bank writes me as follows:

"He would take the bank certificate book, go ahead some forty or fifty numbers, take out a blank certificate, and make it out to himself for twenty-five shares of stock, which seemingly carried with it a face value of $5,000; forge the name of the President and Cashier, then go to his friends in banking institutions and get a loan of from $2,500 to $4,000 for this piece of paper."

You did that not once but seven or eight times. The crime of which you stand convicted is forgery in its first degree, punishable by twenty years of imprisonment in the State's prison. You might receive 160 years if the full penalty were meted out to you. This court cannot for a moment permit bank thieves and bank swindlers to go free, and I am amazed that such a suggestion is made seriously by any one. It either shows a sad lack of appreciation of the duty of the court or a sad lack of confidence in its judgment.

The law says that in your case an indeterminate sentence must apply. The law further says that in cases where the penalty is ten years a suspension of sentence may follow. Personally I think that the law is not intended to deprive the court of its inherent power to suspend in any case. Such is the declaration of the law, so the strict letter of the law would forbid the court to suspend sentence.

I am in sympathy with this indeterminate sentence law. It is that your future conduct shall determine how severely you are to be punished. I shall give you the fullest benefit of that law and leave the State's prison authorities to determine what punishment is necessary for you. Whether they keep you there a long time or a short time, the punishment meted out to you will be very, very severe; for one of your tender rearing and breeding, of your good habits, accustomed as you are to associate with good people, the stigma and disgrace of imprisonment, however short, must and indeed ought to be a severe and terrible punishment.

The sentence of the court, Belling, is that you be imprisoned in the State's prison for not less than one year and three months and not more than nineteen years and three months.

Judge Foster said yesterday that he preferred not to comment on the case in view of the fact that it was under consideration by the Grievance Committee of the Bar Association. But ex-Surrogate Beckett said he thought Judge Foster was being unjustly treated, at least in so far as his official conduct is being criticised in relation to the Belling case.

"The indeterminate sentence was always in effect in Elmira," said Mr. Beckett. "When I was Trustee of the reformatory there, I had occasion to see its beneficent effects. I think Judge Foster is being treated unjustly, and that there have been errors in the facts published about the Belling case. I talked with Judge Foster this morning about the indeterminate sentence law. The law became mandatory in 1906 and, in 1909, the law was still further amended making it mandatory on the part of the Judge to fix the minimum at not more than half the maximum. Any one can see this easily by referring to Section 2,189 of the penal law."

Here is the section of the Penal Code to which ex-Surrogate Beckett refers:

A person never before convicted of crime punishable by imprisonment in a State prison, who is convicted in any court in this State of a felony other than murder, first or second degree, and sentenced to a State prison, shall be sentenced thereto under an indeterminate sentence, the minimum of which shall not be less than one year, or, in case a minimum is fixed by law, not less than such minimum; otherwise, the minimum of such sentence shall not be more than one-half the longest period and the maximum shall not be more than the longest period fixed by law for which the crime is punishable of which the offender is convicted. The maximum limit of such sentence shall be so fixed as to expire during either of the following months: April, May, June, July, August, September, and October.

Commissioner of Accounts Fosdick said yesterday that he intended to continue his campaign of publicity against the way General Sessions has been conducted. He said he intended to make another statement, regarding some of the cases which have been dealt with in it, this afternoon.

WANTS A CALM INQUIRY.

Pastor Thinks It Time Courts Were Investigated, Though.

The Rev. J. Lewis Hartsock spoke at Union Methodist Episcopal Church, in West Forty-eighth Street, last evening, on the "Police and the Courts." It was from Dr. Hartsock's pulpit that Commissioner Waldo made his attack on the judiciary last Sunday. Dr. Hartsock began his address last evening by saying:

"All Judges are not unjust and all policemen are not saints. These are two important propositions to be kept in mind. Extravagance is the bane of all reformers. Conditions are helped by light. Nothing is helped by mere attack. They are to be considered, and not shrieked at.

"I am glad that our splendid Commissioner, Mr. Waldo, has brought to an issue the long standing differences between the police and the judiciary. There has been a growing feeling of distrust of the courts, and it is an open secret that the police have largely lost heart because of the failure of the courts to sustain them. Demoralization of the force is almost inevitable. There has been a hesitation about criticising the judiciary. We sit in judgment upon the acts of Governors, Mayors, Legislatures, Commissioners, and Police Captains; why should not the acts of an unjust Judge be as properly condemned?

"We recognize this review of the public acts of executives and legislatures as an almost necessary check upon Government. While the recall of Judges is democracy run mad, the exemption of the courts from criticism is the most undemocratic thing in our Democracy. The escape which they have made from criticism, under cover of the honor of the court, is as antiquated as the divine right of kings. When Judges with partiality charge juries, debar evidence and allow pique and politics to influence their decisions, then the time has come to call a halt.

"It is a strange situation when the written confession of a prisoner is not admitted as evidence, it is a serious situation when a Judge expresses regret for the sentence given, when informed that the prisoner was a member of a certain political association. No cry about the vilification of the courts will blind men to the facts or deter them from searching with fierce light such conditions."

RIGHTEOUS ADVERTISING.

H. S. Houston Defines It as Clean, Honest, and Efficient Publicity.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, May 19.—In connection with the assembling here of 7,000 delegates to the National Convention of Advertising Clubs, which opens to-morrow, Herbert S. Houston of Doubleday, Page & Co., the New York publishers, delivered an address on "Advertising and Righteousness" in the Ervey Street Methodist Church to-day.

While disclaiming that this address could be called a lay sermon, Mr. Houston said there was no doubt that clerical sermons were advertising, that is, they declared the merits of something to some one likely to be interested, in this case, righteousness. He defined advertising as expression with a purpose—self-expression, community expression, church expression, trade expression, and its relation to righteousness as when it embraced the broader virtues of rightness, squareness, and honest dealing.

"Advertising needs to be standardized and purified so that it may more effectively do its work in the world," Mr. Houston continued. "Advertising may be wasteful and harmful, it may be deceitful and dishonest, or it may be trained, efficient, and honest, a mighty force, working for fair dealing and human progress. It is to serve honest, clean, and efficient advertising that this convention is assembling in Dallas. And am I not right in linking this kind of advertising with righteousness? For in this great democracy, advertising is the bulwark of business against monopoly, the appeal of the seller to buyers in a free market.

"We are reforming advertising from within. We see the great place it has come to have in the world, and we realize that it has come to that place through the sheer need the world had of it. Of course, a power with such elemental and inherent potency was bound to be used dishonestly by the dishonest and unwisely, by the foolish and the ignorant. Advertising was first pounced upon by the faker and the quack with the eagerness of the old practicers of black art when they thought they had discovered alchemy. Even to this day they remain in some quarters, a noisome pestilence breeding trouble. The only kind of advertising that pays is honest advertising.

"The time is past when a publisher can cling to such an outworn sophistry as 'Let the buyer beware.' In its place has come the view that the publisher is a guardian of the public, and that he must not permit, knowingly, any dishonest or unclean thing to be borne in pages that he controls across the threshold of a single home. My partner, Walter Page, often says that no publication is better than its worst advertisement. And that is not an exceptional view. It is fast becoming the common one."

LEFT-HANDED FOLK FORM A KNIGHTHOOD

For the "Southpaws" of Life Do Big Things by Keeping Out of Ruts, Says Pastor.

AS EHUD WROUGHT OF OLD

So Orange, N. J., Knights and Ladies Accept Their Oddity as a Symbol of Brave Endeavor.

Ushered into being with a sermon for left-handed people, the Excellent Order of the Knights and Ladies of Ehud was established at Orange, N. J., last evening through the efforts of the Rev. Dr. William A. Frye, pastor of the Orange Methodist Church. Certificates of membership were given by the minister, who had assembled the southpaws at his church with the special object of raising them ont of their slough of despond and making them believe that to be left-handed was to be distinguished rather than blighted.

A hymn composed by Dr. Frye and his prayer "that the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man may come swiftly to the world," were impressive incidents of the service. The church was filled. Never before in the history of this community were so many left-handed people brought together. Dr. Frye, of course, is left-handed. His text was:

"But when the children of Israel cried unto the Lord, the Lord raised them up a deliverer, Ehud, the son of Gera, a Benjamite, a man left-handed."

Right at the start, the minister pointed out, Ehud showed his originality and resourcefulness by making his left-handedness useful in delivering the people from bondage. He was sent to bear tribute to King Eglon. Being left-handed, he had his sword on the right side, where it failed to excite suspicion. While he was giving Eglon his hand—his right hand, as others were accustomed to do—with his left hand he plunged the blade into the King. Then his followers were free.

"Of course, the left-handed man departs from the usual methods," said Dr. Frye. "So must every reformer, inventor, discoverer, or champion of any progressive steps in society, government, or Church.

"The left-handed man is a constant argument for advancement and lawful departure from ruts and commonplace things. This man Ehud dared to be himself. He had no precedent. He is a shining example of what can be done by methods not used by others.

"Ehud was considered peculiar because he was left-handed. God's people from generations remote have been called a peculiar people.

"Left-handed as a term will stand for most of the reforms and redemptive processes of the world. I invite every person who uses the left hand to accept the honors of knighthood in the Excellent Order of the Knights and Ladies of Ehud, whose motto is, 'No more punishment for the left-handed'; sign of recognition, shake with the left hand; obligations, 'I will always live on the sunny side and never dishonor my willing hand, but ever extend it to help a brother man.'"

Taking up the theme of the hardships of the left-handed man, Dr. Frye declared a left-handed man is no more responsible for being left-handed than he is for being red-headed. Both are respectable.

"The man left-handed is under a handicap of custom and definition. Custom embarrasses him and puts him in the limbo of severe discipline. The dictionary makes him out a worthless, clumsy, unskilful tyro. The drama takes a fall out of him. 'Histo asked: 'What kind of man?' 'Pslo answered: 'That thou mayst know him perfectly, he is one of a left-handed making, a lank, lean thing!'

"These allegations are as false as they are malicious. It can be clearly shown that some of the finest work of brush or pen has issued from the left hand. The world has made the left-handed man stand for the opposition. The Ten Commandments must be listed with him, for they are on the left.

"Many people have looked upon the left-hand as a deformity rather than the expression of genius. I have a recent letter from a prominent woman who says that when she was a child her left arm was strapped to her side up to her shoulder 'to cure her.' We are horrified at Chinese foot-binding, but show the savage in us by punishing both mentally and physically the left-handed child. I was brought out before the entire school once and compelled to hold out my left hand, palm up, while a heavy male teacher pounded it with a ferule.

"While some of these severe measures at 'reform' have passed, yet the prejudice still lingers. Why try to stifle the willing hand of skill, precision, courage, justice, loyalty, and religion?"

FLEES TWICE FROM HOSPITAL.

Man Who Brought Dead Body There Reappears, Then Disappears Again.

The body of the man brought to Mount Sinai Hospital on Saturday night in a private ambulance and left there by three men, who departed before they could be questioned, was identified yesterday as that of Joseph Schwartz, a tailor, 70 years old, who lived at 151 McKibben Street, Brooklyn. The identity of the dead man and of the men who brought the body to the hospital was cleared up by Coroner Hellenstine and Coroner's Physician T. D. Lehane through a card found on the dead man. The card was that of Henry Braunstein of 151 McKibben Street, Brooklyn, a son-in-law of the dead man, and written upon the back of it was the name and address of Dr. Henry Bagully, 74 McKibben Street, Brooklyn.

Braunstein, who was a former orderly in the hospital, brought the body to the hospital. He called at the hospital early yesterday morning with a death certificate, made out by Dr. Bagully and giving pneumonia as the cause of death. Harry Katzel, in the admitting room, told Braunstein that, acting on the Coroner's orders, he could not receive the certificate. He asked the man to wait until he could bring the Superintendent. Braunstein sat down, but when the clerk returned he had gone again.

Dr. Lehane learned from Dr. Bagully that he had attended Schwartz for ten days. As his condition became very serious on Saturday, he advised Braunstein to take him to a hospital. Having worked at the hospital, the son-in-law got an ambulance from a private concern and started there. On the way Schwartz died. His death was not noticed by those in the ambulance, and the Coroner believes that they thought him alive when they placed the body upon a stretcher and brought it into the reception room of the hospital.

The authorities do not believe there is anything suspicious about the case and hold to the opinion that when Braunstein learned that his father-in-law was dead he became so excited that he walked from the room and went away.

PRIZE AWARDS AT CORNELL.

M. W. Bundy Wins as Essayist and H. Z. Harris as Declaimer.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 19.—The Guilford essay prize of $150 has been awarded to Murray W. Bundy of Ithaca, a senior in Cornell University. The prize is for excellence in English prose writing and was founded by the late James B. Guilford. Mr. Bundy's subject was "The Sophists."

The '86 memorial prize in declamation has been awarded to Harry Z. Harris of Olean, N. Y., who spoke on "Empire Builders." There were ten speakers. The prize amounts to $86 and is the income from a fund left as a memorial by the class of 1886.

Very Low Fares

Colorado, California, and North Pacific Coast. $65.00 from Chicago to San Francisco, Los Angeles, and San Diego, June 10 to 20, 1912. Return Limit Aug. 31, 1912. $65.00 from Chicago to Portland, Seattle, and Tacoma, May 27 and 28 and June 3 to 8, 1912. Return Limit July 27, 1912. Variable Routes.

$30.00 from Chicago to Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo, and return daily, June 1st to Sept. 30th, 1912. Return Limit Oct. 31, 1912. Full particulars on application to R. H. Johnson, General Agent, Chicago and North Western Ry., 461 Broadway, New York, N. Y.—Adv.

THANKSGIVING FOR MR. BRIDE

English Church Holds a Service to Commemorate the Operator's Return.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, May 19.—A special thanksgiving service was held at the Shortlands Church this evening for the return of Harold G. Bride, assistant wireless operator of the Titanic.

Bride, with his parents, two brothers, sister, and a party of friends, attended, and Bride's father read the lessons.

Reference was made to the disaster in a sermon. "Nearer, My God, to Thee" was sung as a solo.

TAPS FOR MR. AND MRS. STRAUS.

Military Organizations Pay Unusual Tribute to Titanic Victims.

Taps were sounded in Temple Israel last night in honor of Isidor Straus and Ida Straus, victims of the Titanic disaster. The occasion was the joint memorial services of the Hebrew Veteran Association and the Hebrew Veterans of the War with Spain. The names of Mr. and Mrs. Straus were read in connection with the honor roll of seventy-three deceased civil war veterans and ten Spanish war veterans. The temple was draped with American flags.

Daniel P. Hays presided at the services, and there were addresses by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, Honorary Chaplain of the Hebrew Veterans; the Rev. Father William I. Reaney, a Chaplain of the United States Navy; the Rev. Dr. M. H. Harris, pastor of Temple Israel; Gen. George B. Loud, Commander of the Department of New York, G. A. R.; Joseph L. Buttenweiser, and the Rev. Dr. R. Grossman, Honorary Chaplain of the Hebrew Veterans of the War with Spain. The Rev. H. Newmark and the regular choir of Temple Israel sang memorial anthems.

At the conclusion of the roll call of departed comrades, resolutions requesting that taps be sounded for Mr. and Mrs. Straus were offered by Maurice Simmons, Commander in Chief of the United Spanish War Veterans, and adopted by acclamation.

HOW SURVIVORS WERE HELPED.

Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society Tells of Its Share in the Work.

What the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society did for the survivors of the Titanic disaster is told in the society's report for April, which has just been made public. Seventy-two Jewish passengers were lost in the disaster. As soon as the news of the sinking of the ship reached this city a meeting of the Executive Committee was called to make plans to aid the surviving Jewish passengers.

Contributions were asked for, and as a result of the appeal the society received from the Women's Relief Committee $2,350, which was distributed to the survivors. An additional fund of $900, of which $700 came from the Red Cross Relief Fund, $100 from the Downtown Clara de Hirsch Home, and $100 from the Women's Relief Committee, was later disbursed.

When the Carpathia docked, representatives of the committee were on hand with automobiles and took charge of twenty-two survivors, who have been cared for at the home of the society. There were Irish, French, and Syrians as well as Jews among them.

ADDS TO MUSICIANS' FUND.

Miss Lotta Davidson Sends $586 to Ambassador Reid in London.

Miss Lotta Davidson of 693 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, announced yesterday that she had sent a draft for $586 to Whitelaw Reid, United States Ambassador in London, toward the fund being raised in England for the families of the musicians who went down with the Titanic.

This sum represents contributions, as well as the receipts of a concert organized by Miss Davidson on May 1 at the Washington Avenue Church, in which she had the assistance of Frank Weissman, tenor; W. Paulding De Nike, 'cellist; Miss Alice Ralph, soprano, and Miss Eva Le Haye and Arthur Rowe Pollock.

$250 FOR PHILLIPS FUND.

To be Donated by United Wireless Reorganization Committee.

Saul S. Meyers, counsel for the Reorganization Committee of the United Wireless Telegraph Company, informed C. C. Galbraith, Chairman and Treasurer of the Marine Wireless Operators' Fund in memory of Jack Phillips, operator on the Titanic, last night that he would recommend to the committee to-day that a donation of $250 be given as an encouragement to all operators to do their duty in time of peril.

This will raise the fund to a total of $861.50, and Mr. Galbraith expects contributions to-day from the White Star, Cunard, North German Lloyd, Hamburg-American, and other steamship lines.

Indicted on Primary Fraud Charge.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., May 19.—Robert H. Anderson, former Mayor of Georgetown, and a member of the Kentucky General Assembly, was indicted by the Grand Jury yesterday on the charge of falsely certifying to election returns in the State Democratic Primary of July 1, 1911.

Odd Lots of Stock

To the large trader we offer advantages not everywhere obtainable. We enable him, for instance, to accumulate his 1,000, 500 or 100 shares through, say, 50 share purchases, and to sell his 1,000, 500 or 100 shares similarly in odd lot quantities.

Send for Special Letter "K."

John Muir & Co

Specialists in Odd Lots

Members New York Stock Exchange

71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

OUR new Manhattan Shirts have the spirit of May—and also of June, July and August. Their makers make the fabrics as well—and they make them to last the whole season through.

Careful tests of every yard for tensile strength and fastness of dyes are responsible for this. $1.50 to 6.

369 Broadway, 241 Broadway, 757 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 27 New, 98 Nassau, 140 Nassau, 20 Cortlandt, 42nd and Fifth Avenue

Weber and Heilbroner
Nine Stores

J. M. Gidding & Co.

WILL INAUGURATE, THIS DAY,

Extraordinary Special Sales
of Suits, Wraps, Gowns, Dresses, Blouses and Millinery
At Radical Reductions

Every garment in this Sale measures up to the highest standards of style, materials and tailoring—some are taken from our regular high-grade Spring and Summer stocks, while others have been made up from our surplus stock of imported materials and fashioned by our best tailors and dressmakers after the latest models of the foremost Parisian designers. Considering these facts—

the values are positively without precedent in the retailing of the finer kinds of women's outer-dress.

Every provision for the proper attention to each customer's wants has been made for this occasion—which is, without any exaggeration, **the most important sale event we have ever planned.**

None will be sent on approval, reserved or exchanged

Fifth Avenue at 46th Street

NORTHERN PACIFIC — YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE

See America NOW!

Elks! This is the Logical Route to Grand Lodge at Portland, July 8-13.

Gardiner Gateway and Old Faithful Geyser—Yellowstone Park

Very Low Summer Tourist and Convention Fares, via Northern Pacific Ry, to

Yellowstone Nat'l Park North Pacific Coast

See the productive and scenic Northwest—interesting alike from pleasure and homeseeking standpoints. $65 from Chicago; $62.50 from St. Louis; $55 from St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Superior, Kansas City and Omaha for round trip to North Pacific Coast. Liberal limits and stopover privileges. Tickets on sale numerous dates in May, June and July. Regular Summer Tourist fares—but little higher—in effect daily June 1 to Sept. 30. Low rates for Park trip in connection. Particulars and literature from

W. F. MERSHON, General Agent Passenger Dep't, 1244 Broadway, New York. Phone Mad. Square 4040

Northern Pacific Ry

Only Line to Gardiner Gateway, Official Entrance to Yellowstone Park; Season June 15 to Sept. 15

Panama Pacific Exposition, San Francisco, 1915

Extraordinary offering beginning today

Men's 2.00 and 2.50 Shirts at 1.45

6,500 Negligee Shirts at a Negligible Price

¶ This is the soft cuff and collar season, when comfort is more to be desired than starch, and a soft bosom turneth away warmth. Some men are so averse to starch at any season that they wear negligee shirts the year round, and nearly all men prefer them at this season. Which in part explains this offering, though a word or two about the values will not be amiss.

¶ Each Spring season, about this time, two shirt-makers who furnish the bulk of our regular stocks, make up to our especial order all their available 2.00 and 2.50 fabrics and invoice them to us at a special price, for the purposes of an introductory offering. Gives an impetus to the soft shirt season. Is a sort of prologue to a continuous performance of good shirt values.

¶ Now for the program. Sixty-five hundred high grade shirts, made of finely mercerized fabrics, cool as a sea breeze, unspeakably comfortable, soft as fleece. There are plain colors, striped effects and Russian cords. Plain white in abundance and the following popular colors are also included in about even measure: Blue, tan, gray and heliotrope.

¶ All plain bosom models, with French cuffs. And the make and finish is a credit to those who made them and to us who sell them. The cut is right, the proportions are right, and perfection pipes its lay from every buttonhole. Some have collar to match. Nothing like these values since the last Saks sale.

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

THE TIMES'S DAILY WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES

BEJEWELED HEELS SEEN AT PARIS RACES

Pearls Are Conspicuous in the Great Display of Gems at Longchamps.

HUNTING COSTUME A NOVELTY

Classic Pink Coat Over a Black Skirt Is Worn by a Score of Women —Panniers Little Seen.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, May 19.—For the first time on record a regular hunting costume was worn in the Longchamps inclosure. The occasion was the first big race of the season, the French Guineas to-day, and the costume proved a striking novelty.

Manikins are rarely seen at the races, dressmaking firms finding it cheaper and more convenient to sell their new creations outright to their customers before they show them in public, or let them advertise the novel styles at fashionable gatherings. The result is considerable annoyance to ladies in the paddock, who are chased by photographers for the press and by smaller firms.

The hunting costume was launched successfully to-day, being worn by over a score of women. It consists of the classic pink coat, double-breasted and tight to the figure, over a black satin skirt, with a three-cornered black or blue silk hat.

Another novelty was some plain ivory-white dresses of crepe de chine, with hardly any trimming and no other color in the scheme to relieve the severe simplicity of the whole. White straw or taffeta hats were worn with them.

Panniers, which are worn sometimes at evening parties, are now tabooed at races. Gracefully-draped skirts, close-fitting, and drawn tight at the feet are the style now meeting general favor.

Despite the warmth of the weather hardly any lingerie dresses were seen. Hats were very small, generally of the Castiglione and Jacobin styles, with plenty of valuable plumes.

The crowd was immense, and betting was heavy.

There was a lively scene after the fourth race, when two American tipsters, who had been going around explaining with much show of secrecy that they were charged to bet on a certain horse for the jockeys, and had sold tips on J. Gould's Combourg to several foreigners, were chased around the paddock by a dozen angry Englishmen who had lost heavily by their advice. The tipsters finally succeeded in losing themselves in the crowd, and were not seen again.

The feature of the day, however, was the great show of jewels. Some women were dressed in the most extreme styles, having even the heels of their dainty shoes adorned with gems. Whether they were real or not, it was impossible to say. A novelty which attracted considerable attention was the pearls worn in rings, earrings, fan chains, and especially as necklaces made in several strings. In some cases as many as eight or ten strings of different lengths were worn.

The jewels worn by the women represented an enormous sum, which it was, however, difficult to estimate to any certainty.

(By Cable.)

Although from the American viewpoint the season is somewhat backward, well-known restaurants on the Bois were overcrowded. The Pavillion d'Armenonville presented its usual fairylike aspect this evening. Mr. and Mrs. Lucien B. Chase had a party dinner, whilst at an adjoining table, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin had the Earl and Countess of Craven and a couple of other friends. Mr. and Mrs. Berry Wall, Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, and Mrs. Herman Oelrichs were also among those who entertained at luncheon.

Col. Millard Hunsiker had a large party at luncheon before going to Longchamps. Mr. and Mrs. Graham Prentice entertained a few friends at luncheon at the Madrid. Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Horton of Boston motored to the course and dined later, as did also Mr. and Mrs. R. P. McAlpin.

Mrs. Livingston entertained a party of friends at dinner at the Ritz. Among her guests were the Baron and Baroness Heine and Mr. and Mrs. Wertheim.

Prince Aga Kahn had Mrs. W. B. Leeds, Lady Paget, and a number of other friends at his table, while close by were Mr. and Mrs. P. Moeller, who were entertaining a party.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Payne sat at the head of a table of six, while dining in the garden were Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lehr, who had four friends at dinner; Mrs. Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Untermyer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Phillips, and Mr. and Mrs. McCreery, who entertained the Princess Hatzfeld.

Mrs. William Post had quite a number of guests at her table. Mrs. Joseph Stickney had four friends with her, as did Mrs. Ruthven Pratt and Mrs. Irving Brokaw, who entertained a party of ten.

Among those who motored to the races were Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Wray and Miss A. Wray of New York and Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Laird of Pittsburgh, who took luncheon at the Madrid; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Littlejohn of New York, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Ryan of New York, Miss Stella Schoenfeld, Henry Altemus, Jr., and R. Altemus of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Ward, John Magee, and Percy Pyne.

Others seen in the paddock were Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Mills, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. Burns, Mrs. Storrs Wells, Harry Black, and Mrs. Joseph Stickney.

ENGLAND MUST MAKE NITRATES TO BE SAFE

Factories for Extracting from the Air Should Be Built at Any Cost, Says Ramsay.

FAR BEHIND OTHER NATIONS

What Would Happen, Asks the Scientist, If War Should Come and Nitrate Imports Should Stop?

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, May 19.—Sir William Ramsay has been interviewed by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent with regard to the manufacture of nitrates from the air, and especially his warning to Great Britain on the subject, as told in a dispatch to THE TIMES last week. The great scientist said:

"In some things we are enormously ahead in this country. In other things we are disgracefully behind. We are disgracefully behind in prevision.

"Scandinavia, Italy, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, and Russia possess factories for preparing nitrates from the atmosphere, largely for purposes of agriculture, but also for making explosives. If it be true that some of our rivals have armed their mercantile shipping, and if the importation of nitrates from Chile and Peru should be stopped, then what would we do for explosives?

"My point is that it is well worth while at pecuniary loss to establish factories for extracting nitrogen out of the air to make nitric acid by means of electrical power. The power could be got from coal fields or from water power, and it would not be an expensive process. The cost would depend largely on the power used. Whether or not the cost would be more expensive than imported nitrates, it could not be improved in this country."

J. S. Nettlefeld, Director of the Messrs. Kynoch, ammunition manufacturers of Birmingham, when interviewed on the subject, said it had not been considered a profitable commercial undertaking in this country to obtain nitric acid from the air. Cordite manufacturers had not, so far as he knew, contemplated the course suggested to protect themselves against possible shortage from their present sources.

ATTACKS LOURDES CURES.

Paris Writer Tells of Instances Where the Recovery Proved False.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, May 19.—The miraculous healing power of the famous spring at Lourdes, to which thousands of pilgrims journey every year, is questioned by a writer in the Révue de Psychotherapie, who tells of a number of instances wherein the "cures" afterward proved false.

One instance cited is that of a man named Joseph Rivière, whose case drew from the vicar in charge of the pilgrimage the following telegram to Mgr. Freppel:

"Miraculous cure. Deaf and dumb man, half paralyzed since 23, entirely cured. Pilgrims delighted."

Rivière afterward confessed his trickery. The pins he was supposed to have stuck into his paralyzed leg did not go further than his trousers. The blows he said he gave himself with a stick were stopped by leather under garments.

Another case was of a woman who simulated tuberculosis, coughing whenever she saw a doctor, and exhibiting each morning blood stains on a handkerchief. Coming earlier than usual one day, the doctor noticed his patient returning from the market with a saucer of chicken blood, by means of which she had been in the habit of deceiving him. She Afterward went to Lourdes, and then reported herself miraculously cured.

The motives for some of the pretended cures examined by the Révue de Psycotherapie, were connected with swindling in some form or other, but the majority of cases were those of persons who acted merely out of vanity, wishing to appear to be the chosen ones for divine healing, which others implored in vain.

AIRSHIP KILLS BOY IN CROWD.

Three Others Seriously Hurt When Spectators Crowded to Meet Machine.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, May 19.—A fatal accident occurred this evening at the army flying headquarters at Amesbury. An army airman, Lieut. Ashton, had ascended, and after an excellent flight the machine was running along the ground by its own momentum, when the crowd, eager to welcome the airman, pressed forward, not realizing the danger.

The machine dashed into them, hurling spectators right and left. A youth was killed, and three persons were gravely injured.

It is stated that the accident was entirely the crowd's fault. Ashton was unhurt.

DANES ANGRY AT HAMBURG.

Neglect of Their King, Who Died There, Causes Intense Feeling.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

COPENHAGEN, May 19.—Now that the circumstances of King Frederick's last moments are known, the people of Denmark are filled with anger against the Hamburg authorities. The newspapers are vehement in their denunciation of the police and surgeons, who allowed the body to lie for hours in a public mortuary with unclaimed corpses.

It is pointed out that the place where the King fell was only three minutes from the Hamburger Hof. The policeman, who helped him, knew the stranger was staying at that hotel, yet no attempt was made to communicate with the Hamburger Hof. His watch and handkerchief would have enabled the hospital authorities to identify the King.

COPENHAGEN, May 19.—The coffin containing the body of King Frederick VIII. has been placed on a high catafalque of gold and white in Christianborg Chapel, and here it will lie in state until the funeral Friday. The catafalque is surrounded by immense silver candelabra, the historical silver lions from Rosenborg Castle and the orders of the dead monarchs.

The royal standard covers the coffin, while on the floor and about the walls have been arranged hundreds of wreaths, sent in by every class in the community.

There will be no special ceremony attending the removal of the body to Roskilde. In the same train will go the Danish and other royal personages, and the representatives of the foreign Governments, who, on arrival, will march in procession from the station to the Cathedral. After a short service at the Cathedral the body will be taken to Frederick V.'s Chapel.

Kaiser's Court in Mourning.

The agents of the Hamburg-American Line received a cable yesterday from Hamburg stating that, owing to the death of the King of Denmark and the fact that the Court at Berlin was in mourning, the Kaiser would not be able to attend the launching of the new liner Imperator on May 23.

TO BREED RED-EGG HENS.

English Scientists Try to Create Prolific Layers of the Popular Color.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, May 19.—The imaginative experimenters who control the Cambridge School of Agriculture are now engaged in an interesting effort to make hens lay red eggs. There is always the best market for hens' eggs which are the richest red brown color that is natural to eggs.

Several varieties, and these, unfortunately, the most prolific layers, will not follow fashion, with the result that the eggs of different varieties—for example, Leghorns and Buff Cochins—have quite different market value.

The Cambridge "Mendelians" hope to be able to produce at will a brown egg-laying hen of prolific habit, just as they produced a strong rust-resisting wheat of high yield by working on the Mendelian law.

"It's a fact that most so-called hard-'wear' socks ought to be spelled w-a-r-e."

A *thin* sock *can* be made to wear as well as a thick one.

Day by day test proves that Interwoven Socks *do*.

Why? Because every pair is wear-proofed at *every* wear-point—toe, heel, sole and ankle—by the Interwoven method.

All fashionable shades. All weights. Lisles at 25c, 35c, 50c the pair. Pure thread silk at 50c.

AT YOUR DEALER'S

KING WILLIAM IV V·O·P SCOTCH WHISKY

The most famous Scotch whisky that comes to America is "King William." Ask any connoisseur or judge for yourself. Try it in your next highball, and note how different the flavour is.

Pianos *and* Summer

If Your Piano Needs Repairing
Save Expense by Our Summer Prices

A Suggestion for a Timely Exchange

Music is getting to be more and more an important factor in the home.

In fact, a knowledge of good music is becoming so widespread that the cheap piano, the piano which is treated entirely as a commercial proposition, is finding more and more difficulty in reaching a market.

The pure sweet toned artistic piano, with a reputation like the Sterling that has been really earned, can alone fill the demand which a knowledge of music is creating.

But the best piano in the world needs a reasonable outlay of money from time to time if you expect to get the best service from it.

A piano is a complicated piece of machinery, and, like any machinery, will get out of order if neglected.

If you are going away for the summer, let us have your piano to overlook, repair where necessary, tone restore, and keep in tune.

Our charges during the summer are actual cost and besides you have your piano stored free of charge.

The service of the Sterling Piano Co. emphasizes the value of the specialist.

The Piano business in all its branches has been our life work for over fifty years.

We don't just sell pianos—we make them, rebuild them, store them and pack them in damp-proof boxes for safe shipment to all parts of the world.

All our work is guaranteed; but aside from that our reputation is a valuable asset and absolutely protects you in all dealings you have with us.

If you have an old piano or a new one which you wish to exchange for a

Sterling Playerpiano

its full value will be allowed to apply on your purchase.

In fact, your old piano is a larger asset to you now than later in the season, because we can afford to allow you more for it.

In the summer our workshop has more time to repair or rebuild, and aside from that we have special demands for second-hand pianos to be used at Seaside Resorts and Summer Cottages.

We will give you a due bill to apply in the Autumn if you don't want a new piano until then.

If you intend to move, this will save the moving charges or storage charges, too.

You will have no difficulty in selecting a good piano because we only sell reputable ones.

We will not permit any mystery of quality.

There can be no juggling with prices.

We have one price only, the same to all and which can be verified by any one.

We carry over four hundred pianos in our Warerooms, with thoroughly competent experienced, conservative and conscientious piano salesmen to fully explain exactly what you will get.

There isn't a reasonable want that we cannot supply and every promise is backed up by business methods which have made one of the largest exclusively piano businesses in the world.

We own and operate three distinct factories in which we make the *Sterling, Huntington* and *Mendelssohn Pianos* and *Playerpianos,* each of which has attained the very highest reputation in its class.

Our selling prices are the actual cost of manufacturing with a fair profit added and no more.

Our terms are fair and reasonable, either cash or *easiest monthly payments.*

Open Evenings by Appointment

The Sterling Piano Co.

Manufacturers Sterling Building

518-520 Fulton St., Corner Hanover Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Save 4.50 to 12.50 on Your Spring Suit or Overcoat at

Smith Gray & Co.

TWENTY thousand noted New Yorkers, whose names appear in the public print day by day, are entered on our charge account ledgers.

Such men—men who are doing the largest part to make New York what it is—are men whose ***powers of discrimination*** are ***worthy of note.***

Hundreds of these know-what's-what men have ***taken advantage of*** this ***remarkable*** sale—the ***strongest testimonials*** of the ***faith*** of those who know and ***believe in*** the ***absolute sincerity*** of our announcements.

New garments are now being added to the original four thousand. Every ***style,*** every ***fabric,*** every ***size***—be you stout or thin or of unusual figure—is here.

For YOUR OWN SAKE we ask you to come in and see, and if you will—COMPARE.

We have visited the other Springtime sales and we know that in your judgment our offerings will eclipse all other values.

Spring Suits & Overcoats Values 22.50 & 25.00 **18.50**

Suits of rarely beautiful worsteds, soft velours, and cassimeres, handsome French spun fine serges. In Overcoats, blacks, Oxfords, cool, natty new browns, grays, and unusual English effects, nearly all silk lined.

Spring Suits & Overcoats Values 27.50 & 30.00 **22.50**

Suits of unusual and distinctive worsteds, Saxony cassimeres and rich velours, blue serges of English weave, staple grays. All the newest browns, blues, heather and silk mixtures. Advanced models. The overcoats include many foreign fabrics for business and outing wear.

Unusual Spring Suits & Coats Values 32.50 to 40.00 **27.50**

Suits of heathers, grays, blues, and silk mixtures, each style distinctive and many exclusive. IMPORTED ENGLISH COATS—rainproofs, Chesterfields, and raglans of rare and striking fabrics, many handmade, tailored by London and Leeds cleverest craftsmen, on which former prices ranged from 35.00 to 50.00.

15.50 More than 1,000 Spring Suits & Coats, values 20.00 & 22.50.

High grade worsteds, velours, tweeds, and English weave blue serges. Also many broken sizes reduced from much higher than indicated prices. All models—English, Fifth Avenue, and college styles for men, young men, and boys. Overcoats include blacks, Oxfords, smart cool grays, tans and olives. Dress and business models.

Motor Clothes for Owners and Chauffeurs

Smith Gray & Co.

Two Brooklyn Stores: Fulton St. at Flatbush Av. Broadway at Bedford Av.

Two New York Stores: Broadway at Warren St. Across from City Hall. 5th Av., Bet. 27th & 28th Sts.

"Better Goods for the Same Money or the Same Goods for Less Money Than Elsewhere"

IN NEW YORK'S SHOPPING CENTER

"The Big Store"

TWO MAMMOTH BUILDINGS

GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 6TH AVE. J.B. GREENHUT, Pres. 18TH AND 19TH STS.

Just a Few of the Most Important of Our

May Sales

Scheduled for Today

MAIN BUILDING—*Devoted to Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Wearing Apparel, Groceries, Etc.*

WOMEN'S SMARTEST COATS—several styles; values to $27.50, at $11.50.

AN ENTIRE SAMPLE LINE OF WOMEN'S SUITS—values to $30, at $14.75.

A GLORIOUS SHOWING AND SALE OF SUMMER WAISTS—the special prices are 69c, $1.25, $1.69 and $1.98.

MAY CARNIVAL AND SALE OF SUMMERY WASH DRESS FABRICS BEGINS TODAY.

DOMESTIC AND FANCY LINENS specially priced.

A CLEARANCE OF WOMEN'S DAINTIEST FRENCH HAND-MADE UNDERMUSLINS.

STERLING SILVER TABLEWARE—(flat and hollow) at 1/3 to 1/2 less than regular prices.

WOMEN'S HOUSE AND PORCH DRESSES, values to $2.50 at $1.

AMONG THE MANY BARGAIN-BASEMENT OFFERINGS WE FEATURE THE SAMPLE LINE OF WOMEN'S "LA FRANCE" LOW SHOES:—$3 to $4 grades, at $1.45

The Greenhut Building

The Largest, Finest and Most Helpful Store in the World Devoted Exclusively to Furniture and Housefurnishings.

"LEADER" AND "MODEL" REFRIGERATORS—best sizes; newest styles; $6.50 to $32.25 grades, at $5 to $27.

A SAMPLE LINE OF FINE BRASS BEDSTEADS—$22 to $45 values, at $14 to $32.

COMPANION SALES OF MATTRESSES AND PILLOWS.

THOUSANDS OF PIECES OF BEAUTIFUL "QUALITY" CUT GLASS at marvellously low prices.

1,500 GRASS MATTING RUGS FROM OLD JAPAN 'way under price.

FRAMED PICTURES AND DAINTY MIRRORS—big distributions.

A FEATURE SALE OF NOVELTY LACE AND SCRIM CURTAINS.

QUAINT AND PRETTY JAPANESE TEASETS under value.

DON'T OVERLOOK OUR BARGAIN-BASEMENT WHICH IS DEVOTED TO LOWER-PRICED GOODS CARRIED IN OUR GREENHUT BUILDING.

$35,000 FREE

The Big Store's Gift to Charity

$30,000 of this sum is for charitable institutions and churches—the remaining $5,000 is to be donated to worthy families and individuals.

Full particulars at Voting Booths—MAIN Building on Fourth Floor, or at Information Desk, Main Floor. Also in GREENHUT Building, at Information Desk, Main Floor.

Double G.H. Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock

$1,000,000 CROP GIFT STIRS FARM COUNTIES

Many Respond to Sears, Roebuck & Co.'s Offer to Improve Agriculture.

ALL SECTIONS MAY SHARE IT

1,000 Counties to Have $1,000 Each by Forming Bureau to Extend Business Methods Among Farmers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 19.—"Since the donation of $1,000,000 by Sears, Roebuck & Co., of Chicago, to the Crop Improvement Committee of the Council of Grain Exchanges, to be expended for agricultural development, according to a plan outlined by the Crop Improvement Committee, nearly one hundred counties in various States have notified us that preparations are being made by them locally to receive the benefits of this munificent gift," said Bert Ball, Secretary of the Crop Improvement Committee of the Council of Grain Exchanges, discussing the project to-day with the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"The news has been received by the agricultural world with great interest, and I am confident that the foundation of a new era has been established in the agricultural advancement of this country. This is merely an awakening of the business men to one of their most necessary and vital duties, and within a year I expect hundreds of workers to be directing their energies for the development of a better and more permanent system of agriculture.

"It is a simple business proposition. As we are well aware, the prosperity of every man, woman and child is based primarily upon farm crops. There are hundreds of plans, good, bad and indifferent, in all stages of progress through hundreds of different channels. There are thousands of workers in every State and in every county, but there has been no concerted action. The consequence is that we are working at cross purposes and wasting our energies in duplication of time and money.

"The great problem has been how to make a general plan which will cover and harmonize all of these activities. Team work is what we have lacked. It is said that an American volunteer makes the best soldier because he uses his brain in whatever he does, but suppose that each man should attempt to make his own campaign against the enemy, regardless of what the others were doing. Or, suppose that each squad, or platoon or each company should undertake to conduct the war according to its own best judgment; however clear their plains might be, the result would be 'confusion worse confounded.'

"This is exactly the condition of the agricultural workers of this country. True co-operation means the greatest good to the greatest number, and upon this basis this committee, since its organization less than two years ago, has been making an effort to unify and harmonize all of the interests, including the manufacturers, grain, and elevator companies, cereal manufacturers, chemical manufacturers, railroads and bankers, millers, brewers, and in fact all of the business interests, in a National campaign, to co-operate with the United States Department of Agriculture and the various branches of the extension department of the State agricultural colleges.

To Stir Farm Enthusiasm.

"It is our purpose to awaken enthusiasm and action which will carry all of the best plans and teachings into the remotest territory, to arouse local interest in all of the counties in the different States, and to increase the production of our farms.

"The work of this committee may be generally divided under three headings:

"Its primary purpose is to work through the grain trade and kindred organizations to obtain a larger yield of better grain.

"Second—The publicity of the committee is handled through the National Crop Improvement service, which furnishes press information and special articles to all publications desiring them. In this work an Editorial Committee, headed by Willett M. Hays, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, includes generally economists, Superintendents of extension of the State agricultural colleges and many writers of National reputation on agricultural and economic subjects.

"Farm science is twenty-five years in advance of its practical application. Farming is a business, and farmers should be business men or business men will be compelled to put a little farming into their business.

"It seems that the best plan, therefore, is for each county to study individually the best plans adapted to cover its local conditions. Whatever plans are introduced must harmonize all the forces interested in that county. We cannot work from the top down—we must work from the soil up. Success in each county depends upon the human equation. The plan is to establish a trained agriculturist in each county of all of the States in connection with the United States Bureau of Farm Management, State Agricultural Colleges, State Commercial Associations, and local Commercial Clubs.

"The National fund for this purpose is now being raised in order to offer $1,000 or more to each county in each State, and State commercial organizations are ready to form State Crop Improvement Associations to raise a like amount to that offered to each county from the National organization.

"The Government Bureau of Farm Management also has a fund, and offers to bear from one-third to one-half of the expense of this Farm Bureau in any county whose plans are acceptable as soon as its funds become available for this year. This will add approximately another $1,000 to each county ready to raise its own fund. The Government estimates that forty or fifty counties may receive aid from this source within the year."

While there are scarcely any two counties operating under exactly the same plan, the following is the one recommended by the Council of Grain Exchanges:

First—That a joint meeting be called by the commercial organization, or organizations, to which there will be invited editors, railroad men, road Commissioners, Superintendent of county schools, Superintendent of the county farm, the County Supervisors, (Commissioners of County Court, as the case may be,) bankers, millers, manufacturers, grain buyers, officers of all farmers' and breeders' organizations, and the leading farmers and land owners in each township. This meeting to be conducted by a member of the Crop Improvement Committee of the Council of Grain Exchanges, explaining the nature of the movement, and showing how, if proper methods of agriculture and marketing are introduced, that an annual increase of at least $500,000 may be added to the revenue of the county.

Second—That a committee on crop improvement and county development be appointed by the President of the Commercial Club; that the members of this committee shall act ex-officio as Chairman of the Sub-Committees on Ways and Means, Membership, Grain, Good Roads, Marketing, Agriculture in the Schools, Dairy Inspection, Landlord and Tenant, &c.

Third—That a special section be added to the constitution and by-laws of the Commercial Club providing for an agricultural membership at a nominal fee per year, in order to obtain a widespread special membership, placing the farmer upon a business basis, establishing him as a business man among business men.

Fourth—That the sum to be raised in each county should equal annually 1 cent per acre of all the tillable land in the country, or a minimum of $100, to be subscribed by farmers, land owners, elevators, country merchants, professional men, blacksmiths, hotels, &c., in each township.

Fifth—That an equal amount be contributed by the Commercial Club, merchants, manufacturers, bankers, and business interests of the county, which shall not be less than a minimum of $100 for each township in the county. This divides the financial responsibility equitably.

Sixth—That a trained agriculturist of business tact and judgment shall be employed by the committee as above set forth, who shall be recommended by the State College of Agriculture. That this man shall be responsible only to the local committee, and the committee shall have power to control his actions, or discharge him, according to the terms of the contract. (This to be a matter of mutual agreement among the college and county organizations.) That this manager shall be employed for not less than two years, and preferably three years. That the Commercial Club shall establish an office for him in a suitable location, preferably with the commercial club. That he must submit his plans to the local committee in writing at least one week in advance, stating in detail what is arranged for each day, and a copy of these plans must be furnished to the newspapers in the county, with a request that they be printed in advance.

His duties shall consist in general as adviser to any farmer in the county requiring his services; to organize farmers' clubs; to conduct corn clubs and other agricultural contests; to arrange for exhibits of agricultural products; to give practical demonstration and instruction in crop rotation, soil building, farm management, and horticultural work in various parts of the county under ordinary conditions; to co-operate with the Superintendent of county and city schools in teaching the rudiments of agriculture, particularly of seeds, so that the children may ultimately test all of the seeds to be planted on each farm in each school district.

That the children of the public schools shall be furnished with crop report blanks between harvest and seeding time, and each pupil be induced to obtain a written statement upon these blanks by a different farmer, stating the number of acres devoted to each crop and the annual yield as per directions furnished. That these reports shall be classified and the results be tabulated and published by the committees in charge. The object of this is to learn not only the total yield of the county but how much each individual adds to the total.

That the manager shall make as many personal calls as his time will permit, and answer all inquiries on agricultural subjects by telephone or in writing.

Seventh—That the manager lay out a practical schedule of farm practice for the county poor farm which shall be acceptable to the County Supervisors, with a view of putting the farm on a self-sustaining basis. It shall be his duty also to establish seed plots, both on the county farm and in various parts of the county on private farms to breed up to the highest efficiency the variety of seed wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, or other products which may be best adapted to the soil and climate of the county, so that eventually a single uniform variety and grade of each grain may be established which may be shipped in carloads free from mixture of other grains and the seeds of noxious weeds.

Eighth—While it is not incumbent upon the local committees or on the manager of the County Farm Bureau to put all of these recommendations into immediate practice, it will define a line of procedure which will enable the County Committee and Crop Improvement Committee of the Council of Grain Exchanges to make a satisfactory agreement.

$100,000 First Installment.

The plan as outlined has been approved by Sears, Roebuck & Co., who have agreed to contribute at once $100,000 to be distributed among the first 100 counties in which such a farm bureau may be established. Following the success of this preliminary plan, the firm will increase the amount to $1,000,000, in order to extend these advantages on the same basis to 1,000 counties.

The officers of the Council of Grain Exchanges are J. C. F. Merrill, President, Chicago; Charles Kennedy, First Vice President, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. W. Frick, Second Vice President, Duluth, Minn.; E. P. Peck, Third Vice President, Omaha, Neb.; W. M. Richardson, Treasurer, Philadelphia, Penn., and J. Ralph Pickell, Secretary, Chicago.

The members of the Executive Committee are E. Pfarrius, New York; J. L. Messmore, St. Louis, Mo.; G. H. Davis, Kansas City, Mo.; C. A. Brown, Minneapolis, Minn.; E. J. Furlong, Milwaukee, Wis., and Frank I. King, Toledo, Ohio.

The members of the Crop Improvement Committee are J. C. Murray, Chairman, Chicago; L. W. Forbell, New York; C. A. Magnuson, Minneapolis, Minn.; N. L. Moffitt, St. Louis, Mo.; George Aylsworth, Kansas City, Mo.; E. E. Delp, Philadelphia, Penn.; C. F. Macdonald, Duluth, Minn.; E. A. Cope, Omaha, Neb.; H. L. Goemann and Fred Mayer, Toledo, Ohio; H. E. Richter, Cincinnati, Ohio; P. P. Donahue, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. C. Vincent, Baltimore, Md.; F. A. McLellan, Buffalo, N. Y.; George A. Wells, Des Moines, Iowa; S. W. Strong, Urbana, Ill., and Bert Ball, Secretary, Chicago.

CHART TO EXPLAIN RESTORING OF LIFE

Commission to Publish Rules for First Aid to Men Suffering from Electric Shock.

TO BE POSTED IN FACTORIES

Report to be Made on Dr. Meltzer's Method of Producing Artificial Respiration.

The Commission on Resuscitation from Electric Shock, organized on the initiative of the National Electric Light Association, with the purpose of studying electric shock and the preparation of rules for first aid in the cases of electrical accident, is about to make public the first results of its work. This will be in the form of a simple chart to be posted in all factories and electrical shops, and a somewhat more detailed set of rules in a sixteen-page booklet to be carried in the pocket of the electrician.

These represent the commission's findings on the question of producing artificial respiration in emergency cases, and their publication will fulfill the primary if not the most significant purpose that called the commission into existence. The proofs for both booklet and chart are now in the process of revision.

The request for the establishment of the commission arose from the necessity of revising the rules for resuscitation which have been posted throughout the country in the innnuemrable electrical plants. The old rules taught the layman the Sylvester method, long in undisputed sway in the field of artificial respiration, but since their publication the Schaefer method was devised, and in England particularly it was received with higher favor, greater ease of operation and larger ventilation of the lungs being claimed as its advantages. The new rules will set forth a slightly modified Schaefer method to replace the Sylvester method, still by far the more familiar to the layman of this country.

The Old Method and the New.

In the older method the subject is placed on his back and the arms are moved rhythmically up and down. In the newer and more approved scheme, commonly known as the "prone method," the subject is placed prone on his chest. The operator then sits or kneels beside his subject, and, after pacing his hands, palm down, on the back and lower ribs, gently throws his weight on and off about twelve times a minute, thereby alternately compressing the lungs and allowing them to expand elastically. It is a slightly modified form of this Schaefer method that the new rules will recommend exclusively for the use of laymen in practicing artificial respiration.

The members of the commission are: Nominated by the American Medical Association, Dr. W. B. Cannon, Professor of Physiology, Harvard University, Chairman; Dr. George W. Crile, Professor of Surgery, Western Reserve University; Dr. Yandell Henderson, Professor of Physiology at Yale University; Dr. S. J. Meltzer, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York; W. D. Weaver, editor of The Electrical World, Secretary. Nominated by the National Electric Light Association, Dr. E. A. Spitzka, Professor of General Anatomy, Jefferson Medical College; W. C. L. Eglin, Electrical Engineer, Philadelphia Electrical Company. Nominated by the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, Dr. Elihu Thomson, electrician, General Electrical Company; Dr. A. E. Kennelly, Professor of Electrical Engineering, Harvard University.

The commission will later publish a report on mechanical means of producing artificial respiration—means that will require apparatus and which might not be available for the workmen shocked somewhere along the line or at small stations where the apparatus would not be apt to be at hand. Most conspicuous among the methods that will be advanced in this report will be the discovery of Dr. Meltzer, which was described in yesterday's TIMES.

This method involves the introduction of a catheter in the pharynx, the pulling out of the tongue, the forcing of the back part of the tongue against the roof of the mouth, the connecting of the catheter with a bellows, and the pumping of air into the lungs. This method has been successful in experimentation, and Dr. Meltzer has restored to life two animals which he had put to death, in the common acceptance of the term.

Although his discovery has not yet been passed upon by the commission as a whole, it is known that it is thought highly of by the various physicians in the body. A study of the possibility of using this insufflation method was recommended to the members of the commission in Chairman Cannon's preliminary letter of Feb. 3.

Commission's Research Work.

It is known that the commission is doing research work in a lateral field that may have more far-reaching significance than anything contemplated in the original scheme for revising the rules for artificial respiration. It is understood that the question of the effect of electric shock upon the circulation has led them into research among the physiological aspects of heart action that may bring results of an import wider than their application to the electrical world. It was one of Dr. Cannon's recommendations that the commission study the fibrillating heart, with reference to the possibility of restoring its normal rhythm. On this point he said:

"Although the assumption is general that death from electric shock resembles death from drowning, in that respiration is prevented, and artificial respiration is therefore employed, nevertheless abundant evidence exists in experiments of Tatum, Oliver and Bolan, Prevost and Batelli, Cunningham and Weiss (of a recent French commission) that electric shock accidentally received from industrial circuits may affect the heart primarily, throwing it into fibrillary contractions, and may secondarily alter the respiration.

"Whether in any case the effect of an electric shock is primarily on the respiratory mechanism or on the heart must determine the intelligent treatment of the condition. For while the respiration can be maintained for a long period if necessary, the circulation ceases if the ventricles fibrillate, and the restoration of fibrillating cardiac muscle to its normal rhythm seems at present to be impossible."

CARNEGIE'S DOUBLE FOUND.

Joker from Delaware Nearly Gets Check Cashed in Pittsburgh.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 19.—Samuel H. Baynard, Park Commissioner, member of the Board of Education, and former Representative in the General Assembly, and his daughter have just returned from an eight thousand mile trip to the West and Northwest. They stopped off in Pittsburgh, where the Wilmington man went into a drug store near the Union Station. He was immediately greeted by the clerk: "Good evening, Mr. Carnegie."

Mr. Baynard, who not only has neatly trimmed gray whiskers but a keen sense of humor, grasped the situation at once.

"Good evening, young man," he replied gravely. "Can you cash me a check?"

"Why, yes, I think so, Mr. Carnegie," the clerk answered, trying to recover his breath.

"You would oblige me greatly," the Wilmington man further said. A large number of persons, who had been informed of the presence of the iron master, jammed the store and a reception was imminent. While the clerk was arranging to cash the check, Mr. Baynard burst out laughing and exclaimed: "Do I look like Mr. Carnegie? My name is Baynard, and I am from Wilmington, Del."

There were a chorus of "Oh's" when he made this explanation. Everybody shook his hand. When he bade farewell to the throng the astonished clerk declared: "Well, you look like Mr. Carnegie, all right."

Mr. Baynard says this was the most enjoyable feature of his extended tour.

MOTION PICTURES IN BUSINESS EDUCATION

National Association of Manufacturers Will Exhibit Them at the Waldorf.

ILLUSTRATE SAFETY DEVICES

There Are Four Films in the Series, and Each Will Be Lectured on at the Annual Conference.

In the Waldorf-Astoria this afternoon the National Association of Manufacturers will open its seventeenth annual meeting, which will last three days. The feature of to-day's session will be an exhibition of accident prevention methods, illustrated by moving pictures, with five-minute explanatory addresses by men prominent in accident prevention work. This exhibition will be given in the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria, beginning at 5 o'clock P. M. To-day's session begins at 2 P. M., when committees will be appointed and other committees previously appointed will make reports on Consular reforms, bankruptcy, the merchant marine, and the union label.

The motion-picture illustrations of methods for the prevention of accidents will include four films, the first entitled "Cause and Effect of Industrial Accidents," which will be followed by an address on "Workmen's Compensation" by F. C. Schwedtman, Chairman of the Committee on Industrial Indemnity Insurance. The second picture will show safety devices in use in a representative factory plant, the third will be one of factory fire drills, and the fourth will show a lifeboat drill on an ocean liner. One of the important addresses will be by Col. Lewis N. Bryant, Commissioner of Labor of New Jersey, whose subject will be "Lessening the Human Risk in Industry."

John Kirby, Jr., President of the association, will preside at all of the sessions and will be the toastmaster at the annual dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria on Wednesday night.

There will be morning and afternoon sessions to-morrow, and also on Wednesday. To-morrow morning the principal speakers will be Edward P. Beach of this city, who will talk of the influence of patents on the developments of industry; James A. Emery, who will talk on legislation and business, and Franklin H. Wentworth, Secretary of the National Fire Protection Association, who will speak on fire prevention. The afternoon speakers will be Frank E. Law, Vice President of the Fidelity and Casualty Company; State Senator Walter E. Edge of New Jersey, and Henry Weismann of Brooklyn.

On Wednesday the speakers will be John Candler Cobb, President of the National Tariff Commission Association; Irving T. Bush, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Business League for the Promotion of a Sound Banking System; M. L. Stewart, Director for Commerce of the Philippine Islands; William H. Benney; H. A. Wheeler, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, and Charles A. Conant. The speakers for the dinner have not been announced.

Guard Kills an Escaping Deserter.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 19.—Walter H. Frady, a prisoner at Fort McPherson, was shot and killed by a guard yesterday while attempting to escape from the reservation. Fred B. Jones, another prisoner, who was working with Frady on a rock pile, escaped. Frady was arrested two weeks ago, charged with desertion. He belonged to Company B, Twenty-second Infantry, which is now on the Mexican border.

For Your Information
Concerning Today's Events
At GIMBELS

A Varied Presentation of
Summer BLOUSES
In Reproductions of Paris Models
At $2 to $10.75 Third Floor

Women's and Young Girls' Frocks
That Radiate the Style of Paris
In a Sale at Very Moderate Prices
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House Dresses and Silk Petticoats
On the Rear Cross Aisle, Main Floor

New Offerings of Fashionable Laces
Robes and Embroideries
Main Floor

Parasols, in Bewitching New Designs
At $2 and $3, Usually $3 to $6.50 Main Floor

Among the Summer Dress Fabrics:
$2.75 *Satin Charmeuse at* $1.85 *Yard*
$1.50 *Messaline Dress Satin at* $1 *Yard*
$1.50 *Navy Blue Dress Goods at* $1 *Yard*
60c *Silk-filled Foulards at* 38c *Yard*
Second Floor

A Sale of Traveling Bags, Suit Cases
And Women's Hand Bags
At Savings of One-third to One-half Main Floor

Women's White Sailor Pumps
$3.75 Pair for $5 Quality Second Floor

600 ORIENTAL RUGS
In Convenient Small Sizes
At $20, Usually $25 to $38.50 Sixth Floor

Summer Curtains, Curtainings
And Bed Sets, Much Under-Price
Sixth Floor

Genuine ALASKA Refrigerators
At Low Prices Seldom Quoted Fifth Floor

Very Important Saving on
Dinner Sets in Nine Patterns Fifth Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS
BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD ST.

Men's Blue Serges
a mid-season suggestion—at Saks'

¶ At a mid-season like this, when the climate is a little off schedule, many a man, debating the choice of a suit, finds himself between the devil and a blue serge. Too late for heavy Winter clothes, unseasonable for pronounced light color fabrics. It is in this predicament that a blue serge may be referred to as the lines of least resistance. It is neither a banquet of color nor a deficient meal, but a standard repast in the diet of clothes. Affiliated with every style and every season, it is beholden to none. But it is admittedly the happiest mid-season selection that a man can make, and is a welcome weight and weave after warmer Winter-wear. Nor is it to be overlooked that a blue serge is an admirable change in the very height of Summer.

¶ To come to style in blue serges is to come to Saks'. The Saks single breasted blue serges this season are two and three button effects, noticeably narrow of shoulder, with facile fronts and languid lapels. And a double breasted serge we have evolved this Spring is a perfect gem in design. So cut as to preserve single breasted lines with the double breasted feature. However, in both singles and doubles, we can show you conservative models, as well as those more radical of line. Full, half or skeleton lined, in alpaca or silk.

Tailored by Saks' for its clients—not bought from a second party and offered as our own. Food for reflection in that!

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Suits of Dixie Gray at $20
For Men and Young Men,
Remarkably distinctive both in appearance and in value. Suits at $20 of unusually good quality. A medium shade of plain gray unfinished serge, one of the most popular colors worn this Spring and Summer. For old men or young, for town or country, they are ideal suits.
Ready-to-wear—$20
Motorwearables for Owners and Drivers at Our 49th St. Store.
Brill Brothers
BROADWAY, at 49th St. 279 BROADWAY, near Chambers St.
47 CORTLANDT ST., near Greenwich. 125TH STREET, at 3d Ave.
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Men's Sample Shoes
Several hundred styles of high and low shoes, in all leathers, representing the best production of *three* makers of the highest grades of Men's Footwear. Sizes 7A and 7B only. $3.75
At Sixth Avenue Store Only.
Sixth Avenue at Nineteenth Street
Fifth Avenue above Forty-fifth St.

JACQUES COHEN, Auctioneer,
has been instructed to sell at absolute
PUBLIC AUCTION
To-day at 2 P. M. and Following Days
at 61-65 West 23d Street, near 6th Avenue,
By order of
W. & J. Sloane
Costly Period and Imported Furniture, removed from their former Broadway Store.
The sale comprises also
$100,000 Worth of New
High Grade Furniture
of every description for the Drawing Room, Library, Living Room, Boudoir, Dining Room, etc.
Oriental Rugs and Carpets.
Note—The character, quality and immense variety of this stock, which will be Sold at Absolute Public Sale, afford a rare and very unusual opportunity to prospective Buyers.
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Courtlandt Ave. Cor. 148th Street
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Graham Avenue cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Avenue cor. Rockaway Ave.

"LUCK" is a term your enemies apply to you for doing the right thing, in the right way, at the right time.
Among seafaring folk there's an old proverb that luck is always on the side of the ablest navigators.
As for ourselves, we believe that when this thing called "Luck" is analyzed it will be found to be composed of Inspiration and Perspiration, two elements that go into every job we turn out.

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A STRANDED WHALE ROPED AT ARVERNE

Had Run Aground on a Bar, and a Lariat on His Tail Lands Him.

PUTS UP A GOOD FIGHT

Life Savers Say He Is a "Humpback" Whale and Was Far Off His Track at Long Island.

John Ehrhardt, a brewer, of 820 Third Avenue, who has a bungalow on the beach at Arverne, L. I., near Storm Avenue, was on the sands with Ira Hicks, one of the Arverne lifesavers, shortly after 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and his attention was attracted to a big black bulk in the water about 100 feet off shore. Presently he and Hicks made out that it was a whale, which had come in across several sand bars and, as the tide was receding, found itself caught fast in the shallow water.

Ehrhardt ran to his bungalow and fetched a long rope, with an iron hook on it, while Hicks went to the lifesaving station and routed out Arthur Pearsall, Richard Seaman, and Charles West, the rest of the crew then on duty.

The men waded out as close to the whale as they dared, and Ehrhardt tried to throw the hook on the end of his line into the whale's mouth. The animal thrashed about with its tail, throwing sand and water over the hunters, but they kept out of reach and, though soaked to the skin, were not hurt.

Ehrhardt made several attempts to land the whale, and, these failing, abandoned the hook and fashioned a noose in the end of his line. With this he made cast after cast at the whale, hoping to get his lariat about the whale's tail. On the seventh attempt he was successful.

The whale fought desperately when he felt himself caught. He threw water in bucketfuls and sand in piles over the men. Some of the volleys of sand sent whirling by the thrashing tail almost knocked Ehrhardt and the others down, but they stuck to the end of the line and, after half an hour's hard work, dragged the whale onto the beach. There they knifed it behind the gills, and it died.

Thousands of persons viewed the whale through the day and there was much speculation as to what species it was. The lifesavers say it is a kind of whale known as "humpback," and that it is extremely rare in waters so far south. They believe it followed a school of fish to feed on them, and thus was lured over the sandbar, which prevented it getting back to the open sea.

The "humpback" whale bears the scientific name of "megaptera boops," and is very common in the North Atlantic between Norway and Greenland. It gets its name from the humpbacked appearance of the dorsal fin, and it is distinctive from all other classes, especially in the great length of its flippers, which are indented and white in color, the rest of it being black.

A few of this species have been caught in the British Isles; one coming ashore at Newcastle in 1839 and another was caught in the River Dee in 1863. The adult fish are forty-five or fifty feet long. They are also found in the South Atlantic and in the Northern and Southern Pacific.

POLICE RETIREMENTS OFFERED FOR CASH

Fosdick Cites Cases in His Report on Work of Department's Surgeons.

MORE PENSIONS GRANTED

Time Lost on Sick Leave Much Greater and Attributed to Exposure —Surgeons Censured.

In a report on the Surgical Division of the Police Department, which he has just completed, Commissioner of Accounts Fosdick says he made an effort to discover if there was any truth in the frequent assertions that many of the retirements were the result of fraud, and that any man willing to pay $500 could be retired. Witnesses were questioned about this, but all of them denied having any knowledge concerning the matter, except two.

One of these, James McEntee, a patrolman who was retired in January, 1911, refused to answer the question, "Did you find it necessary to pay?" on the ground that an answer would degrade and incriminate him. The other was Patrick Ryan, who is still a member of the force, in the Thirty-fifth Precinct. He testified that immediately after he had applied for retirement on Oct. 7, 1911, he received a communication from a firm of loan agents at 150 Nassau Street. He called on them and was interviewed by a man, who promised to secure his retirement for $500. Ryan says he refused to pay, and that the police surgeons declared him not to be physically disabled. An attempt was made by Mr. Fosdick to subpoena the loan agent referred to by Ryan, but he was unable to do so.

Mr. Fosdick reports that another simlar case was brought to his attention by Commissioner Waldo. The patrolman in this case was Louis Buttner of the Fifteenth Precinct. On March 14 last Buttner notified the police surgeons that he intended to apply for retirement. On that evening he met a man known as "Chris O'Donnell." This was a fictitious name, the initials standing for "Cash On Delivery." Buttner says that "O'Donnell" told him his retirement would cost him $600. The next morning he met "O'Donnell" again, and was told by him that the price had gone up to $700. The next day, Buttner says, he returned the blank for retirement to his district surgeon and refused to apply for retirement. Efforts to establish the identity of "O'Donnell" failed.

Mr. Fosdick's report shows that in 1910, with 9,963 men on the force, the time lost through sick leave was 2.6 per cent.; in 1911 it had increased to 3 per cent., and in the first quarter of the present year to 3.4 per cent. In Boston the rate for 1911 was only 1.6 per cent.

Marvin R. Palmer, Chief Surgeon of the department, told Mr. Fosdick that this increase in the sick leaves could be traced directly to the extremes in temperature of last Summer and Winter. He also said that the work of a policeman is of a character to break him down physically. Information was also obtained showing that all who were reported on sick leave were not ill at all, or, at the best, that they were not ill enough to keep within doors. It was stated that some police surgeons are careless and perform their work superficially.

In reference to the pension system, Mr. Fosdick reports that the increase in pensions in 1911 over 1910 amounted to more than $100,000. He thought that this might be accounted for in part by the fact that many men who had been doing detail work had been sent out on post, which was work that they were unable to perform.

At the outset of his report Commissioner Fosdick says that the Board of Police Surgeons consists of twenty-five members, with a Chief Surgeon as its head. The members are chosen from the civil service lists. The Chief is selected from among the members by the Police Commissioner. The salary of a surgeon is $3,500 a year. Mr. Fosdick says that the entire time of the surgeon is not taken up by his official duties, and so he can attend to his private practice. The city is divided into twenty-four surgical districts, and each surgeon in these districts is responsible for the health of the members of the uniformed force in that section.

The increase in the percentage of men on sick leave is much larger among the policemen than among the firemen. In the Fire Department in 1910 the rate was only 1.4 per cent., as compared to the 2.6 per cent. in the police force, and in the first quarter of 1912 it was 2.7 per cent., as compared to 3.4 per cent. among the policemen. Then the report says:

Comparisons of this kind, however, are hardly just in view of the continued exposure of the police to inclement weather. Perhaps a more equitable comparison could be made with the Police Departments of other cities. In the Police Department of Chicago the average daily sick rate for 1911 was 1.5 per cent., as compared with New York's 3 per cent. In Boston, for 1911, the rate was 1.6 per cent.

Police with Neurasthenia.

Chief Surgeon Palmer was questioned at length by Mr. Fosdick concerning the matter of sick leave. The statement that the many leaves on account of illness were directly traceable to the changes in temperature was borne out by consulting the weather schedules. The same increase in leaves occurs in extremely hot weather as when it is extremely cold.

Dr. Palmer said this of the policeman's life:

I think it is one of the most strenuous occupations a man can have. They eat irregularly, sleep irregularly, are transferred irregularly, and are mentally disturbed—you would be surprised to know the difficulties. I have known young men to have neurasthenia—mentally disturbed to such an extent from the character of their duties that they are not fit. It is a question whether they should make an arrest, or whether they should not make an arrest, or whether to do this or to do that, and many of them are not able to withstand the strain.

In reply to questions as to visits of Inspectors to men on leave, Dr. Palmer said that nearly half of those visited were not at home. Some had returned to work and some were away visiting. In some cases the illness was clearly insincere, which indicated superficial work on the part of the surgeons. One policeman, reported to be at home suffering from tumor, was out on patrol, but in the next two surgeons' slip reports it was stated that he was "improving." There were other cases where policemen reported to be laid up by the surgeons were back on duty. The report says:

In some instances it appeared that the police surgeon's attention to his patients was of the most perfunctory kind. In many instances his daily reports were strikingly alike. The report of one of the surgeons for April 14, 1912, is a carbon copy of his report of the day before, with a few minor changes. No changes, however, were made in the hours of his visits.

Mr. Fosdick says that the sick leaves could doubtless be greatly reduced if the surgeons paid proper attention to their work. Then Mr. Fosdick takes up the question of retirements. In 1910, he says, only 60 of the 228 retirements came under the mandatory section of the law. The others were retired on the recommendations of the police surgeons. The result was that in this year the pension roll amounted to $153,752. In 1911 360 were retired, an increase of 133 over the preceding year, and only 90 of these came under the mandatory provision. The pensions of these 360 men amount to $261,616. During the first two months of this year there were 49 retirements, only 9 of which were mandatory.

The chief cause for the large number of retirements in 1911, Mr. Fosdick says, was probably due to 1,014 men who were taken from detail duty and sent out on post. Many of these soon reported sick and later applied for retirement. Mr. Fosdick thinks that another reason for the large number of retirements is the interpretation of the present Commissioner in regard to men who have served for less than ten years. Mr. Waldo has decided that any disablement, such as tuberculosis, contracted as the result of exposure, justifies retirement. Mr. Waldo insists that all of the men must be able to perform duty, and that if they are not they must be retired. When the present weeding-out process is completed the percentage of retirement, Dr. Palmer thinks, will rapidly decrease.

SAY PORK POISONED FAMILY.

E. C. Helmerdinger's Household Sues Armour & Company.

Suits were filed last Saturday in the United States District Court against Armour & Co. by E. C. Helmerdinger, his wife, and his three sons, who allege that they contracted trichinosis through eating canned pork bearing the Armour label.

In the complaint it is set forth that Mr. Helmerdinger, who is a well-to-do dress manufacturer, living at 77 East Eighty-ninth Street, and his family ate the pork on the evening of Jan. 1. A maid also partook of it and six days later the entire family and the maid became violently ill with a disease which Dr. Joseph E. Messenger diagnosed as trichinosis.

"It is a matter of common knowledge," reads the complaint, "that hogs or swine are frequently subject to infection with parasites known as trichinae, and that the pork thus infected becomes dangerous to the health and life of persons eating the same."

Edward Dushkind, attorney for the plaintiffs, who are suing for $5,000 each, wrote to the Armour Company to find out what care was taken by it to guard against the sale of pork infected with the trichinae parasite. According to him, a letter was received from Armour & Co. admitting that no inspection was ever made for trichinae, as it was unnecessary.

"The Bureau of Animal Industry made a careful study of the trichinae parasite last year," he says the letter read, "with the view of enforcing an inspection therefor under the meat inspection law. It was decided that as trichinae was found in so few carcasses and as the necessary microscopic examination was so expensive, the trouble would be far in excess of any good which might derive from such an examination."

Mr. Dushkind said the family had been seriously ill for three months, and that the physician had said that the poison would never completely leave their systems. According to Mr. Helmerdinger, the time of the illness was six weeks.

JEWISH FEDERATION MEETS.

More Than 1,000 Galician and Bucovinian Delegates in Convention.

The annual convention of the Federation of the Galician and Bucovinian Jews of America, which is to meet for two days at Webster Hall, Eleventh Street and Third Avenue, opened yesterday morning, with more than 1,000 delegates attending. These represented 413 societies, with a membership of 50,000 in New York City alone.

Bernard Turkel, President of the federation, recommended the enlargement of the Har Moriah Hospital, which is maintained by the federation at Second Street and Avenue A. A resolution was adopted unanimously protesting against the passage of the Dillingham bill further restricting immigration.

A hymn was sung in Hebfew by the Rev. Dr. A. Schramek for the repose of the souls of Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Straus, the assembled delegates rising and remaining standing the while.

Among the speakers were Congressman Henry M. Goldfogle, Judge Leon Sanders, Judge Benjamin Hoffman, the Rev. J. Thaler, and Bernard Semel.

POLICE GIVE WARNING OF FOUR BIG THEFTS

Send Out to Pawnshops Record of Valuable Jewels and Silver.

MANY DIAMONDS STOLEN

And a Large Collection of Silverware Marked with the Initials "L. W. G."

The Police Department "green lists," which report the daily thefts in this city and large thefts in other cities, and which are filed with all the pawnbrokers in the city, show a remarkable increase since May 1 in large robberies, particularly in diamond jewelry and silverware. This is a sure indication, pawnbrokers say, that the thieves have found entrance into the unoccupied homes of persons who have made an early removal to the country.

One particularly large silver robbery was made on May 1, but was not reported until last Saturday. This shows, the pawnbrokers say, that the police were not informed of the theft until after a private detective agency had failed in the attempt to recover the goods. By this time, they say, the silverware has found its way into the melting pots of one or more of the 500-odd "fences."

The stolen pieces, according to the green lists, bear the identification mark "L. W. G." Nearly every loving cup or other piece in the list bears these initials. This is the list marked "special":

MAY 1, 1912.

Silver bonbon dish marked "Gorham & Co."
Glass tray, silver border, marked "L. W. G." and "Tiffany & Co."
Round silver card tray, marked "L. W. G." and "Tiffany & Co."
Silver vase 12 inches high, marked "Tiffany & Co."
Round silver card tray marked "L. W. G."
Silver vase, raised flowers, marked "Kirk, Baltimore."
Two round silver fruit dishes, raised flowers and figures, 6 inches in diameter, marked "Tiffany & Co."
Square silver jewel case marked "L. W. G."
Three silver cups, marked "The Riding Club," also with horses' names.
Silver salad spoon, bowl, and fork.
Oblong silver dish with border, raised flowers, marked "Kirk, Baltimore."
Silver cream pitcher marked "Kirk, Baltimore."
Silver and glass bowl with top for crackers.
Cheese jar and jampot with silver tray to match, marked "L. W. G."
Oblong silver dish, marked "S." from Columbia, Tenn.
Large silver punch bowl, marked "Tiffany & Co."
Large silver water pitcher, marked "Black, Starr & Frost" and "L. W. G."
Silver water pitcher and tray, marked "Gorham & Co."
Dark blue serge suit, marked "George H. Everall, 327 Fifth Avenue."

Three large diamond robberies were reported on May 5, 9, and 14. The first of these was committed outside of the city, but the goods are believed to have found their way here. The others were committed in the city. The first of these, although consisting of only eleven pieces of jewelry, netted the burglars 454 individual diamonds, or an average of 41 diamonds, aside from other valuable gems. These are the three lists, in the order in which they were reported to the police:

MAY 5, 1912.

Solitaire diamond ring, 5¼-carat diamond.
Solitaire diamond ring, 5½-carat diamond.
Pendent brooch, 4-carat sapphires and 29 diamonds weighing 4¼, 1-16, and 1-32 carats, platinum front.
Gold bracelet, 9 diamonds.
Gold bracelet reconstructed ruby and two diamonds.
Opal and diamond cluster ring surrounded by twenty-two diamonds.
Diamond princess ring, platina top, 2 large diamonds, centre weighing 2¾ carats each, surrounded by 16 small diamonds.
Diamond ring, reconstructed ruby and 2 diamonds.

MAY 9, 1912.

Brooch, sapphire surrounded by 24 diamonds.
Brooch, 25 diamonds.
Brooch, surrounded by 110 diamonds.
Brooch, surrounded by 46 diamonds.
Ring, with 17 diamonds.
Ring, with 19 diamonds.
Ring, with 8 diamonds.
Ring, sapphire surrounded by 24 diamonds.
Ring, sapphire surrounded by 16 diamonds.
One diamond ring.
One sapphire ring.
One sapphire ring, surrounded by 36 diamonds.
One gold watch and fob containing 129 diamonds.

MAY 14, 1912.

Lady's ring, 8 pearls and 9 diamonds.
Lady's ring, 3 diamonds, 1½ carat each.
Lady's ring, 5 diamonds, 1 carat each.
Lady's ring, 22 diamonds.
Lady's ring, 6 diamonds.

These lists all bear the name of Police Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo.

LABOR SHORTAGE ALARMING.

1,200 Coke Ovens in Connellsville Region Blown Out for Lack of Men.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., May 19.—Pittsburgh is experiencing a labor famine so serious that many big industries are advertising far and wide to get men. Last week the shortage in the Connellsville coke region necessitated the blowing out of 1,200 ovens at a time when record prices are being charged for foundry and furnace sizes. Contractors having big jobs are offering higher wages than have been paid since the boom years preceding the panic of 1907.

Some concerns in the Pittsburgh district sent agents to accost men walking in the streets who appeared to be idle. The employing agent of one corporation said he could give work to 7,000 laborers.

The Pittsburgh army and navy recruiting stations are complaining that it is impossible to get men for enlistment. The army station has started an advertising campaign, literally plastering the Pittsburgh district with colored posters, on which are set forth the inducements the Government offers for able-bodied men. It has brought no results. Employers are asking what has become of the laborers. Since 1907 more than 100,000 laborers have left the Pittsburgh district. Many returned to their native lands, where in recent years wages have advanced considerably without any appreciable increase in the cost of living. The McCormick Steamship Agency here reports that hundreds of foreigners have gone from Pittsburgh to the Argentine and other South American countries. This is corroborated by R. S. Abezinski, a large employer of workingmen, who said:

"There is just now a great boom in Argentina and in Brazil. Steamship companies are unable to furnish enough transportation for the Americans and Europeans who want to go to these countries. Not only are opportunities better in South America, but things have improved in Europe. In Italy great public works are in progress and wages have risen remarkably. Five or six years ago laborers could be hired for two lire a day. Now they get four or more. In Poland wages have quadrupled in ten years. The cost of living has not advanced in these countries as it has here. Emigration from Germany has practically ceased. It is coming to be the same in all parts of Europe, even in Italy and Austria.

"Added to these causes is the disposition of Congress to place greater restrictions upon immigration. The laws are strict enough, and if our labor market is not to be depleted Congress must stop adding difficulties to the immigrant seeking to make a home here."

Swimming Instructors at Free Baths.

A free course in swimming is being conducted by the United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps in the free baths of New York City for the benefit of adults who want to brush up their knowledge of swimming and of young people attending school. The hours are from 4 to 8 P. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at the President Street Bath, Brooklyn, and at the East Twenty-third Street Bath, Manhattan, and the same hours on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at the West Sixtieth Street, Manhattan, Bath, for women. The alternative days are for men. Women teachers are in charge of the instruction for women, and men teachers for men.

Martin & Martin Hand-Sewed Shoes stand away and above those of common make.
These Shoes are distinguished by many important and individual features, not the least of which is their extreme flexibility, lightness and comfort. The shop of

MARTIN & MARTIN
BOOTMAKERS
FOR MEN AND WOMEN

is the rendezvous for men and women of culture, who are not so much interested in shoes of a nondescript style and a moment's passing fancy, as they are in Shoes built upon true foot-fitting ideas and lasts.
At our Bootshop may be seen a complete line of Thomas Cort fashionable Hand-Sewed Shoes, recognized as the finest shoes in the world.
Our fashionable Oxford Ties have a distinction entirely their own, in their fine snugness of fit at the ankle, accomplished by careful Hand methods.
In styles to meet every occasion of Street—Social—and Business wear. $7 upward. Custom department in connection.

MARTIN & MARTIN
Bootmakers for Men & Women
1 East 35th St. New York.

McGibbon & Co.
3 WEST 37TH ST.
STURDY LINENS for SUMMER HOMES
German Linens that are truly economical because of their service quality and good looks.

TABLE CLOTHS

2	x2 yds.	4.00 and 5.00	each
2	x2½ "	5.00 and 6.00	"
2	x3 "	6.00 and 7.00	"
2¼x2¼	"	6.00 and 7.00	"
2½x2½	"	7.00 and 8.00	"

NAPKINS TO MATCH

20x20 inches	4.50 and 5.00	per doz.
24x24 "	6.00 and 6.50	" "

HOMES FURNISHED WITH TASTE AND ECONOMY.

Fifteen Hundred Fresh, New Blocked
Panama Hats
6.00, 7.00 & 8.00 Values,
4.50

In Colombia, at Aquada and nearby hamlets, our *own representative* selected these Panamas.
There—and *there only*—can be found the *best* and *most carefully made* hats.
We have learned this by years of buying experience.
Hats the *lightest* in weight—the most carefully made—and of a *NATURAL white* color.
The common *ACID bleaching* is *not* required.
The original color remains *twice* as long and you get *double wear* in an unbleached Panama.
Each of these exceptional hats is blocked and trimmed *ready-to-wear*.
Nearly two dozen of the more popular models.
No matter what your taste—there's a block here to please you.

Warning.
The U. S. Custom House a year ago seized thousands of dozens of Panamas. These will be all *thrown on the market this month.* Because of a whole year's storage in their original *tightly-compressed* packages, they will be so *brittle* as to give only a few days' service—so BEWARE.

Remember—every one of these hats is *brand new* and *fresh* from South America and GUARANTEED FOR SERVICE—and to be the *very best* 6.00, 7.00 and 8.00 values *you have ever seen.*

Smith Gray & Co.
Two Brooklyn Stores:
Fulton St. at Flatbush Av,
Broadway at Bedford Av.
Two New York Stores:
Broadway at Warren St.
Across from City Hall.
5th Av., Bet. 27th & 28th Sts.

OLD CROW
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
RYE
The Standard of RYE Whiskey
Guaranteed Pure RYE Whiskey Under National Pure Food Law, Serial Number 2163
NOT BLENDED
NOT ADULTERATED
SOLD ONLY IN OUR SEALED BOTTLES EVERYWHERE
NEVER SOLD IN BULK

WE ARE THE LARGEST BOTTLERS OF OLD-FASHIONED HAND-MADE SOUR MASH STRAIGHT PURE RYE WHISKEY IN THE WORLD
H. B. KIRK & CO., New York, N. Y.

Pour Schlitz from the Brown Bottle and you see Pure Beer, Sparkling and clear as a Crystal Spring

A beer that is properly aged. A beer that will not cause biliousness. A beer that is in exactly the same condition as when it left the brewery.
The Brown Bottle keeps it so Light cannot harm Schlitz in Brown Bottles.
Schlitz in Brown Bottles costs you no more than beer in light bottles.
Phones 163 and 164 Spring
P. M. Ohmeis & Co.
534-540 Greenwich Street
New York, N. Y.
Schlitz
The Beer That Made Milwaukee Famous.
See that crown or cork is branded "Schlitz."

No parrot-like imitation among our Spring suits.

Every pattern distinctive.

Every pattern exclusively ours.

Wide choice even for the most conservative.

A variety of grays that makes one wonder how so many changes can be rung on one color.

Brownish tints in such sturdy fabrics as hard finished worsteds are mighty popular, too.

Big preparations for big men.

Generous stocks of generously big sizes in everything they wear.

Clothing, furnishings, hats and shoes.

All sorts of straw hats!
All brand new!
So all up to date.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY,
Three Broadway Stores
at Warren St. at 13th St. at 34th St.

MRS. STOKES BERATES HOTEL PROPRIETORS

Woman Socialist Urges Waiters to Organize and Fight for Their Rights.

DENOUNCES FINE SYSTEM

The Press, Wall Street, and Capitalists Generally, Flayed at Hotel Workers' Meeting.

Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes was the leading figure of the mass meeting held last night by the International Hotel Workers' Union at the Amsterdam Opera House, out of sympathy for the waiters of the Hotel Belmont, who went out on strike, and who sat grouped on the platform behind the speakers. Mrs. Stokes urged the waiters to organize, and in the course of her address read a letter written by a hotel manager to a friend of hers to show, she said, the present-day attitude of the "master class" toward the workers.

"My friend," she said, "has allowed me to read this letter on condition that I give no names, so that I must read it anonymously, but here it is:

"'I see that Mrs. Stokes intends to befriend the International Hotel Workers. If she knew what a contemptible crowd they were, she would not have anything to do with them. Of the whole crowd, perhaps there are fifty honest men. They are the most contemptible, low-lived people in the world. They thieve alone, and when they organize they thieve together. I wish Mrs. Stokes would drop the whole bunch.'"

There was an impressive silence after this letter was read until Mrs. Stokes added: "In the language of the letter, I have 'dropped the whole bunch.' To whom would you think the letter refers? Listen: 'Of the whole crowd there are perhaps fifty honest men. They thieve alone, and when they organize they thieve together.' Wouldn't you think he was talking of Wall Street?"

At this the crowd, which filled every corner of the large hall, broke into cheers, which lasted for a long time.

"I can't imagine finding a baker's dozen here if you're all thieves," she continued. "You wouldn't starve and struggle and go on strike if you were comfortably thieving."

Then Mrs. Stokes produced a note book, which she said was a fine book of one of the five departments of the Hotel Belmont.

"Every month $200 is gathered in from each of these departments in this way," she said. "A waiter is compelled to pay 25 cents for neglecting to put a knife on the table, another 25 cents for dropping a knife. Some of the managers say that they give these fines to charity. Let them do justice to the men who serve them before they do charity. Such charity is a mockery, and any charity which receives a dollar from these underfed men should be whipped out of existence. I want to cite to you more of the instances of graft, thieving, and cruelty on the part of the Belmont. About three months ago a waiter was fined $5 for giving a cashier girl some wheat cakes of which some customer had left part of an order. Now, the cashier girl wouldn't eat left-over wheat cakes unless she was really hungry. I ask anybody to weigh the justice of this act. One waiter, underfed and hungry, was fined $2 for drinking a cup of coffee in the pantry, and two pantrymen were fined $1 each for allowing the waiter to drink the coffee.

"The last speaker said that you would win, not because you are strong, but because you are right. That is only half true. Working people in their struggles against the united industries are going to win, not only because they are right, but also because they are strong.

"Only through powerful organization, standing together in unity, can you win your fight. Any individual, let him be a cook, a tailor's worker, a shirtwaist maker, what not, who fights alone, loses his fight. He must have the other workers back of him. The Brooklyn Bridge is suspended by a wire as fine as a hair. But this wire is wound in with countless other wires until it makes a cable strong enough to support the bridge.

"There is no difference between the Russian, Pole, Irishman, Frenchman, or Greek when it comes to the cause of labor against the forces that oppress it. No matter how we speak, we have one cause. There is one job before us, and we must feel that we are one great humanity. Come in, no matter where you were born, whether you are a cook or a chambermaid, whether you are better or worse, we shall all be of one race, if you can only see this truth and unite. Let us work so that our children need not suffer on account of lost opportunities through no fault of their own.

"I have always maintained that no small majority of the master class despises workers. Every master class since the beginning of history has despised the class it has managed to enslave. It is the natural result. In the olden days they used whips. They use new whips now. If they do not leave marks on our bodies, they leave them on our souls. There is still hunger and cold. Working people have no homes. We have rented hovels in tenements.

"I have a word to say about the press. As you all must know I am a Socialist." (Here the speaker was interrupted with the wildest cheering.) "Before I go on, I should like to say parenthetically that this is to me a very surprising and encouraging demonstration that so many of you should applaud principles, which men and women have struggled for 20 years to bring before the people.

"As a Socialist, and a militant and active one, I watch the press carefully. I want to know what they are saying in the other camp. I watch the capitalist press. I watch its attitude toward labor. It is friendly to you when it can afford to be; it is unfriendly to you when it can afford to be. When it can't take either attitude, it is flippant. It takes the labor movement as a joke. There is a Socialist press, The New York Call. It is your paper. It does not stand for 'the public.' It stands for the working people as the capitalist class papers do not stand for their class."

Joseph Elster, the business agent of the Hotel Workers, was the first speaker.

"If the hotel managers don't give us what we want," he said, "we are in a position to close every hotel in New York. The time has come when we have got to better our condition. The cost of living has increased, but your wages have been reduced."

CAUSES OF HIGH COSTS.

Baltimore Committee Finds a Number and Suggests Remedies.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 19.—A committee of the City Wide Congress of Baltimore has been making an exhaustive inquiry into the causes of the high cost of living, and will this week submit its report.

Summarized, the report states that prices have been raised by reason of the increased supply of gold, price control of exchanges and agreements, the tariff upon foodstuffs and other products, abuse of cold storage to help corner markets, decreased amount of labor on farms and consequent increase in wages, decrease of truck farms and farming around the city, excessive profits by middlemen, due to too many small shops and too much handling between producer and consumer, and too much purchasing on credit at advanced prices.

Among remedies suggested is the establishment of a National and international congress to agree upon a clearing house to regulate the relative value of gold and staple products at stated intervals. The removal of the tariff on foodstuffs and laws controlling cold storage and making corners in food products illegal and punishable by heavy fine and imprisonment are also urged.

The report states that it is proposed to obtain the co-operation of fifty men and women to promote the projected co-operative stores for the sale of farm products.

Launching a Ship of Flowers to Share Seamen's Glorious Doom.

A memorial service for the seamen who lost their lives in the service of their country in the civil war was held yesterday afternoon on the recreation pier at the foot of 129th Street, North River, by Mrs. Ella Bixby Tent No. 18, Daughters of the Veterans of the Civil War. The ceremony was attended by more than 2,000 persons. On the docks along the water front a greater throng had gathered.

After a hymn had been sung, and a prayer offered, Mrs. Jeanette D. Haskins welcomed the guests of the organization.

Commodore S. C. Van Tassel, commanding the National Association of Naval Veterans, reviewed the history of the American Navy. He referred to Paul Jones as a hero that the American people could point to with pride. The war of 1812, he said, was essentially a naval war, and had brought out strongly the sterling fighting qualities of the American seaman.

The Rev. James J. Kane, Rear Admiral, retired, U. S. N., who served fifty-one years in the navy, and was with Admirals Sampson and Schley on the frigate Potomac, told of some of his civil war experiences. He had seen, he said, deeds of heroism performed in naval engagements that would live forever in his memory, and had witnessed more burials at sea than he could ever hope to remember. He told of running the enemy's fire in the despatch boat Charlotte to carry messages to Admiral Farragut from Ship Island to the gulf squadron. He was made a Rear Admiral six years ago. He left the navy to enter the Baptist ministry.

After the speeches a two-masted ship, made of colored flowers, six feet in length and five in height, was placed in a motor boat and taken to midstream by Rear Admiral Kane, Commodore Van Tassel, Past Commander J. A. Murray of Vanderbilt Post No. 136, G. A. R., Ethel O. Kent, President of Mrs. Ella Bixby Tent, and Harry McNally. The water was rough, and the little ship of flowers disappeared beneath the stream soon after it was placed in the water by those in the motor boat. As the flower ship was sinking a uniformed firing squad from the First Company, Coast Artillery, of the Sons of Veterans of the Civil War, fired three volleys over its grave, the military salute for a burial at sea.

The Subway Band of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company played hymns. Patriotic addresses were made by Past Commander Murray, Thomas D. Rivers of Anderson Camp 167, S. of V., N. Y., and George Blair, Patriotic Instructor, Naval Post No. 516.

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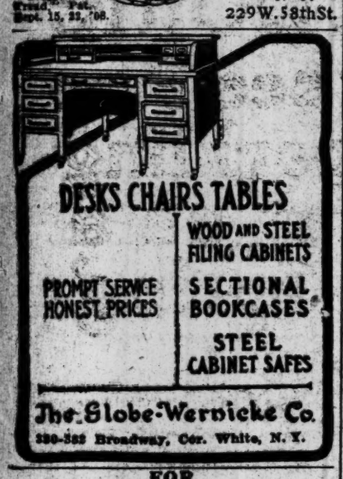

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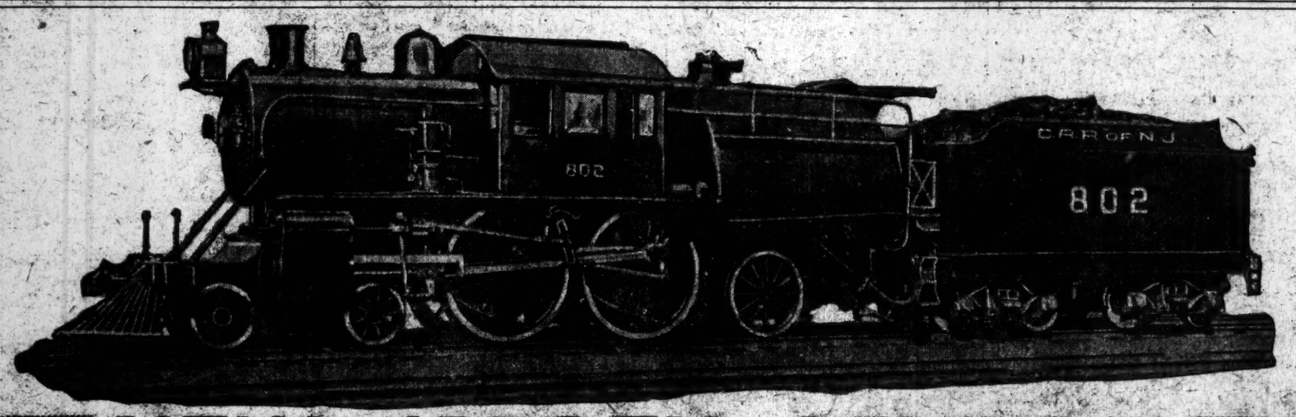

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 20, 1912.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S "JOB."

Some two months ago Mr. ROOSEVELT announced that he had a job on hand. It was of supreme importance; it was of extreme urgency; he alone could tackle it; therefore he sought the Presidency. In the interval he has traversed the land in every direction; he has been talking and writing incessantly; he has maintained an elaborate bureau of publicity, costly and prolific.

But no one can tell now, any more than any one could tell in March, what this portentous, imminent, vital job of his is. Search as you will for something that needs to be done, that he alone can do, or even that he can do better than Mr. TAFT, and you cannot find it.

It is not the reform of the tariff. Neither candidate for the Republican nomination has a clear and practical policy on that subject. So far as professions go, they are much alike. Mr. TAFT can be relied on far more than Mr. ROOSEVELT to do what he promises; but neither of them is equal to the task in that direction that would await him if elected. It is not the application of the anti-trust law. That Mr. TAFT has undertaken with greater earnestness, intelligence, and efficiency than Mr. ROOSEVELT ever showed. It is not the improvement of the Federal service. Both have done well in that, Mr. TAFT rather better than Mr. ROOSEVELT. It is not curbing the influence of the bosses; neither has been very successful in that, though Mr. TAFT has been a good deal more honest and straightforward than his would-be successor.

Cross these obvious matters off the list of jobs open to Mr. ROOSEVELT, and there remains but one other—one of his own proposing—the revision at popular elections of the constitutional decisions of the courts. Here he has the field to himself. Mr. TAFT does not profess to rival him. On this he opposes him completely and with deeply rooted conviction. It is the only job as to which Mr. ROOSEVELT has distinct and valid pretensions. It is, by his own choice, the one issue on which he appeals to his countrymen. We do not pretend to predict the outcome at Chicago of the appeal. If he could win there, we have no doubt of what would happen in November.

WHY IT STANDS.

The animosity toward the judiciary, as it is now so bitterly shown in National politics, is not a new thing. It is a curious fact, but a fact it is, that there has never been a party of any importance in the affairs of the Nation that has not at one time or another manifested this sentiment and sought to act on it. The so-called "Republicans," under the lead of JEFFERSON, in the early part of the last century, were particularly earnest in this direction. The Federalists, originally the strong advocates of an independent National judiciary, chafed and protested when, in the course of political changes, the courts were inclined to modify their attitude. The Jacksonian Democrats found the courts a disagreeable obstacle to some of their cherished aims. The modern Republicans, after the Dred Scott decision, turned to the State courts to counteract the effect of that interpretation of the fugitive slave law. The attitude of the Democrats after the civil war was generally one of suspicion toward the Federal judiciary. After Justices of their own party had found seats on the Supreme bench this attitude gradually changed. When the questions arising from the extensive combination and organization of capital and industry became urgent the radicals of all parties, under the lead of restless agitators, renewed the attack on the courts and sought, by bringing them within the direct control of majorities of the moment, practically to rob them of their essential functions.

Amid all these fluctuations of the tide of popular sentiment the judiciary has, on the whole, not only held its own, but has attained a very high level of independence, integrity, and usefulness. As has been indicated, it has not infrequently found its most eager enemies becoming its supporters. There has gradually soaked into the public mind a sense of the value and necessity of this branch of the Government, which has sustained, and probably will continue to sustain, it against any opposition, however violent, that has arisen or may arise. The very fact that its opponents, as well as its friends, have been of differing parties has rooted the conviction that the judiciary, as an institution, is as nearly impartial, and so as nearly completely efficient, as the limitations of human nature admit. That conviction is undoubtedly sound, and it is confirmed by the experience of other nations.

It is a frequent observation of foreign students of democracy in America that our judiciary, especially our National judiciary, is the richest contribution that Americans have made to the solution of the problem of orderly representative government. The exacerbated struggle through which the United Kingdom has been passing in the effort to rearrange the distribution of power under its unwritten Constitution is a striking example of the trouble and peril involved in the absence of a tribunal charged with constitutional interpretation. In the Home Rule bill now pending in the House of Commons—which in intention is equivalent to a written Constitution for Ireland—an attempt is made to supply, indirectly, a means of settling disputes not unlike that possessed by the United States. And in the discussions as to the larger plan of federation for the British Empire, toward which Irish home rule is the first step, the creation of an Imperial Court with jurisdiction akin to that of our Supreme Court has been prominently urged.

In our country the service of the judiciary has been vital. That is the reason why it has withstood the varied attacks upon it. The service has been vital because the tenure, the choice, and the powers of the courts have tended to make them fair, steadfast, independent, and strong. We have not the slightest doubt that in the long run they will resist assault as successfully in the future as in the past. They are an essential expression of American common sense and of American capacity for self-government.

MR. WELLS AND SOCIALISM.

Mr. H. G. WELLS is a prophet of revolution. The prediction of social upheaval has become a regular and profitable employment with Mr. WELLS. He is gifted with imagination, invention, felicity of expression, and an inquisitive mind. He began his writing career by inventing attractive marvels and describing them in such a way as to amaze and thrill the common mind. Having acquired a reputation and finding that his stock of imaginary marvels was getting exhausted—a man can write only one "Time Machine" and only one "Island of Dr. Moreau"—he took to Socialism, and made it pay. The Socialistic fiction of Mr. WELLS, however, has been depressing. With all his invention he lacks the constructive gift in the largest sense. He has prophesied the destruction of existing society, but he has pictured no society of his ideal in which a decent, self-respecting, able-bodied human being would be content to dwell for half an hour.

Mr. WELLS and all his set are destroyers, not upbuilders. They fan the fires of discontent when, indeed, they do not ignite them. They tell us that doom threatens, but they cannot tell us how to avoid it. As a matter of fact, they are competent and well-paid sensation mongers in an age of too much prosperity and widespread education. Existence in England, Mr. WELLS has discovered, "has been altogether too easy for a lifetime or so." Mr. WELLS, however, neither in his books nor in his articles in The London Mail, which have been summarized in the Marconi wireless dispatches of THE TIMES, has not given us a clear idea of the positive results of this easy existence. The mere fact that many persons have to work hard and are dissatisfied with their wages is not important, nor do we need a seer to tell us that much. As for practical Socialism, the British Government has lately accomplished more in that direction than Mr. WELLS and Mr. SHAW. Thus far, the results of it have not particularly cheered the substantial British citizens, the men who sustain the nation. There are many evils in modern life which need to be studied, comprehended, and removed. It is very doubtful if Socialism in any form will serve as a corrective.

OUR LATEST FRENCH CRITIC.

Throwing stones or mud from the portico of a glass house is not a safe or very intelligent pastime. It would be easy enough in response to M. URBAIN GOHIER, whose silly and spiteful comments on the United States were reported in the Marconi wireless dispatches of THE SUNDAY TIMES, to allude to disagreeable features of French life still fresh in the memory of readers of the Paris press, and it would not be needful to base the allusion on the preposterous invention of a ghoulish survivor of a great tragedy.

There is enough folly, vulgarity, and stupidity reported by "authentic chroniclers" of either nation to furnish forth, with a little exaggeration and with malicious selection, a repulsive and utterly false account of either French or American society. French critics of the class of M. GOHIER who find pleasure or profit in this occupation might reflect that the "500 years of culture" which they claim for their own people must be taken as an aggravation of their obvious defects and vices. But the reflection would not restrain them. Having set out to tickle the vanity of their own class, considerations of justice or decency do not appeal to them. These considerations do not, unfortunately, appeal to the like class in our own country, which, though smaller and with less influence, does exist.

Meanwhile it is pleasant to know that the real estimate formed by the mass of intelligent men and women of each people as to the character of the other is not shaped by the scandalmongers of either. The little group of distinguished Frenchmen, with their ladies, who have just returned from a visit to this country—statesmen, publicists, authors, journalists, men prominent in the political, intellectual, and social life of France—will have more influence on opinion in that country than a regiment of such retailers and inventors of gossip as M. GOHIER. The understanding of each country by the other has steadily gained in clarity for the last fifty years, thanks to the candor and good will of the intelligent observers on one part and on the other. Such observers certainly are not blind to differences or to faults and shortcomings, but neither do they ignore the convincing evidence of many sound traits common to both peoples, many essential aims of a high character pursued by both, and forming the basis of a secure and valuable friendship between them.

IMPORTANT WORK DELAYED.

The hearing of representative citizens of New York on the O'Gorman bill, which provides for the restoration of the lower end of City Hall Park to this city by the removal of the unsightly and out-of-date Mullet Post Office, has been postponed until Wednesday, May 29. Unless there is another postponement the committee, which will include Mayor GAYNOR, Borough President MCANENY, and Controller PRENDERGAST, members of the Board of Aldermen, and representatives of the Merchants' Association, the Bar Association, the American Institute of Architects, the City Club, and other bodies, will then be permitted to state their many good reasons for desiring the passage of the bill to a sub-committee of the Senate. Congress will adjourn in June, and time will be short after the hearing for action on the bill. The postponement suggests that the opponents of its passage, the men who desire to keep the park site for the projected new downtown Post Office, are working silently but effectively.

Meanwhile the Civic Centre planned for the district northeast of City Hall Park and directly north of the new Municipal Building is taking shape very slowly. The new site for the county law courts has been selected, but it has not yet been purchased. Owners of some of the land are standing out for high prices, much higher than they could have hoped to get for their lots a few months ago. Condemnation proceedings will be required. These will be expensive, though there is no reason why they should not be conducted openly and without a suspicion of sharp practice.

As this process must be followed, because of the insistence and greed of certain property owners, there is no reason why land should not be condemned at the same time for the site of new Federal buildings in the same neighborhood—no reason, that is to say, unless the plot to retain for the Federal Government the part of City Hall Park it has occupied for more than forty years is to succeed, in spite of public opinion and the protests of the Mayor, the other city officers, and many other prominent citizens. The delay in these matters is annoying.

FREE SPEECH.

It is easier to condemn the restraint of excess of speech by lynch law than it is to indicate where and how the line should be drawn against it in official restraint. We inherit our prepossession in favor of freedom of tongue and pen and press from England, and yet England has been constrained to take such formal action as has not been taken here. The editor and editresses of Votes for Women in London were agitating in their way, but they have to answer for it to the British Government, and we fear from the excessive courtesy of the court proceedings that they will fare badly. Before they were placed on trial the same authority had to deal with the case of TOM MANN, and he has gone to prison for six months. In both these cases the right of freedom of speech is asserted, and in neither is it denied by the prosecution. The suffragists are not prosecuted because of their opinions, but for a conspiracy to commit malicious damage. In MANN'S case there was no violence nor material damage. His words were his sole offense. His justification was not his constitutional right to utter them, but the constitutional rights of citizens not to be shot by unlawful orders to troops. He never incited mutiny against lawful orders, but merely claimed the rights of all reformers to benefit humanity by protecting citizens against their murder by unlawful orders to troops to shoot to kill. His pettifogging availed nothing with the court, but convinced many of his sort, who "demonstrated" for his pardon.

His argument is notable because it is the same as that put forward by advanced thinkers in this country. The Federation of Labor has caused material damage, which far exceeds that done by the London suffragettes, by means of the boycott carried on in The Federationist under protection of freedom of the press. The Socialist National Convention resolved to assist the struggle for "freedom of speech" for the sake of which Miss GOLDMAN and Dr. REITMAN suffered such indignities at the hands of a rude populace. The Federation of Labor also has asked the Governor of California to intervene against the deplorable irregularities by which the general citizenship, or some of it, expressed a different point of view from the Federation's. It was reported yesterday that a Federal Grand Jury was about to investigate the "sedition" at San Diego. Such action has had unfortunate results hitherto. And yet the lynching and street disorders are the result of failure to act, and the invitation to action is flagrant. The Industrial Workers are a nuisance, and it is eminently desirable that they should be taught prudence. Yet mere error of opinion is hardly warrant for indictment. Almost everybody thinks somebody else is wrong, and tolerance is a merit so long as it is possible. Prosecution for opinion too much resembles persecution. Prosecution for disturbing the peace by violating the law regarding public meetings would seem better, and more in the manner of the English precedent with the suffragettes. Whatever the official perplexity may be, it surely is right to encourage a sound and strong public opinion whose expression shall be a fair warning that those whose views differ from the generality's shall observe moderation in the expression of them in public. Privately everybody has a license to be as wrong as he or even she pleases. There is no necessity to let the minority rule by browbeating a majority standing for the public welfare. To regret the incident in which Dr. REITMAN had so sad a disillusionment regarding the popularity of his views among his fellow-citizens is very different from saying that he should be allowed to conduct himself as he pleases, without either official or popular restraint.

THE DEADNESS OF RECIPROCITY.

When the President said the other day that Canadian reciprocity was a dead issue he must have meant in the United States, where there is nothing pending. The subject is very much alive in Canada, and more than holds its own. For example, the Province of Quebec held its election last week, and the party of reciprocity increased the majority it held in part on this issue. In Ottawa the result is taken as a clear indication of the approaching renewal of Sir WILFRID LAURIER'S appeal to the people for approval of his policy, in which reciprocity is foremost. The reason for this belief is that the Government lent all its influence of patronage and talent to the Quebec campaign and relied upon alienating the English vote against the French. The vote which was relied upon to support the Dominion Government went solidly to the opposition, the promoters of reciprocity.

In Canada, at least, reciprocity is a winning issue. In some States of the United States it may be popular to doubt the liveness of the issue, but the real test would be a motion to repeal it. If the Congress is truly representative of universal opinion no majority for repeal could be found, and it would be a bold man who would venture to associate himself with such a policy for any object beyond a purely local election. Reciprocity is for the greatest good of the greatest number on both sides the border, and is a local issue only in the sense that the tariff is a local issue, and that the largest aggregation of local issues should control in government by majority.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Traffic Was Disturbed Too Long.

The parade of the policemen on Saturday unquestionably had to the fullest extent that "protection" which, according to indignant report, was not accorded to the last great demonstration of this kind. As a result it produced, also to the fullest extent, and for several hours, all the annoyances, inconveniences, and hardships which a city shaped like New York more than any other suffers from an interruption of its cross-town traffic.

Of course the parade itself profited greatly as to appearance and effectiveness, because it was able to move along with unbroken ranks, and so thoroughly do we believe in the utility, both to the police force and to the city, of these annual exhibitions of it in its entirety that we have no intention of advising, or even suggesting, their abolition just because they make some trouble for individuals. To reduce those troubles to a minimum, however, would be only reasonable, and this could be done in any one of several ways without material injury to the spectacle.

For instance, the whole procession might stop for three or five minutes, every fifteen or twenty minutes, and give open passage to those needing to use the more important cross-town streets. This would save the missing of many a train and of many an important engagement, and, after the brief delay, the marchers could "close up" in an unbroken line. Another way would be to have bridges, permanent or temporary, at streets like Fourteenth, Twenty-third, and Forty-second. Really something should be done to prevent New York's dislike for parades in general from becoming strong enough to stop them all.

And another thing—when the police parade, why do they not lengthen the line by adding to it the great company of men who are drawing city pay as members of the force retired for various reasons, chiefly "disability." This part of the procession would be highly interesting, particularly if each of the men in it carried a banner telling in what business he is and what work he is now doing.

Apprehensive With No Reason.

Such violent excitement as was shown by Dr. H. W. BERG in his speech at the conference of organized workers for social betterment is perhaps explained by the fact that he made it—with what authority does not appear—as the representative of the Real Estate Owners' Association. That association has been heard from before now, when tenement house laws and other reformative measures possibly leading to expenditures were under discussion, and more than once or twice have its spokesmen been unfortunate in the vehemence with which they prophesied instant ruin for the owners of realty if anything were done that they didn't want done.

As a matter of fact, much has been done of that sort, and their sufferings, though acute, have not yet been fatal. And had not Dr. BERG had to ask who Dr. DEVINE was—thereby proving himself lacking in easily attainable and widely possessed information—he would not have made that decidedly eminent guide, philosopher and friend of philanthropy and philanthropists the object of his special attack. For a man less likely than Dr. DEVINE to lay upon the public schools what Dr. BERG with picturesque accuracy called "the slimy hand of charity" could hardly be found in all the city.

Dr. DEVINE has himself referred to "charity" as usually "a poor substitute for justice refused." He has a hundred times been accused of spending too much money on "administration" and of not devoting his society's revenues entirely to that "giving to the poor" which is the ideal of the old charity and the horror of the new. Certainly the "slimy hand" feared by Dr. BERG will never be laid on the public schools with the consent of Dr. DEVINE or of anybody else belonging to his coterie of scientific and enlightened social students.

Sensitiveness Comes, Far Too Late.

In response to the very general and entirely legitimate interest which the public has taken in the RICHESON case, the papers have told in rather minute detail of his behavior during the last days preceding the execution of his only too well deserved sentence. The result has been a vivid and therefore painful picturing of the mental tortures suffered by a man who is counting the hours that are hurrying him to his death. From this, in turn, has come to not a few minds something like sympathy with the wretch for whom till now no punishment had seemed too severe or even severe enough, and here and there are heard expressions of regret that he did not escape with life imprisonment.

The sympathy is wasted, the regret unreasonable. There is no excuse for supposing that this cold-blooded assassin has had anything more or worse to endure in the death cell than does the ordinary murderer who goes there. The man who could administer poison as he did, to whom he did, and for his motives, should not be credited, nor can be, plausibly, with any special sensitiveness, and if he has raved in horror at his approaching doom more than do most condemned convicts, is it not simply because he is as much more cowardly than they as his crime was more atrocious than theirs has been in any except the rarest instances?

What we have learned about RICHESON under the death watch is no argument at all against subjecting him to capital punishment. It may or may not have some weight against subjecting anybody to that punishment. That, however, is a wholly different question. Whoever will may raise and argue it, but the discussion of that large problem should have a better and broader basis than the whimperings of a loathsome creature who, having confessed his hideous deed when he thought confession would save him from the electric chair, recanted when that hope was disappointed and told an obviously false story as to how and why the poison with which he supplied his victim was administered.

Possibly capital punishment should be abolished, but RICHESON'S case is the very last one to bring up in advocacy of the change.

Taking Big Chances.

It is not easy to see just what ends Prof. MALLADA and his companion expected to accomplish by descending a thousand feet into the crater of Vesuvius. As they are scientists, however, one can safely assume that they were in search of knowledge, and almost as safely prophesy that when they report on their amazing experience we shall learn something new about volcanoes in general and that volcano in particular.

That the journey was highly perilous is obvious. Though there was little more than the remotest of possibility that the two explorers would be overwhelmed by an eruption of the larger sort, for such eruptions do not come without warning, there were more than a few chances that a sudden blast of noxious gases or some small disturbance in the mountain's throat would kill them both.

As usual, courage brought luck, and they came back well as well as alive. It was a risk not many should take, or anybody often.

CONSUMPTIVE-INFECTED HOUSES

Disastrous Consequences to Incoming Dwellers Have Been Shown.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, Health Commissioner of Pennsylvania, has issued a grave warning against the danger of occupying a house without having first insisted upon proper disinfection of the premises as a safeguard against possible germs of infectious disease left behind by previous tenants.

There are, he points out, houses with evil records as agents of infection and there are ever unsuspecting victims ready to make homes within their deadly walls, without ever stopping to inquire into the previous history of their new dwelling or demanding a clean bill of health for it and insisting that proper precautions be taken to insure its habitability. Dr. Dixon says:

> Within sight of the Capitol of Harrisburg there stands a house that has been responsible for the death of eight people. The neighbors do not point it out as they pass, and there is no tale of haunting spirits connected with it, yet eight people, father, mother, five sons, and a grandchild have been its victims. "Consumption; inherited," said the neighbors and friends of this unfortunate family. "Yes, tuberculosis," said the experts of the State Department of Health, "but not inherited—transmitted owing to lack of proper disinfection and sanitation."

An instance of the results of neglecting a infection is given in a letter, received by Dr. Dixon, the writer of which complains that a certain Borough Board of Health had failed to disinfect a house in which scarlet fever had occurred. He goes on to state that ten days after changing his residence his whole family contracted scarlet fever, of which the youngest child died. He then learned for the first time that the family of the previous occupier had also had the disease, and that the house had not been subsequently disinfected.

It is now a well recognized fact that infected houses play an important part in the spread of consumption. "Very frequently one careless person communicates the disease to several others in the same house," says Surgeon Gen. G. M. Sternberg, "and the mischief does not cease when he is dead and buried, for the house itself may be infected by the germs he has distributed."

J. B. RANKIN, M. D.
New York, May 16, 1912.

A Gorodskoy Golova.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your news item in this morning's Times about M. Lantsine, who called at the City Hall and wishes to see the "Gorodskoy Golova," I wish to inform you that a "Gorodskoy Golova," in Russian means "President of the Board of Aldermen," and the Mayor would be a "Gradonachalnik."

TASCHO FOURMAN.
New York, May 18, 1912.

ROOSEVELT'S RECORD IN CONSERVATION

W. D. Hulbert Defends Taft and Ballinger Against Charges of Pinchot and Glavis.

CRITICISES THE COLONEL

Declares the President and Former Secretary Did Not Reverse the Roosevelt Coal Land Policy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit a former adherent of Theodore Roosevelt and Gifford Pinchot to give his reasons for strongly opposing Col. Roosevelt's candidacy for President?

Last Summer I visited Alaska to gather material for a series of magazine articles on conditions in that Territory. It was not on my programme to review the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy, but in order to write intelligently I found myself obliged to study the entire history of Alaska's coal lands much more thoroughly than I had done. This I did, continuing the work for several months, even after the writing of the first articles of the series. If I were to write those articles over again I should have to do them differently. I have learned a number of things I did not expect, and my views of the Taft and Roosevelt Administrations have been much altered.

Col. Roosevelt is reported as saying that President Taft, in appointing Mr. Ballinger and dismissing Mr. Pinchot, "completely reversed" his (Roosevelt's) conservation policy. The statement is not true, and Col. Roosevelt should know that it is not true. Mr. Ballinger's record as Secretary of the Interior under President Taft appears to be better and more consistent than that of Secretary Garfield under President Roosevelt, and Taft's record appears to be better than that of Roosevelt.

I think it is not very generally known that on the 4th day of May, 1908, in the closing year of President Roosevelt's Administration, Secretary Garfield appeared before the House Committee on the Public Lands and urged that, on certain conditions and to the extent of not more than 2,560 acres to each claimant, every fraudulent coal claim in the United States should be patented, no matter how much of perjury or crime might be involved in it. Was this conservation?

Our present land laws forbid any one man to acquire more than 160 acres of Government coal land and forbid any association to acquire more than 640 acres. A great many men and corporations had, by various means, acquired much larger tracts, or were attempting to acquire them. In some cases the offense was technical rather than moral; in others it involved perjury and more or less of moral turpitude. It was generally agreed, however, that the area permitted was much too small, and Representative Mondell of Wyoming had introduced a bill authorizing the sale of coal deposits at appraised prices in tracts of not more than 2,560 acres, with the provision that purchasers should not enter into any combinations in restraint of trade. President Roosevelt had previously withdrawn all coal lands from entry, and in his annual message of December, 1906, and again in 1907, he had recommended that the title to them should remain with the Government and that the deposits should be leased on a royalty basis. Secretary Garfield now appeared before the committee to give his views on Mr. Mondell's bill, which, among other things, provided that in a certain class of alleged illegal claims, where the offense appeared to be more technical than moral, the claimants should be permitted to keep 2,560 acres each on paying an appraised price and returning to the Government all lands in excess of that area, provided they did not combine their holdings and restrain trade. Mr. Garfield not only agreed to this proposal, but he offered an amendment, which he called Section 9, and which extended it so as to cover every alleged fraudulent or illegal claim of every kind.

There is evidence that Roosevelt himself desired the passage of this measure, and, indeed, it is not to be supposed that Mr. Garfield would ever have recommended it without the approval of his chief. But was it "conservation"?

The bill did not pass; it was never revived. In the following December President Roosevelt sent to Congress his final annual message, and in it he devoted much space to forest conservation, but said not a word about coal. A few weeks later, in a special message transmitting the report of the National Conservation Commission, he gave one sentence—and only one—to coal, oil, gas, and phosphate rights, recommending that they be withdrawn from entry and leased "under conditions favoring economic development." It will be noted that in 1906 and 1907 he had recommended leasing. In 1908 he was ready to sell all the coal, patenting all illegal claims. In 1909 he again recommended leasing. The Roosevelt conservation policy seems to have wabbled rather badly.

Turning now to President Taft's Administration. When Mr. Ballinger became Secretary there were in Alaska a large number of coal claims pending—many of them under investigation. If Mr. Garfield's proposal had been adopted they could all have been patented on the payment of an appraised price, and the appraisals which the Government was then making were lower than they are now. Among them were thirty-three which constituted the so-called "Cunningham group," some of the claimants in which were friends or acquaintances of Mr. Ballinger. These thirty-three were now being pushed more vigorously than any others in Alaska, and Mr. Glavis charged, in effect, that Mr. Ballinger was unduly friendly to them.

A year and a half before, when Mr. Ballinger was Commissioner of the General Land Office under Garfield and Roosevelt, he had at one time ordered these claims patented, believing that they were valid, but recalled the order when Mr. Glavis telegraphed him that they might prove illegal.

A strong impression went abroad that Mr. Ballinger was about to patent the Cunningham claims when the Forest Service, under Mr. Pinchot, stepped in and stopped him. That was the impression I held myself.

As a matter of fact, there was no possibility of the issue of patents at that time, for a further investigation had been ordered, which could not possibly have been completed for many months. What is more important, Mr. Ballinger's subordinates in the Land Office believed that this investigation would result in the cancellation of the claims, and that was the end for which they were working.

President Taft has never recommended the sale of the coal lands on any terms, but has consistently advocated leasing. Taft and Ballinger did not "reverse" Roosevelt's conservation policy. Instead they carried it forward and improved upon it. Roosevelt himself is the man who, in 1908, would have reversed it—or at least would have greatly modified it—if Congress had been so disposed.

I am not arguing the question of whether Mr. Ballinger was or was not the best man for the place, but I do state that his actual performance was far better than is generally supposed, that his conduct in connection with the Cunningham claims was not open to any severe criticism or censure, but was rather entitled to praise, and that the attack on him was unjust and undeserved.

The President believes it was intended primarily as an attack on himself and that Ballinger was a vicarious sacrifice, and he seems to have some pretty good grounds for thinking so. Holding this belief, he would have been lacking in manliness, courage, and backbone if he had failed to stand by his Secretary. That he did stand by him, in the face of one of the fiercest assaults ever made on any President, is pretty strong evidence that he is not afraid to do what he believes right, even if it costs him his second term.

What I have said above applies only to the conservation of coal. With the conservation of the forests Mr. Ballinger had nothing to do—at least directly—for they were not in his department, but under Mr. Pinchot and Secretary Wilson, in the Department of Agriculture. Col. Roosevelt severely criticises President Taft for dismissing Mr. Pinchot. The truth is that Mr. Pinchot himself created a situation in which the President was obliged to dismiss him in order to maintain his own authority and the respect of his subordinates.

All over the country hundreds of thousands of lifelong Republicans are saying that they will vote the Democratic ticket before they will vote for Col. Roosevelt. Already he has lost something better than the Presidency—the confidence, and, to a great extent, the respect of a vast number of honest, conscientious, thinking men who have heretofore looked upon him as the greatest and best of our present-day leaders. With sorrow they have come to feel that he has shown himself lacking in fairness, candor, wisdom, common sense, decent dignity, and self-restraint, and that—worst of all—he has not been square with his own friend, whom he himself made President. Many of them add that he has not been square with La Follette or with the country.

The apostle of the square deal has fallen down.

W. D. HULBERT.
Seattle, Wash., May 12, 1912.

Got What He Expected.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Residing temporarily in Columbus, so far from Broadway and so contradistinguished in the respect of available attractions, I went to hear Mr. Roosevelt at the Memorial Hall last night. It was my first experience of his oratory. Strongly prejudiced against the man, I expected nothing but evidential strengthening of unfavorable opinions, and got it. If I had been neutral before, I would be inflamed with animosity now.

It was a speech of claptray altogether. There were, of course, plausible platitudes, which occur in every political appeal. The jails and asylums are full of men who would talk in the same strain of virtuous pretension and authority. He said nothing which gave the impression of power, solidity, or sincerity. All was vainglory, reinforced by only the very slightest cheap, superficial argument. And the manner of saying it—arrogant, insinuating, pettifogging, bombastic.

In my youth and early manhood in this State I listened to the speeches of great, sound, reflecting, and, above all, honorable leaders of political opinion—old Thurman, John Sherman, Durbin Ward, Hoadly, Frank Hurd. Those were men. They had their human imperfections, and they never claimed to reform it all. But their heads were full of brains, their hearts of patriotism, and their souls of honor.

W. W. SPOONER.
Columbus, Ohio, May 18, 1912.

A World Parliament.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Congressman Sulzer's speech at the annual dinner of the American Society of International Law held at Washington, D. C., is well worth consideration by all lovers of universal peace. He proclaimed himself in favor of a "World Parliament," whose enactments will be "binding on all the peoples of the earth." He said:

> When the peoples of all the nations are capable of governing themselves through an International Parliament to write the laws of nations, and an international court of justice to construe the law and enforce it—then and not till then, will war cease to burden man and universal peace become a thing accomplished.

This sentiment was loudly applauded by an audience which included Judge George Gray of the United States Supreme Court, Senator Elihu Root, Premier Robert L. Borden of Canada, Frederic R. Coudert, Senator Fiore of Italy, Baron Lange of Belgium, and former Premier of France Gabriel Hanotaux.

JOHN W. VROOMAN.
New York, May 16, 1912.

Bowery Mission Needs Clothing.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Bowery Mission is engaged in the work of securing employment for the many unemployed men who throng the city streets and who form a burden upon, if not a menace to, the community. The mission makes a special effort to get them positions in country places on farms, &c., where they are sometimes much needed. During the last five years over 13,416 men have been placed in possession of such jobs.

This work entails great expense as nearly every man who applies is destitute. Many are in a famished condition, and some are quite sick. The mission gladly undertakes the responsibility of restoring them to health and sending them out in a properly qualified physical condition to do the work expected of them, and makes no charge to either employer or employe.

The matter in which we need special help just now is that of clothing. In order to make a success of their new job these men need to have proper clothing, and I appeal to your readers with regard to any cast-off garments they may have.

J. O. HALLIMOND, Superintendent.
New York, May 10, 1912.

Leniency of the Courts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is gratifying to see that Commissioners Waldo and Fosdick are on the trail of the errant Justices of the city. The administration of the law has long been a subject of adverse criticism, and justly so. Many people are proud of the police force, and believe there is no more active and successfully energetic body of men anywhere. Their detection of crime and arrests of criminals go for naught, however, when old offenders are treated with leniency or favoritism by the courts.

M. HILLEL FELDMAN.
New York, May 18, 1912.

A PARALLEL.

Alas! they had been friends in youth,
Dear Lucy Green and Dolly Day;
Had shared in childhood's joys and griefs,
Blithe comrades on life's primrose way.

When older grown, their friendship grew,
A jewel prized 'mid change and care,
Still Lucy vowed that Doll was sweet
And Dolly vowed that Lou was fair.

Ah, me! they're now in politics—
Mad rivals they for place and power,
Each trumpeting the other's faults,
In phrase splenetic, envy sour.

The whole world wonders, snickers, stares,
That love to hate like this should turn,
As lady politicians hurl
Wild, sulphurous threats, which sting and burn!

Like sisters once in alm and thought,
"S-s! Ananias!" now Lou sneers.
And "Honeyfugler!" Dollie snaps.
O, greed for power! O, changing years!

ELLA A. FANNING.

DEMOCRATIC LADIES' TERRIFYING HARMONY

Dolly Madison Breakfast Plans Proceed Too Peacefully for Comfort.

RIVAL CANDIDACIES CLASH

Mrs. Champ Clark Consulted About Everything and Friends of Other Candidates Worry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—With the arrival this afternoon of Mrs. William Jennings Bryan and Mrs. Judson Harmon, the Committee of Arrangements of the Dolly Madison Breakfast feel sure that to-morrow's ceremony will be a feast of good will and harmony. The honor guests of this initial gathering as arranged this evening include in addition to Mrs. Harmon and Mrs. Bryan, Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, who is expected to arrive to-morrow; Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Oscar Underwood, Mrs. Norman E. Mack, and Mrs. William R. Hearst.

Mrs. Bryan and Mrs. Harmon are both down as speakers, the former responding to the toast "Dolly Madison," the latter to the "Women of the Cabinet." Mrs. Oscar W. Underwood, who was to have responded to the "Congressman's Wife," has requested Mrs. T. M. Owen of Alabama to fill her place. Mrs. Hearst is scheduled to respond to "The National Press." Mrs. A. S. Burleson of Texas and Mrs. Martin Littleton, are also to be at the speakers' table.

The breakfast will be served at Rauscher's with covers for 400. While the invitations have been restricted to the wives and daughters of Democratic statesmen and patriots, each of these ladies will be allowed any number of guest tickets at $3 each. A large section of the Marine Band Orchestra will furnish a programme of patriotic airs, also of ballads of a century ago.

In addition to Mrs. Champ Clark, who is toastmistress, the women of the various committees who are working for the success of the breakfast include Mrs. Henry D. Clayton of Alabama, Mrs. Robert C. Wickliffe of Louisiana, Mrs. Henry T. Rainey of Illinois, Mrs. William T. Sharp of Ohio, Mrs. Martin Littleton of New York, wives of Representatives; Mrs. Thomas P. Gore of Oklahoma, Mrs. John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, Mrs. Atlee Pomerene of Ohio, Mrs. Martine of New Jersey, all from the Senatorial circle.

The largest number of out of town guests are from the South and West. Mrs. Champ Clark is entertaining a number of friends, chief of whom is Mrs. Richard P. Bland of Missouri, widow of a former Representative of that State. Mrs. Perry Belmont is entertaining a number of friends from the non-official ranks, but has selected her guests from residential Washington.

Are the good dames of Democracy really celebrating party harmony, or do they merely play a clever game of politics? This is the question which insists and persists on the eve of the big Dolly Madison breakfast at which, to-morrow, they will celebrate the peace which keeps the minds and hearts of each in the hope of victory in November.

The Dolly Madison breakfast is a "harmony" affair, at which the wives of all the big Democratic leaders are expected to get together and jounce forward the cause of Democratic unity.

From the very beginning there has gone forth with hushed voice and a for-goodness-sake-don't-say-I-told-you air, an unexpressed talk to the effect that the breakfast started for the sole purpose of popularizing Mrs. Champ Clark as a possible White House chatelaine. To be sure, Mrs. Clark is popular enough in Washington, but outside the capital she isn't very well-known; and, argue those who declare that politics is the sole animation of the situation, what better campaign publicity could there be than all this focussing of attention on the wife of the Speaker and a Presidential candidate?

They point out that the first move for the breakfast started at a luncheon given by Mrs. Wickliffe, wife of Robert C. Wickliffe, of Louisiana, who is an ardent Clark supporter, and that from start to finish Mrs. Clark had been the referee of every dispute and the final court of appeal when any matter was to be decided. Mrs. Underwood, on the other hand, it is shown, though one of the party entertained at Mrs. Wickliffe's luncheon, and though her husband is one of the Presidential possibilities, has taken no part whatever in the arrangements for the breakfast.

Those who disparage the politics idea assert that such would be Mrs. Underwood's attitude toward any movement, as she is naturally of a retiring nature. But that explanation doesn't satisfy those of an inquiring turn of mind. They recount that the original proposal, was that Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Underwood, as the wives of the only two Presidential candidates on the ground, should constitute an advisory board. That proposal, however, was objected to by wives of adherents of Woodrow Wilson, who asserted that if the New Jersey candidate wasn't really on the ground he was mighty close by anyhow, and that as Mrs. Wilson couldn't be here she should at least be represented by proxy.

Who'd be the Wilson Proxy?

But who should be chosen proxy? To whom should come the great honor of acting for the wife of the man whom the husband of the proxy hopes to see in the White House? There was such a staggering lot of politics involved that the suggestion was permitted to go by default. In the meantime those who in their efforts for harmony got up with the chickens and stayed up to welcome the milk carts were putting in their spare time consulting Mrs. Clark on every important and unimportant detail, but so far as known Mrs. Underwood has not been called into counsel on anything.

Now comes along Mrs. Clayton, wife of Representative Henry D. Clayton of Alabama, Chairman of the House Committee on Judiciary, and springs on the majority a poser which makes you wonder how the minority can possibly conceal so very much up its very short sleeves. Mrs. Clayton has been working something like forty-eight hours a day for the success of the Dolly Madison breakfast, at which Mrs. Underwood is taking no part. Representative Clayton all along has been known as an Underwood man, and the petite Mrs. Clayton has caused the question:

"Is Mrs. Clayton playing one game while her husband plays the other?"

And as if that were not quite enough, Mrs. Clayton will have Mrs. William Jennings Bryan as her house guest for the breakfast and for several days subsequent thereto, but, as pointed out by Mrs. Clayton's friends, she is doing that merely in the interest of harmony; she hopes that by having Mrs. Bryan as her house guest a better understanding can be accomplished between the Nebraskan and the Amiable Oscar of Alabama.

At this suggestion of possible harmonizing, especially in view of comparatively recent developments, the wisest of these charmingly naïve politicians smile a smile as inscrutable as a Chinese joss, while Mrs. Clayton preserves a discreet silence.

Mrs. Harmon to Take Part.

Several weeks ago Mrs. Harmon wasn't sure she'd accept but a few days ago sent her acceptance, and she's going to stand right up and make her toast without a tremor. Certainly there's been nothing in the last few days to inspire confidence among Harmonites, but evidently Mrs. Harmon has "screwed her courage to the sticking point," and she'll be very much at the celebration.

Incidentally, Mrs. Timothy Thomas Ansberry, wife of the Ohio Congressman, and one of the beauties of Congressionaldom, has played a little politics herself. She'd never met Mrs. Harmon, but her husband is running for Congressman right now and, that done with, he's going to run for the Senate. There's another Democrat in the field for the Senate, and Mrs. Ansberry thought it might come in handy to lay Gov. Harmon under tribute through courtesy to his wife, so Mrs. Ansberry got busy and Mrs. Harmon will be her house guest, and there the two of them will sit, cool and smiling on Monday, the last day of the deathly close test in Ohio. It takes the nerve of a real politician to do that.

Mrs. Grover Cleveland will not be at the breakfast. As the only living widow of a Democratic President she was counted upon. Mrs. Cleveland, however, has written that much as she would like to attend, she cannot do so "under the circumstances." The circumstances are that she has never been in Washington in a social way since the death of her husband, and she is still in mourning.

SHOCKED BY BIRD IN PAWN.

It Tells Patrons to "Beat It," and Sings of Turkey Trot.

THE TIMES's specialist on the innermost workings of the pawnshop world has observed what he considers a most unusual incident in a pawnshop on Second Avenue, near Fifty-ninth Street. It has to do with a certain parrot named Teddy, and the specialist was much impressed. He wrote his "story" on brown wrapping paper, in the parrot's own environment, and sent the original draft. Here it is:

"This happened just as it reads. A pawnbroker of the east side takes in a Polly in cage to accommodate a young woman about 28 yrs. of age who stated her name was Miss Green (address up on west side). She only wanted $2.50 loan on her Teddy, as she called him, and promised faithfully to take him out within a week.

"She was broke and was promised a job and would only leave Teddy in Hock until she drew her 1st pay. He was the only friend she had in the world and only death could part them. As she explained all this to her uncle (that is what they call the pawnbrokers, you know) tears tickled down her cheek. This was more than Uncle Sam or Uncle Henry, who own the pawnshop, could stand, and it was agreed to make a loan of $2.50 on Teddy if extra allowance would be paid for care and feeding him.

"To this Miss Green consented to and a ticket was made out—Teddy in a cage, Miss Green '—and in a corner of the ticket the extra agreed allowance was written, before leaving the shop Miss Green explained that Teddy could almost speak the english language perfect & that he was a grand singer. she asked Teddy several questions and he answered her, he also sung 'Everybody's doing it.' After this she, young lady told Teddy to Kiss Mamma and he kissed her, as Teddy kissed her Goodbye she remarked poor boy don't worry Mamma won't leave you here long, & promised the Uncle she would call for Teddy this coming Monday & left with tears in her eyes.

"The Uncle ordered one of the clerks to hang Teddy in his cage behind the counter and to feed him.the result was Teddy didn't like the Hockshop and got ugly, probably the camphor balls and Tar paper smell was too much for Teddy he almost snapped a pice out of pawnbrokers clerk Larry's nose, Larry shouted and Uncle Sam and Henry run to his assistance, all hands agreed probably Teddy was hungary, so left him alone. He refused to eat the last 3 days and his language got so that the uncles looked at each other & was agreed to address a postal to Miss Green asking her to call at once reference to Teddy. But Miss Green who was working didn't get the card until a day later, in the meantime Teddy was raising the devil in Hock.

"When people would come in to pawn a article or take a article out, Teddy would cry out—Go to the Devil. Beat it, Forget it, and other tough sayings of course Everybody's Doing It would also be heard.

"Uncle's customers didn't like the above reception and all sorts of excuses was offered to customers about Teddy— Yesterday the young lady called ref. to the postal card but didn't have the required amount yet to redeem Teddy. But it was not necessary, the uncles exclaimed.

"'Madam, beat it, beat it, Teddy kept up saying as the Young lady wanted to find out what was the matter.

"'Never again for ours, answered the uncles, and now a big sign which reads—No Birds Taken In At Any Price—hangs on the wall behind the counter in the Uncles shop.

"'When Miss Green left with Teddy she had a smile a yard long on her face. And now the uncles Sam and Henry are wondering if it was a put up job just to do them out of $2.50 and extra feeding money.

"'Larry the clerk says Teddy nearly took the finger off of him. The several nights that Teddy was in Hock he kept all the neighbors awake with his noise of Everybody's Doing It, Go to the Devil Beat it, and Forget it. Honest, this is all true just as it reads."

MUSIC NOTES.

The Kneisel Quartet will give a concert at the regular monthly meeting of the Outlook Club of Montclair, N. J., at the First Congregational Church of that city on Friday evening.

Laura Graves, contralto, who has been paying a brief visit to this country, departed several days ago on the Amerika. She will make a concert tour of this country next season.

The Musical Mutual Protective Union gave a concert last evening for the benefit of the families of the bandsmen of the Titanic. Those who appeared were Maximilian Pilzer, violinist; the Barrere Ensemble, Alessandro Scuri, pianist; Mme. Carolyn Ortman, soprano; Frank Hauser, Frank Kaltenborn, Herman Kuhn, Max Barr, and F. Borjes.

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GIRL SHOWS MAYOR HOW TO SAIL A BOAT

And Amateur Teams Show Him How to Get a Lot of Fun Out of Baseball on Sunday.

HE WAS OUT LOOKING AROUND

Children Hailed Him as a Playfellow in Central Park and at Open-Lot Ball Grounds in Bath Beach.

Mayor Gaynor made an unexpected tour of Central Park and Riverside Drive yesterday afternoon. Accompanied only by his chauffeur, he reached Central Park about 2:40 o'clock. A few minutes later his car stopped at the Arsenal. The Mayor entered the station house through the rear door, and, walking through the squad room, stepped up to the desk, where Lieut. Mulcare was on duty. The Lieutenant looked up to find the head of the city government standing before him. He arose quickly and saluted.

"Can you assign a man to accompany me through the Park?" the Mayor asked.

"Certainly; you can have a dozen," replied the Lieutenant.

"One will be enough," said the Mayor, "but I want one who is familiar with the Park."

Policeman John F. Kennedy, who has seen twenty-three years of service, was on the Arsenal or station house post, and he was sent for and detailed to accompany the Mayor. They left the station house immediately, and the automobile went up the incline toward the Sixty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue entrance and turned into the transverse road. Skirting the south end of the Mall the car drew up alongside the old ball grounds, now used as a children's playground.

It was a beautiful afternoon and the green was filled with children. As the Mayor got out of his car he was recognized by some of the children, who came trooping about him. They pressed so close that his progress was slow. He watched the carousel for a few minutes, but he was far more of an attraction to the children than the merry-go-round. He remained there about twenty minutes, and then entering the car was driven north to the tennis courts at Ninety-seventh Street and West Drive. He had to lift his silk hat many times in acknowledgment of the greetings of players and spectators. From there he drove to the old courts, about two blocks north. He remained at the courts for about a quarter of an hour.

Plays with Children at the Lake.

The automobile left the Park at the 106th Street entrance, and continued west to Riverside Drive. When the automobile stopped at Grant's Tomb the Mayor was again recognized, and the crowd there fell back to allow him to enter. The Mayor entered alone and remained there about twenty minutes. Meantime the crowd pressed close to the tomb, and when the Mayor reappeared Kennedy had to walk ahead to open up a passageway for him to his automobile.

Going south and across town the Mayor's car re-entered Central Park from the east at 102d Street. When it reached the big lake, at Seventy-second Street, the Mayor ordered the chauffeur to stop.

The lake was dotted with little sailboats, and about the edge were gathered several hundred youngsters and their guardians. Again the Mayor became the centre of a shouting, pushing crowd of children. He chatted with the children, asking questions, which sometimes were answered in chorus. Time and again he smiled at some particularly apt response. One little girl insisted that his Honor accompany her to the edge of the lake to watch her brother sail his boat. He went to the water side, his little hostess gravely holding him by the hand. Then he received so many invitations to watch youthful navigators that he had to decline, and made his way to his automobile.

"Come again," was the hearty chorus that went up as he sat down in the car.

The Mayor smiled, and he assured the youthful enthusiasts who tried to climb on the car that he certainly would surprise them by another visit.

The automobile proceeded along the East Drive and stopped at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, where Policeman Kennedy left the car. The Mayor thanked the policeman for his courtesy, and said that he had enjoyed his visit. During the tour the Mayor asked Kennedy many questions regarding the parks, and he appeared to be interested particularly in the facilities opened for children to indulge in play. He was also interested in the condition of the lawns. He made no comment on his visit, saying that it was purely unofficial.

Stopped to See a Ball Game.

Mayor Gaynor saw three well-played innings of a baseball game before he got home. The Glenmore and Oakdale Athletic Associations Clubs played a match game in the Glenmore Oval, 86 Cropsey Avenue and Bay Twelfth Street, Bath Beach. The score was 1 to 0 in favor of the Glenmores, and the 1,000 persons gathered were watching with interest the attempt of the Oakdale batters to tie the score in the fourth inning, when the automobile containing the Mayor and a friend came down Cropsey Avenue. The Mayor ordered the chauffeur to pull up at the curb. He stood beside the car watching until the beginning of the fifth inning, when he walked across the street and took up a position back of centre field.

Players and spectators were so intent upon the game that it was not until the sixth inning that he was recognized. Word quickly passed that the Mayor was one of the spectators and stragglers began to cross the field. Then there was a rush to centre field, in which several hundred children took part, and the Mayor was again the centre of attraction.

Mayor Gaynor and his friend remained until the Oakdales, by the hardest kind of work at bat and on the bases, succeeded in tieing the score in the seventh inning.

Even then the Mayor appeared reluctant to leave the game, for as he got into the automobile he stood up to catch another glimpse of the playing.

OFFERS $1,000 FOR LIBRETTO.

The De Koven Opera Co. Seeks Another "Robin Hood" Success.

The management of the De Koven Opera Company has announced a prize of $1,000 for the best libretto of a light opera along the lines of "Robin Hood." Mr. De Koven believes that a light opera of this type adequately produced has every chance of making the same sort of success that is attending the revival of "Robin Hood" at the New Amsterdam now.

Details of the conditions of the competition will be announced later, but it has been decided that the award of the prize will simply give the De Koven Opera Company the first option to produce the piece, subject to the usual royalties and the right to select the composer.

Lambs Gambol Sale Resumed To-day.

The auction sale of seats for the Lambs Club gambol, interrupted last Thursday, will be resumed this afternoon at the Hudson Theatre at 3 o'clock, when the remaining boxes and orchestra seats will be offered for sale. The auctioneers will include Wilton Lackaye, De Wolf Hopper, Raymond Hitchcock, Charles B. Ross, William Courtleigh, and other well-known actors. In addition to the features of the programme that have been announced, David Warfield will appear in his original character of the old hat man, in which he made his first success.

Holt-Tucker Wedding on June 8.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 19.—The wedding of Miss Mary Page Tucker, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Willis G. Tucker of this city, and Henry Holt of New York will take place on the afternoon of June 8 at the home of Miss Tucker's sister, Mrs. William Putnam, at Rye.

Asks Aid for Blind Women.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities appeals for contributions to aid a blind woman who is threatened with separation from her family because she is unable to support them. A younger brother has been assisting his mother and a sister, also blind, until recently, when he developed incipient tuberculosis and lost his position. Contributions are received at 19 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.

Portrait Medal of Cardinal Farley.

A medal portrait of Cardinal Farley has been struck to commemorate his elevation to the Cardinalate. The medal was designed by John F. Sherlock and the modeling was done by L. Gardin, one of the younger sculptors and a pupil of James E. Fraser.

On one side is the portrait of the Cardinal, with the inscription, "John Cardinal Farley, November, 1911." On the other side is the Cardinal's coat-of-arms, with the inscription, in Latin, "Priest, Bishop, and Archbishop of New York," and the Cardinal's own signature.

The medal can be set in a gold or bronze easel, in which it is reversable or detachable. It was made after the method of Pisani, the original model being the same size as the medal is to be when struck. A medal which is modeled large and reduced in size when struck usually loses something in the process.

Those who know the Cardinal intimately pronounce the likeness to be perfect. The medal was modeled from life. It has not only a splendid physical formation of feature, but the essence of character. The graceful yet dignified pose of the figure, with the Cardinal's robe and cap, and the gentle smile that veils the force of character behind it are very striking.

DIES TRYING TO SAVE BROTHER FROM CAR

Eleven-Year-Old Leopold Luter Hit While Dragging Thirteen-Year-Old Meyer from Tracks.

MOTORMAN UNABLE TO STOP

Stealing Ride from Clason Point, Boys Jump from One Car in Front of Another—Meyer Dying.

A trolley car bowling along Clason Point Road, in the Bronx, at 6:30 o'clock last night was within a block or two of its terminus when Motorman James Downey suddenly shut off the power and twisted his brake with all speed. Passengers who had been jolted from their seats by the sudden slowing down sprang up and peered ahead.

On the tracks only a few feet away they saw a small boy. Another boy leaned over him trying to drag him from the tracks. Past them shot another car, heavily laden, from which the boys had jumped an instant before.

As the passengers shrank back, their car struck the two boys. There were cries of horror from the women who saw the accident and several of them fainted. Men sprang from the car, which did not halt until it had coasted 80 feet beyond the point where it had struck the boys.

On the tracks behind the car were blood and pieces of clothing. Neither of the boys was to be seen. Policeman Fisher of the Westchester Station, who had been riding on the front seat on his way to duty at Clason Point, looked under the car and found one of the boys in the automatic fender. The other boy was caught beneath the forward trucks and pinned there so that the policeman could not move his body. Four small boys, crying at the top of their lungs, ran up begging to know if their companions were dead. All had been riding on the car bound away from the Point, they said, when the conductor came along and made them jump from the car because they could not pay their fares.

The boy picked from the fender was 13-year-old Meyer Luter of 832 Dawson Street, the Bronx, his comrades said. He was unconscious. It was his 11-year-old brother Leopold who was caught beneath the car. The other boys said that Leopold had jumped clear of the approaching car, but had run back to aid Meyer, who fell on the tracks.

Women from the car tried to revive Meyer. They brushed off his clothes and bound up his cuts and bruises with handkerchiefs, while Policeman Fisher ran to Clason Point and telephoned for the wrecking crew and an ambulance from Fordham Hospital. Before the ambulance arrived an automobile, in which were William Landgrebe and his family, of Morris Park Avenue, the Bronx, drove up. The woman in the car picked Meyer up, and Landgrebe drove at full speed to the hospital, four miles away. It was found that the boy had a fractured skull, a broken arm, and internal injuries. The doctors said he probably would die.

While Meyer was being taken away crowds of persons came up from Clason Point, until 1,000 or more were gathered around the car. They tried to lift it to free Leopold, but their numbers impeded the work, and the car remained on the track until the wrecking crew arrived, nearly twenty-five minutes later. Then Leopold was extricated. The boy had been badly mangled and was dead.

The reserves from the Westchester Station finally cleared the crowd from around the car and the boy's body was removed to the station house. His parents were calling on friends a few doors from their home, and the mother and a sister fainted when the news of one boy's death and the serious condition of the other boy was broken to them.

The car from which the boys jumped continued on its way, those aboard of it apparently unconscious of the accident, and Fisher could not find out who was the conductor who had ordered the boys from the car. The four youngsters who jumped safely said that they and the Luter boys had gone to the Point early in the afternoon and had spent all their money there. They had jumped on the car from which they were driven by the conductor, and had hoped to ride part of the way home without being seen by him. The Luter boys were on the rear bumper, and when Meyer jumped he apparently turned his ankle and fell across the other tracks.

Brady to Revive "Rosedale."

William A. Brady has decided to begin the next theatrical season with an all-star dramatic revival. The play selected is Lester Wallack's old drama, "Rosedale," which was first produced at the old Wallack Theatre at Thirteenth Street and Broadway, and revived by Mr. Wallack several times. The last important revival of the play was in September, 1894. Mr. Brady intends to present the play early in August, before the more prominent actors have begun their season's work, and at a time when New York is filled with visitors from other cities.

Trustees Visit Actors' Fund Home.

The officers and the Board of Trustees of the Actors' Fund of America paid their annual visit to the home at West New Brighton, S. I., yesterday. Among those who accompanied Daniel Frohman and the other officers were Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Makay, Mrs. Joseph R. Grismer, Miss Caryl Frohman, Miss Etta Frohman, Mr. and Mrs. E. Biardot, Miss Laura Schiff, Miss Mary Hooley, Miss M. Memory, Harry Harwood, Mr. and Mrs. Sam S. Scribner, and Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Armstrong. After an inspection of the house and grounds a luncheon was served.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The engagement of Otis Skinner in "Kismet" at the Knickerbocker Theatre, which was to have ended on May 25, has been extended to June 1. This will give the play a run of more than 200 performances this season.

Lew Dockstader, the minstrel man, will make his first appearance in a singing farce on Saturday night in George W. Lederer's production of "Mam'a Baby Boy" at the Broadway Theatre. Mr. Dockstader will have a new monologue and several new songs in the Kitchen Cabaret scene of the play.

The Winter Garden entertainment will be changed to-night by the introduction of a new specialty called "The Two Hollanders." Al Jolson will sing some new songs, and Stella Mahey and Billee Taylor will offer a new specialty.

ACTRESS'S CAR HITS POLE.

Flo Hart and Girl Chum Hurt in Crash Near Manhattan Transfer.

Flo Hart, a member of "A Winsome Widow" company, was injured in an automobile accident near Manhattan Transfer, N. J., yesterday afternoon. Miss Hart was driving the car when it ran into a telegraph pole, throwing her out and injuring one of her four companions. She was taken to her home at 535 West 111th Street. The doctor said she would be able to resume her work at the Moulin Rouge in a few days.

Miss Barbara Winthrop, Miss Hart's chum, received some scratches on her face. Others in the car were Gus Fleischmann, Gertrude Collins, and Merrill Sahlein.

TO PLAY IN TWO THEATRES.

Miss Titheradge Will Have a Busy Evening on Saturday.

Lewis Waller will end his season at Daly's Theatre on Saturday night with an augmented performance. In addition to "The Explorer" and the curtain raiser, "The Great Game," Mr. Waller and Madge Titheradge will appear in the courting scene from "Henry V." Miss Titheradge was Mr. Waller's leading woman in London, but she has not been able to appear with him in this country because of her success in the leading role in "A Butterfly on the Wheel."

In order to give this one performance on Saturday night Miss Titheradge will have to hurry from the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre to Daly's immediately after the curtain falls on her play. Mr. Waller expects to make a regular production of "Henry V." in New York next season with Miss Titheradge opposing him.

JOS. M. LICHTENAUER DIES.

Well-Known Bond Expert a Pioneer Collector of Modern American Art.

Joseph M. Lichtenauer died yesterday at his residence, 58 West Fifty-second Street, after an illness of several months. He was born here on July 4, 1845. First a lace importer, he later went to Wall Street, where for many years he was connected with the banking house of Hallgarten & Co.

Mr. Lichtenauer was well known as a bond expert as well as an investor in real estate. He contributed occasional financial articles to the general and financial press.

His love for music brought about a life-long friendship with the late Maurice Grau. As an art collector Mr. Lichtenauer was one of the first to interest himself in modern American paintings. He was formerly a Director of the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids and of the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews. He was also a member of the Harmonic Club, the American Fine Arts Society, the Municipal Art Society, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and many other organizations.

Mr. Lichtenauer is survived by a widow, a son, and three daughters.

M. A. Cleveland.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 19.—M. A. Cleveland of Brockport, one of the most prominent contractors of this section, died to-day of heart trouble at his home. Mr. Cleveland did much work for the Dominion Government, having been prominent in the construction of the Welland Murray Canals. He built the Pittsburgh, Cleveland & Toledo Railroad, now a part of the Baltimore & Ohio system, and several other steam lines, and improved many harbors along the great lakes.

Grief for Dead Brother Kills Him.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 19.—Grief over the death of his brother, John J. Sullivan, proprietor of a hotel here, was responsible for the death shortly after midnight to-day of Thomas J. Sullivan, also a hotelkeeper. J. J. Sullivan died several weeks ago.

Obituary Notes.

ALBERT BAXTER KING, President of the firm of Albert B. King & Co., printers, of 208 Broadway, died yesterday at his home, 1,240 Dean Street, Brooklyn. He was 68 years old.

MARY LOUISE PORTER, 76 years old, died yesterday at her home, 199 Walnut Street, Montclair, N. J., from heart disease. Mrs. Porter was the widow of John Stuart Porter, a New York commission merchant, who died seven years ago at Summit, N. J.

ELIZABETH BRANNISS BRAND died on Saturday at St. Luke's Hospital, following a short illness. Mrs. Brand was the daughter of the late A. O. Branniss of Louisville, Ky., a prominent representative of one of the oldest families of that State. She is survived by her husband, John H. Brand, ex-President of the Board of Trade of Louisville.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS GIBSON, ex-Mayor of Yonkers, died on Thursday at his home in Worthing, England, according to a cable message received by his son, Eugene H. Gibson. At the outbreak of the civil war he was one of the organizers of the Union Greys, a regiment of Wall Street brokers and bankers. He was 82 years old.

Col. JOHN E. HAMILTON, formerly United States Consul at Cornwall, Ontario, died at his home in Massena, N. Y., on Friday night. He was born in Kentucky, 74 years ago.

A. C. JUDSON, a bank examiner, died yesterday at his residence, 298 Tompkins Avenue, New Brighton. He was a native of Albany, 77 years old, and leaves a wife and three children.

ADOLPH PECHNER, for twenty-two years in the housefurnishing business, died on Saturday at his home, 238 East Seventy-second Street, of a complication of diseases. He was born in Krakaw, Austria, 47 years ago, and came here thirty years ago. He was a Mason.

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The most practical solution of the AWNING PROBLEM yet devised.
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5 TO 9 WEST 29TH ST., N. Y.

BILL, THE ZOO BURRO, HASN'T LIVED IN VAIN

He's Getting Old, but for 14 Years He's Been a Valuable Night Watchman.

GUARDS THE ANIMAL HOUSES

He Once Rescued a Child Asleep Near the Bear Pits—Abetted an Escaped Monkey.

Bill, the old burro in the Zoo in Central Park, is causing Billy Snyder, the keeper, much worry these days, for in the week just past Bill lost three teeth, and Snyder says that old age is creeping upon the venerable animal. Bill has been twenty years in the Zoo, and the keepers figure out that he is 35 years old. They call the wiry burro "The Night Watchman," and there is not a keeper, from Snyder to James Crowley, in the lion house who has not a good word for Bill.

Bill has been in the Zoo longer than the oldest man there, except Patrick Kernan, keeper of the monkey house, and the title of "Night Watchman" was earned

Every evening after the last of the visitors has departed and the gates are closed Bill is turned loose to roam at will. His friend and fellow-watchman is Louis Selbold, who has been a watchman for fourteen years, about as long as Bill has been guarding the animal houses at night. Bill will follow Selbold on his rounds, and Snyder declares that he has become so proficient in a watchman's work that he could be trusted to guard the place all by himself. And to prove that this is not a mere boast Snyder will tell of some of the wonderful things that the burro has done. It was Bill who on a Winter night discovered a door in the elephant house blown open and notified the watchman. Winter wind is not good for the elephants, so Bill went at once to the hay house, where the watchman had taken refuge from the cold, and pounded on the door until the man appeared. Then he led him to the open door.

Another time Bill found the door of the elephant house open—it was the Summer time then—and he wandered in to investigate.

He Scared the Elephants.

The appearance of the ghostly looking gray figure so frightened the elephants that they began to trumpet in fear and bang their great bodies against the side of the inclosure with such force that the startled watchman thought half the menagerie had broken loose. Bill looked sheepish for two days after that adventure.

At another time Bill found a child asleep in a corner of the lawn near the bear pits. The child had been shut in, and after wandering about lay down and went to sleep. The burro hunted up the watchman and led him to the child. With his nose the burro awakened the little person, and in great glee followed the watchman and the child all the way to the Arsenal Police Station.

Once Bill neglected his duty and did not notify the watchman of the escape of one of the animals. His excuse was friendship for the escaped—a monkey. This monkey was a big black fellow from Java. In some way the monkey got out of his cage and fled the monkey house. He met Bill soon after his escape, and the pair struck up a friendship. When the keepers called Bill in the morning the monkey came trotting along beside him, just as friendly as could be. He submitted to being taken back to his cage.

Another time Bill had a narrow escape and was the cause of a general alarm that one of the bears had escaped and was ranging at will in the Zoo. A watchman, climbing the path to the bear cages on a dark night, met Bill coming down the incline. The man, believing that one of the bears had escaped, turned and ran down the short hill. Bill, believing that his friend was joking with him, started after. The faster the watchman ran the faster Bill went, and he was only ten feet behind the man when the latter reached the gate and took it at a bound.

"A bear is loose!" he shouted as he dashed into the Arsenal Police Station.

He Likes the Lions' Roarings.

The reserves were called out and a search of the park was begun. No bear was found and all the police discovered was an innocent looking old donkey pacing up and down in front of the Angora goat inclosure. It was a year before that watchman heard the last of his adventure.

Old Bill has constituted himself the special guardian of the lion house and he will spend the night, when not following the watchman, walking up and down in front. The roar of one of the big animals seems to give him great delight.

Every morning when Robert Hurton, one of the keepers, arrives he will walk to the hay house and whistle for Bill. The old gray fellow will come at the call and lay his head affectionately against his friend's arm. Bill knows it is time for breakfast and to be placed in an inclosure near the Angora goats before the coming of visitors. The old fellow goes contentedly to his place and he will remain in front of the fence all day long, content to have his scarred head petted by numberless children and their parents.

"Bill," said Snyder yesterday, "is the most affectionate animal in the whole collection. I could not begin to tell you of the intelligence he has shown and of the many friends he has made. Bill has got so he can open the door of the hay house, and he goes in there on cold nights, just like a regular night watchman would."

Bill's early history is shrouded in mystery. It is said that he was a pet of a child who lived on a country estate on Long Island. The boy died and the father brought Bill to the Zoo, asking only that he be treated kindly.

The warm weather of yesterday brought great crowds to both the Central Park Zoo and to the Zoological Park in the Bronx. It is estimated that 30,000 persons visited both places during the afternoon.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

GOLDSMITH.—May 13, 601 West 174th St., to Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Goldsmith, a daughter.
GOODMAN.—May 16, 68 Lenox Av., to Dr. and Mrs. H. Goodman, a son.
JASIE.—May 15, 118 West 114th St., to Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Jasie, a son.
LEVY.—May 14, 550 West 144th St., to Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Levy, a daughter.
MOORE.—May 16, 552 Lenox Av., to Mr. and Mrs. S. Moore, a daughter.
RICHARD.—May 15, 180 Martense St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Richard, a son.
ROBERTS.—May 15, 461 Edgecombe Av., to Mr. and Mrs. Irving Roberts, a daughter.

Married.

LESLIE—HOYT.—Mr. George Robert Leslie to Miss Cornelia Hoyt, at New Canaan, Conn., on Saturday afternoon at 3:30.

BERGER—ROSENTHAL.—May 16, Claudia Rosenthal to Feri F. Berger.
GINSBERG—BROWN.—May 16, Beatrice Brown to Charles Ginsberg.
JENKINS—STEWART.—May 15, Jane Stewart to John W. Jenkins, Jr.
MINTZ—BERGER.—May 12, Goldie Berger to William K. Mintz.

Died.

BAILEY.—In this city, May 19, 1912, Lavantia C., Bailey, widow of Dr. George C. Bailey, late of Westerly, R. I.
BENJAMIN.—In this city, on May 17, 1912, Anna Byron Benjamin, widow of Edward Meigs Benjamin, and daughter of the late John W. Byron. Solemn mass of requiem on Monday, May 20, at 10 o'clock, from St. Agnes's Church, East 43d St., near Lexington Av.
BRAND.—On Saturday, May 18, 1912, at St. Luke's Hospital, Elizabeth Brannin Brand of Louisville, Ky., beloved wife of John H. Brand. Funeral services and interment at Louisville.

Died.

BROWNING.—On Saturday, May 18, 1912, Edward Franklin Browning, in the 75th year of his age. Funeral at his late residence, 18 West 70th St., New York, on Tuesday, May 21, 10 o'clock A. M.
BULKLEY.—At Metuchen, N. J., on Sunday, May 19, 1912, Frederick C. Bulkley, in his 64th year. Funeral services at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. W. A. Crowell, Spring St., Metuchen, N. J., on Tuesday, May 21, at 2:45 P. M.
COLLINS.—At Rutherford, on May 17, 1912, Eva Brinkerhoff Alyea, beloved wife of John T. Collins. Funeral private at convenience of family.
FINGER.—Anton Finger, aged 26. THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d St., (Frank E. Campbell Building.)
HILL.—On May 18, Major Nicholas S. Hill, formerly of Baltimore, late of East Orange, N. J. Funeral services at Baltimore, Md. Interment private.
JUDSON.—On May 19, 1912, at his residence, New Brighton, Staten Island, Albert Conde Judson. Notice of funeral hereafter.
KAUGHRAN.—May 17, 1912, Anna Bella McCool, beloved wife of the late Thomas F. Kaughran. Funeral on Monday at 9:30 A. M. from her late residence, 62 Hamilton Terrace, near West 144th St.; thence to Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, West 142d St. near Amsterdam Av. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Interment Calvary.
KING.—Albert Baxter King, in the 68th year of his age. Funeral services at his residence, 1,240 Dean St., Brooklyn, Tuesday, May 21, at 8 P. M.
LICHTENAUER.—At his late residence, 58 West 52d St., on

GIANTS LOSE FIRST PLACE TO THE REDS

Cincinnati Defeats New York After an Exciting Ten-Inning Contest, 4 to 3.

Cincinnati	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	—4
New York	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—3

CINCINNATI.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Marsans, cf	5	0	1	3	0	0
Severoid, lf	5	1	2	2	0	0
Hoblitzel, 1b	4	1	2	14	0	0
Mitchell, rf	5	0	1	0	0	0
Egan, 2b	5	0	1	2	3	0
Phelan, 3b	2	2	0	0	2	0
Esmond, ss	4	0	2	2	4	1
McLean, p	4	0	0	0	3	0
Suggs, p	4	0	2	0	4	0
Total	38	4	12	30	16	1

NEW YORK.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Devore, rf	5	0	0	2	0	0
Doyle, 2b	5	0	1	1	2	0
Snodgrass, cf	5	0	2	6	1	0
Murray, 1f	5	1	2	2	0	0
Merkle, 1b	5	1	2	10	0	0
Herzog, 3b	2	1	1	1	3	0
Fletcher, ss	4	0	1	2	7	1
Meyers, c	2	0	1	4	0	0
Ames, p	4	0	0	0	3	0
Total	37	3	10	*28	16	1

*One out when winning run scored.

Two-base hits—Murray, (2.) Three-base hit—Severoid. Stolen base—Phelan. Sacrifice fly—Hoblitzel. Double play—Fletcher, Doyle, and Merkle. Left on bases—New York, 9; Cincinnati, 5. First base on balls—Off Ames, 2; off Suggs, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Suggs, (Herzog, 2; Myers, 2.) Struck out—By Ames, 1; by Suggs, 5. Wild pitch—Ames. Time of game—Two hours and nineteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and Eason.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, May 19.—Outbatting the Giants, and favored with the break in the luck, the Reds are in first place in the league race to-night by reason of their second victory over McGraw's men by the same score of 4 to 3 as characterized yesterday's battle. To-day's game went ten innings, and was seen by a crowd of approximately 28,000 people. And it is not hazarding any current opinion in Cincinnati when the statement is made that no two games have ever been seen here which have so aroused the baseball fever in the people as have these battles between the two clubs which are now leading the National League.

By far the prettiest play to be made in the Queen City this season was one by Outfielder Jack Murray of the Giants in the seventh inning of the game. Pitcher George Suggs had three balls and two strikes called on him when he whaled one which looked to be sure for at least three bases. Murray was off at the crack of the bat. Running far back, he jumped in the air and caught the ball with his gloved hand.

The spectators rose as one man and cheered McGraw's outfielder. The players threw their gloves in the air, and Snodgrass wouldn't allow Murray to return to his position without shaking hands. When Murray came in to the bench he virtually carried his cap in his hands. And he still had to bow in the next inning when he went to the plate to bat.

While the hits in the game were many the making of scores was a pretty hard matter. Both Suggs and Ames held their opponents fairly well in order during the early part of each inning. Ames weakened in the ninth when Suggs smashed a ball against his limbs. He tried hard to avert the loss of the game, but the pain caused by that ball caused him to loose control and the craftiness which had marked his previous innings in the box.

The winning tally was secured by the Reds in the tenth inning. Hoblitzel smote the pellet to left for one base, Mitchell singled to centre and "Hobby" made for third. Ames intercepted the throw to Herzog and got Mitchell as he tried for second. Then Dick Egan selected a ball that he liked very much and drove it over Outfielder Murray's head, scoring Hoblitzell. The drive which won the game would have been caught had the outfielders been playing their regular positions, but they all came closer to the baselines and hence it went as safe as though it were a home run.

In the third inning Severoid's triple to left centre was followed by a sacrifice fly by "Hobby" which brought the catcher-outfielder, who is playing in Bescher's place, to the plate.

New York certainly had Suggs's number in the fourth, inasmuch as they gathered all their runs in this inning. Murray hit for two bases, and scored on Merkle's drive to left. Herzog was hit by Suggs. Fletcher bunted the ball, and was safe at first when the South Carolinian made an unsuccessful effort to get Merkle at third. Meyers came through with a pretty single which brought Merkle and Herzog to the pan. Thus ended their scoring.

In the same inning the Reds made their second tally. Phelan was walked. Esmond singled. McLean could not get the ball out of the infield, and Esmond and himself were doubled by Fletcher, Doyle and Merkle. Suggs drove a single to the outfield, and Phelan touched the plate. From this time on to the eighth there was no scoring. In that round two men had been put out when Phelan secured his second set of walking papers from Ames. He swiped second, and touched the rubber again when Esmond singled to centre.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Newark Bunches Hits and Defeats Montreal, 5 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Canada, May 19.—Enzeman pitched a splendid game to-day, and Newark beat Montreal 5 to 2. Montreal was held to one hit in the last four innings. Three hits, a pass, and Hartman's error gave Newark four runs in the seventh. Collins threw Hanford out at first on a hit to right field in the eighth. Newark has purchased Pitcher Barberich from Montreal. The score:

NEWARK	AB	R	H	PO	A
Kirkp'k, 2b	3	1	1	0	1
Collins, rf	5	2	0	1	1
Sevenour, cf	4	0	1	1	0
Swacina, 1b	4	0	1	15	0
Vaughn, ss	4	0	1	2	2
W.Zim'n, lf	4	0	0	2	0
E.Zim'n, 3b	3	1	1	2	1
Smith, c	4	1	1	4	8
Enzeman, p	3	0	0	0	3
Total	34	5	6	27	16

MONTREAL	AB	R	H	PO	A
Demm't, lf	4	1	2	1	0
Yeager, 3b	3	0	0	2	3
Hanford, rf	4	0	0	1	0
Collins, 1b	4	0	0	12	0
Hartm'n, ss	3	0	0	1	2
Curtis, c	2	0	0	2	0
Roth, c	1	0	1	1	0
Averett, p	3	0	0	0	3
Total	29	2	3	27	8

Errors—Kirkpatrick, Gandil, Purtell, Hartman, Averett.

Newark	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	—5
Montreal	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Purtell, Demmitt. Left on bases—Newark, 5; Montreal, 5. First base on errors—Newark, 4. Double plays—Hartman, Purtell, and Gandil; Smith, Vaughan and Swacina. Sacrifice hits—Purtell, Russell, Enzeman. Bases on balls—Off Averett, 2; off Enzeman, 2. Hit by pitcher—Kirkpatrick. Stolen bases—Collins. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Mullin. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

State League.

At Troy—Troy, 8; Elmira, 0.
At Albany—Albany, 1; Binghamton, 0.
At Utica—Utica, 2; Wilkesbarre, 1. Utica, 6; Wilkesbarre, 0. (Second game.)

Connecticut League.

At Bridgeport—Bridgeport, 2; Hartford, 0.
At New Haven—New Haven, 3; Springfield, 0.
At New Britain—New Britain-Holyoke—Stopped by authorities.

American Association.

At Columbus—Columbus, 8; Toledo, 5.
At Louisville—Indianapolis, 9; Louisville, 4.
At Milwaukee—Minneapolis, 10; Milwaukee, 1.
At Kansas City—Kansas City, 9; St. Paul, 6.

United States League.

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 6; Pittsburgh, 1.
Pittsburgh, 5; Cincinnati, 2. (Second game.)
At Cleveland—Chicago, 8; Cleveland, 6. Cleveland, 6; Chicago, 5. (Second game.)

Southern League.

At Montgomery—Montgomery, 9; Atlanta, 4.
At Mobile—Mobile, 2; Chattanooga, 1.
At New Orleans—Memphis, 6; New Orleans, 5.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 4 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Cleveland. Amer. League Park. Adm. 50c.—Adv.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Cincinnati, 4; New York, 3, (10 innings.)
Brooklyn, 6; Chicago, 2.
St. Louis, 3; Philadelphia, 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
No games scheduled.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Newark, 5; Montreal, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.Ct.
Cincinnati	22	6	.786
New York	19	6	.760
Chicago	13	14	.481
Pittsburgh	10	13	.435
St. Louis	12	18	.400
Philadelphia	9	14	.391
Boston	10	17	.370
Brooklyn	9	16	.360

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.Ct.
Chicago	23	6	.793
Boston	16	10	.616
Washington	13	13	.500
Cleveland	12	12	.500
Detroit	14	15	.483
Philadelphia	11	13	.458
New York	7	16	.304
St. Louis	7	18	.280

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.Ct.
Jersey City	16	9	.640
Rochester	15	9	.625
Baltimore	11	10	.524
Buffalo	10	10	.500
Toronto	10	11	.476
Newark	9	13	.409
Providence	8	12	.400
Montreal	8	13	.381

Where They Play To-day.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Cleveland at New York.
Detroit at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Boston.
St. Louis at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Boston at Pittsburgh.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Jersey City at Buffalo.
Baltimore at Rochester.

RAGON DEFEATS CUBS.

Chicago Batters, Helpless Before Brooklyn Pitcher, Lose, 6 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 19.—The Cubs were helpless before Ragon of Brooklyn to-day in all except two innings, and Brooklyn won the second game of the series, 6 to 2. Dahlen's pitcher allowed only five hits, one of them being the scratchiest kind of a blow, and only one of Chicago's runs was merited, the other result being from an error by Northen. The latter, however, amply redeemed himself for his misplay by getting three safeties.

While the locals were making monkeys of themselves in their efforts to solve Ragon's delivery, the Dodgers made merry with Charley Smith, Chance's original choice for slab duty, who left the hill in a hurry in the second, after a combination of two passes and three hits had allowed four visitors to count. Lavender then took up the hurling and did well for four sessions, but in the eighth followed his predecessor to the clubhouse after a shower of hostile blows had netted two more tallies. In the seventh Maroney, a Southpaw, finished up the game and got by in the only inning he worked. The score.

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf	4	1	1	1	1
Daubert, 1b	5	1	2	12	0
J. Smith, 3b	3	2	1	2	0
Wheat, lf	3	0	1	1	0
Hum'l, 2b	3	1	1	0	5
Tooley, ss	3	1	0	4	2
Phelps, c	1	0	0	5	1
Ragon, p	4	0	0	0	2
Total	30	6	9	27	11

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sheckard, lf	4	0	0	3	0
Miller, cf	4	0	0	3	0
Schulte, rf	3	0	0	3	0
Zimm'n, ss	4	0	0	0	2
Hofman, 1b	4	1	1	11	0
Tinker, ss	3	0	1	3	1
Evers, 2b	3	1	1	2	3
Need'm, c	3	0	1	2	5
C. Smith, p	0	0	0	0	0
Lavender, p	2	0	0	0	0
Maroney, p	0	0	0	0	0
*Good	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	2	4	27	13

*Batted for Lavender in the eighth inning.

Errors—Hofman, Evers, Northen, Hummel, Tooley.

Brooklyn	1	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—6
Chicago	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Hummel, Needham. Hits—Off C. Smith, 3 in one and two-thirds innings; off Lavender, 6 in six and one-third innings; off Maroney, none in one inning. Sacrifice hits—Tooley, Phelps, Hummel. Stolen bases—J. Smith, Moran, Daubert, Phelps. Left on bases—Chicago, 3; Brooklyn, 6. First base on balls—Off C. Smith, 2; off Ragon, 1; off Lavender, 3; off Maroney, 1. Struck out—By C. Smith, 1; by Ragon, 4; by Lavender, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Brennan and Owens.

Quakers Lose to St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo. May 19.—Although Harmon was wild at times, he tightened up when hits meant runs and St. Louis won from Philadelphia this afternoon by a score of 3 to 2. Singles by Hauser and Oakes, and two errors in the fifth inning, gave the home team its winning runs. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hugg's, 2b	4	0	0	3	6
Ellis, lf	4	0	1	3	0
Mowrey, 3b	3	0	0	1	2
Kone'y, 1b	3	0	1	8	1
Evans, rf	3	0	0	3	0
Hauser, ss	3	1	2	2	2
Oakes, cf	3	1	1	1	0
Wingo, c	3	1	1	4	0
Harmon, p	2	0	1	1	1
Total	28	3	8	27	13

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Knabe, 2b	3	0	0	4	2
Titus, rf	4	0	0	2	0
Magee, lf	4	0	1	2	0
Luderus, 1b	3	1	0	10	2
Paskert, cf	4	0	1	1	0
Downey, ss	2	1	2	2	2
Doolan, ss	4	0	0	1	5
Dooin, c	3	0	1	2	3
Bren'n, p	1	0	0	0	0
*Cravath	1	0	1	0	0
Total	31	2	6	24	15

*Batted for Brennan in the ninth inning.

Errors—Wingo, Knabe, Magee, Dooin.

St. Louis	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	—3	
Philadelphia	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2	

Two-base hits—Doolin, Wingo, Paskert, Cravath. Three-base hit—Hauser. Sacrifice hit—Downey. Sacrifice fly—Harmon. Stolen bases—Doolin, Magee, Hauser, Oakes, Downey, Knabe. Double play—Hauser, Huggins, and Konetchy. Base on balls—Off Harmon, 3. Struck out—By Harmon, 4; by Brennan, 2. Left on bases—St. Louis, 3; Philadelphia, 11. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Bush. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

MAY DROP NEW YORK.

U. S. League Owners Also Considering Withdrawal of Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, May 19.—A secret meeting of the club owners of the United States League was held here to-day to consider the advisability of cutting down the circuit.

The bad weather of the past few weeks has caused several postponements, and the attendance at New York and Washington has been small.

The New York situation is causing the club owners much worry, and they are considering the withdrawal of New York and Washington from the league.

Century Road Club Cycle Run.

A big field of more than 250 bicycle riders took part yesterday in the Century Road Club's pleasure trip to Coney Island. The start was made from Columbus Circle at 9 o'clock. The cavalcade went down Fifth Avenue and Broadway, across the Williamsburg Bridge, and then along the cycle path to the island. There were sixteen pacemakers with silk sashes. Each of the participants received a bronze medal. A silver loving cup was won by the Glunts Wheelmen.

To Discuss Electric Vehicles.

The electric passenger vehicle will be discussed at the monthly meeting of the Electric Vehicle Association of America to-morrow night at the Engineering Societies' Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street. The paper will be presented by George H. Jones and H. Macrea. A general discussion will follow the reading of the paper, in which the members are invited to participate.

Trophy for Auto Road Race.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 19.—Col. Gustav Pabst yesterday gave a trophy for an annual automobile race at the time of the Vanderbilt Cup races for machines not eligible for the Vanderbilt trophy.

More Kentucky Racing.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 19.—It was announced to-day that permission has been granted by the State Racing Commission for a midsummer racing meet at Douglas Park after the conclusion of the meeting at Latonia. The meeting is to continue fifteen days, and a feature will be a contest between all the Derby winners of the year for a purse of $5,000. The rates have not been set.

HORINE TO JUMP IN BOSTON TRYOUTS

Stanford University Athlete Will Compete Against Eastern Men on June 8.

The remarkable athletic achievements of the collegians and clubmen of the Pacific Coast on Saturday in the tryouts for men of that section—the first under the auspices of the American Olympic Committee—quite overshadowed all other topics in local track and field circles yesterday, and served to show that "the march of athletic progress is rapidly making its way westward."

As if to answer the doubts expressed in relation to the authenticity of the "six-seven" leap of George Horine, the Stanford University student, in his total eclipse of his wonderful "6-6¾" of six weeks ago, word was received here late last night that this peer of all high jumpers will appear at the Eastern tryouts in Cambridge at the Stadium June 8, in order to show the devotees of the game in this section that he is all that has been attested to by the athletic leaders of the West.

The decision of the California athlete to show his prowess seems sure to be received with more acclaim than would probably obtain with such an announcement by any other athlete, as it is conceded that his performances, repeated here, would be the medium of having him proclaimed the greatest athlete of the century.

One of the closest observers of athletics in the United States is authority for the statement that 6 feet 6 inches in a running high jump so far overshadows any other athletic record in the keeping of Father Time that the halo which surrounds the actual doing of "nine-three" for 100 yards or 4:15 for a mile are clearly outlined and much easier of elimination.

This expert asserts that each half inch in height over six-six accomplished by a high jumper is to be likened to chopping a fifth of a second from "nine-four" for 100 yards or a couple of seconds from the present one-mile record.

In reviewing some of the marks made by the Pacific Coast athletes in the elimination series, which rather served to show that the United States athletes will, almost beyond question, continue to be hailed as track and field champions of the world as the result of the Stockholm games, this authority said:

"We are gathering competitive strength for our team in a manner which is perfectly satisfactory. Ira Courtney's 100 meters in 0:10 4-5 places him right in line as one of the sprinting standard bearers alongside of such redoubtable champions as Ralph Craig, Gwinn Henry, W. C. Carey, the Annapolis runner, and others who will undoubtedly earn the right to wear the gold in events the outcome of which early in the season looked hopeless as far as our scoring was concerned.

"I am glad to learn of the decision of such men as Horine and Craig to take part in the Harvard Stadium tryouts. A fine line on the competitive capabilities of the men of the West and East will be had in events about which there has remained some question. All indications point to these tryouts being the equal of any games ever held in the United States, not excepting the famous internationals of 1895."

EIGHT RUNNERS COLLAPSE.

Members of Local Clubs Succumb to Roads and Conditions.

After completing a five and a half mile road race yesterday, which was run under the auspices of St. Patrick's Catholic Club, Brooklyn, eight of the contestants collapsed and quite some time was required to restore them to a normal condition. Three of the runners succumbed to the pace and the weather conditions just as they reached the tape and were carried to the clubhouse.

J. Lembeck, Mohawk A. C.; W. Murray, Long Island A. C.; R. Harris, Elizabeth Y. M. C. A.; J. Fairchild, Maplewood A. C.; P. Cantwell, St. V. F. A. A.; Oscar P. Nelson, Morningside A. C., and C. Filengari, St. Paul's Lyceum, and an unnamed runner were among those who fell by the wayside and at the finish of the race. Each was apparently feeling all right by the time the prizes had been distributed.

The race had 165 contestants and was won by W. D. Horton, Trinity Club, who had been in receipt of three minutes handicap. He won by a margin of 150 yards in 31:14, with a team mate, Reichard, second, and W. Jennings, third.

H. Hellawell, New York A. C., was the winner of the fast time prize, the Winged Foot man covering the distance in 30:31. A. P. Roth, Mohawk A. C., and J. J. McNamara, Irish-American A. C., were the scratch men, but failed to make their presence felt on the New York A. C. runner.

When the first five men from each of the clubs represented had passed the finish, the summing up for the team trophy showed the Mohawks the winners with a total of 53. The Trinitys were second with 72, the Morningsides third with 88.

GLENCOE LADS COMPETE.

Uptown Athletes Hold Successful Track and Field Games.

Glencoe athletes were favored with ideal conditions for their initial monthly track and field games yesterday at Glencoe Oval, which were witnessed by a large crowd of enthusiasts. One of the special features of the series was a twenty-mile event, the first and last miles of which were run over the club track. In this contest Billy Queal paced Harry Smith and Frank Ruggerio, the former Pastime runners, and it was said that the last mile was covered in 4:50.

While the above-named trio were journeying over the roads of the Bronx the club games progressed. H. Jamison won the three-mile run from scratch in the good time of 15:45, and H. Pett was first in the one-mile novice in 5:10. The summary:

50-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by D. Dunn, (9 feet;) T. Quinlan, (9 feet,) second; C. Nelson, (9 feet,) third. Time—0:05 3-5.

300-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by M. Nelson, (15 yards;) T. Quinlan, (10 yards,) second; T. Pinfeli, (scratch,) and J. Stroube, (scratch,) dead heat for third. Time—0:32.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by T. McSorley, (2 inches,) with 5 feet 3 inches; M. Skea, (scratch,) second, with 5 feet 2 inches; C. Nelson, (3 inches,) third, with 4 feet 8 inches.

Putting 12-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by M. Skea, (scratch,) with 45 feet 7¼ inches; T. Mulvaney, (5 feet,) second, with 43 feet 10 inches; T. McSorley, (3 feet,) third, with 43 feet 7½ inches.

Three-Quarter-Mile Walk, Handicap.—Won by C. Levy, (6 seconds;) W. Allen, (scratch,) second; J. McSorley, (5 seconds,) third. Time —6:10.

One-Mile Run, Novice.—Won by H. Pett; J. Cleary, second; C. Sullivan, third. Time—5:10.

Three-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by H. Jamison, (scratch;) C. Burris, (50 yards,) second; J. Bedell, (20 yards,) third. Time—15:45.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by M. Nelson, (45 yards;) T. Quinlan, (25 yards,) second; T. Furtell, (scratch,) third. Time—2:10.

For Bronx Tennis Honors.

Fast lawn tennis brought three more of the aspirants for the Bronx championship cup into the fourth round of the singles yesterday on the courts of the Bedford Park Lawn Tennis Club. The most stirring was that in which A. J. Ostendorf defeated Robert Louis James, the Philadelphia expert, at 6—4, 5—7, 6—4. It was the only contest between ranking men which went the limit of three sets on the day's card. Wylie C. Grant, in coming through, had no difficulty in defeating F. B. Knapp, 6—1, 6—0. Dr. William Rosenbaum was the other of the trio to advance and he had to work for every point before he disposed of E. Ostendorf by the score of 6—4, 6—1. The summary:

Bronx Championship, Men's Singles.—First Round.—P. R. Pell defeated G. Messeran, by default. G. L. Dionne defeated Allen Kelly, 6—2, 6—4. J. H. Steinkamp defeated Julio M. Steinacher, by default; F. F. Fox defeated E. Henderson, by default; R. L. James defeated Charles Fisher, by default; A. J. Ostendorf defeated R. T. Wilson, 6—4, 6—0. Felix Duffy defeated Jones Messeran, by default.

Second Round.—J. H. Steinkamp defeated A. C. Lord, 4—6, 6—3, 6—1; Robert L. James defeated P. F. Fox, 6—1, 6—3; A. J. Ostendorf defeated George S. Grosbeck, 6—3, 6—4; E. Ostendorf defeated Felix Duffy, 6—4, 6—1; F. B. Knapp defeated E. H. Jones, by default.

Third Round.—A. J. Ostendorf defeated Robert Louis James, 6—4, 6—7, 6—3; Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated E. Ostendorf, 6—4, 6—1; Wylie C. Grant defeated F. F. Knapp, 6—1, 6—3.

RECORD AT VELODROME.

Wiley of Syracuse Covers One Mile Behind Pace in 1 Min. 10 Secs.

The establishment of a new track record by George Wiley of Syracuse, and a double victory by Frank Kramer, the American sprint champion, featured an unusually attractive programme of cycle racing yesterday afternoon at the Velodrome track in Newark. A crowd which completely filled the big stands around the track and furnished an overflow within the banked inclosure witnessed the sport.

Wiley established a new track record in a one-mile exhibition against time. The Syracuse rider followed pace perfectly and covered the six-lap course in 1:10. The former record was 1:11 4-5, established by Elmer Collins of Boston. Ernie Pye of Australia also went an exhibition mile behind the motor and succeeded in bettering the previous mark, but he finished more than a second behind the new mark hung up by Wiley a few minutes before. Pye's time for the mile was 1:11 1-5.

Kramer's big victory came in the final heat of the Grand-Prize-of-Newark race, the elimination heats having been run on previous Sundays. The riders who survived to the final heat were Kramer, "Tricky" Comes, the French sprinter, and Joe Fogler of Brooklyn. A bad spill in which Kramer and Fogler were thrown on the back stretch while the three riders were making the final spurt necessitated the race being re-run. The back wheel of Kramer's bicycle was badly smashed and Kramer was tangled up in the wreckage, but escaped unhurt. Fogler sustained several cuts and bruises on his right arm and leg. Comes finished alone, but the judges ordered the race re-run. The second attempt was marked by jockeying tactics for position until the last lap. Comes got the jump and looked like an easy winner, but Kramer made a great finish with Fogler almost even with him, and the three finished on almost even terms.

Kramer also won the three-mile professional handicap from a field of thirty starters. Kramer, together with Comes and Alf Grenda, the Australian rider, started from scratch, and conceded handicaps up to 275 yards. Kramer's strong spurt in the last lap gave him the victory by two lengths over Jumbo Wells, who drew an allowance of 80 yards. Menus Bedell, John Bedell, and Martin Ryan followed in the order named and scored the remaining points. Kramer was the only scratch man to be placed.

Carlo Messori of Italy proved a big disappointment in his match race with Frank Cavanagh of Newark. The latter won with comparative ease in two straight heats. Messori figured in one heat last Sunday and gave promise of being a star, but he failed to show up to expectations yesterday. Alf Grenda, the Australian rider, made his first appearance yesterday and also fell below expectations. He won his trial heat in the one-mile open, but did not get a place among the six point winners in the final heat, which had eight starters. In the three-mile handicap he was also unplaced.

The combination of Nat Butler following pace set by Charlie Turville was considered almost unbeatable, but finished second to Percy Lawrence, paced by Jimmie Hunter, in the fifteen-mile race. Clarence Carmen, behind Charlie Stein, was third. The summaries:

Half-Mile Novice, Amateur.—Won by E. Pofahl, Bayview Wheelmen; Charles E. Jaeger, Bayonne, second. Time—1:07.

Two-Third of a Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by Fred Weber, Bayview Wheelmen; Joseph Kopsky, New England Wheelmen, second; Carl Adams, Montclair, N. J., third. Time—1:17.

Special Match Race, Professional, (best two of three heats, four laps.)—First Heat—Won by Frank Cavanagh, Newark; Carlo Messori, Italy, second. Time—2:22 2-5. Second Heat—Won by Frank Cavanagh, Newark; Carlo Messori, Italy, second. Time—2:02 2-5.

One-Mile Open, Professional.—Won by Menus Bedell, Lynnbrook, L. I.; "Jumbo" Wells, New Zealand, second; Floyd Krebs, Newark, N. J., third; Peter Drobach, Boston, Mass., fourth. Time—2:09 4-5.

Grand Prize of Newark, One Mile, Final Heat.—Won by Frank Kramer, East Orange, N. J.; Joseph Fogler, Brooklyn, second; Leon Comes, Paris, France, third. Time—3:46 2-5.

Two-Mile Invitation Handicap, Professional.—Won by Charles Coburn, Newark, (240 yards;) John King, Newark, (240 yards,) second; George Cameron, New York, (190 yards,) third; William Morton, Kearny, N. J., (230 yards,) fourth. Time—3:38.

Two-Mile Open, Amateur.—Won by Chester A. Smith, Baldwin, L. I.; Frank Blatz, Jersey City, second; George Reidstatter, Newark, third; Donald McDougall, Newark, fourth. Time—4:30 2-5.

Three-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Won by Frank Kramer, East Orange, N. J., (scratch;) "Jumbo" Wells, New Zealand, (80 yards,) second; Menus Bedell, Lynnbrook, L. I., (65 yards,) third; John Bedell, Lynnbrook, L. I., (55 yards,) fourth. Time—6:11 1-5.

One-Mile Motor Paced Exhibition Against Time.—George Wiley, Syracuse, N. Y., in 1:10, (new track record;) Ernie A. Page, Australia, in 1:11 1-5.

Fifteen-Mile Motor Paced Race.—Won by Percy Lawrence, San Francisco, (paced by Jimmy Hunter;) Nat Butler, Cambridge, Mass., (paced by Charlie Turville,) second; Clarence Carmen, Jamaica, L. I., (paced by Charlie Stein,) third. Time—19:28 2-5.

LOCAL OARSMEN ACTIVE.

Harlem River Crews Preparing for Memorial Day Regatta.

There was an unusual amount of activity on the Harlem River yesterday, in anticipation of the anual regatta on Memorial Day, which promises to attract its quota of entries for the biggest series of the early season in local waters. From long before midday until sundown the river was studded with craft of all kinds manned by scullers and sweep men.

That portion of Sculers' Row in which are situated the houses of the First Bohemians, Metropolitans, Harlems, and Nassaus was probably the busiest of all the sections of the river, and during the afternoon sessions singles, doubles, fours, and eights were pushed into the stream at frequent intervals. The oarsmen seemed keen to take advantage of the ideal conditions, and it was with much coaxing by the oaches that the crews could be made to quit.

Entries for the regatta close to-day, and they will be passed upon to-morrow night. Harry Lauer, Secretary of the association, was the busiest man on the river, and he scurried from house to house, warning the various Captains to get their entries in in time.

The crew which was the most observed of all on the river was the Nonpareil's quadruple sculls, made up of intermediate oarsmen—Pearce, stroke; Coughlin, 3; Kennough, 2, and De Lacy, bow. The tip had gone forth all over the river that the crew which can show this four the way will be returned the victors in its class. Anxious opponents got a glimpse at the "Nonps" in the middle of the day, when they rowed a trial over the Speedway course against a four gig crew.

The Nonpareils will have a senior double, composed of Crowley and Schwartz, the latter being stroke. They are going well and anticipate being at the top of their form by the time of the regatta. De Lacy and Pearce will be the club's nominations in the intermediate doubles.

Secretary Lauer announced that, in all likelihood, three Philadelphia crews will be named by different Quaker City clubs for the intermediate eight event, which was asked for at the time of the Middle States Regatta Association meeting.

W. Mehrhoff of the Nassaus was out in a new shell built by Jack Smith, and appears to be going along in fine shape. His new boat is 28.11¼ in length and weighs about twenty-eight pounds. Mehrhoff anticipates getting in shape quickly, and was very much encouraged by his work of yesterday.

H. Le Compte and Ferris Holmes will be the Nassaus' entry in the junior doubles. Jack Smith has been putting them through their paces for about three weeks and announces himself as satisfied with the progress they have made. Smith had his senior four out in the new boat which is similar in pattern to that used by the Winnipeg crew. The Nassaus will draft the four from the following quintet: Bailey, Mehrhoff, Stivers, Welchers, and Kohler.

The Mets will nominate a junior quadruple sculls crew in the regatta next week, as well as a junior single. Frank Bagge, F. X. Deering will be the club representative in the association senior singles and W. Howard Hart in the senior quarter-mile dash.

The Unions' colors will be carried by junior and intermediate quadruple sculls and a junior four gig. The First Bohemian Captain, W. B. Cihlar, announced a junior four gig, made up of J. Jaros, bow; J. Zoha, 2; M. Sahina, 3; A. Zoha, stroke, and B. Novitney, coxswain, and two intermediate single scullers, William Christal and William Vojacek. John Hughes, Harlem Rowing Club, will be a starter in the intermediate singles.

Two Matches at West Side Club.

Women lawn tennis players vied with the men on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club, 238th Street and Broadway, yesterday. Mrs. Barger Wallach, Miss Edna Wildey, and others were putting the finishing touches on their game in preparation for the tournament in which the women will compete, and which begins to-morrow. In the men's championship singles two matches were chalked on the board. Frederick C. Inman, defeating George S. Grosebeck, 6—3, 6—3, and Hugh Talant disposing of Dr. Ewing Taylor to the score of 6—3, 6—4. Both were in the second round. Dr. Taylor later took on Dr. Alfred Stillman, Jr., for two fast sets.

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Remarkable Speed Attained by Catamarans in New York Bay Years Ago.

Something was said in THE TIMES a few days ago about the steady increase of speed of motor boats during the past eight years, and the high speed attained by the fastest boats of to-day. This provoked some comment on the part of a gray headed "windjammer" who has won many races in sailing, who is not overfond of machinery, and who hates the smell of gasoline, and he declared with much vigor that a man could travel on the water under sail alone as fast as any sane person could wish to travel.

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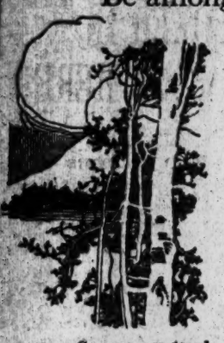

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Maplewood Hotel & Inn, Bethlehem, Maplewood Station, N.H. Capacity 440
The Balsams, Dixville Notch, N.H. Capacity 200
Intervale House, Intervale, N.H. Capacity 125
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You cannot spend a more delightful and interesting summer vacation than by taking this grand cruise to the cool North. As truly foreign as a trip to Europe, and costing much less. The splendid, new, large tourist steamships "Stephano" and "Florizel," offer every modern equipment for safety and comfort. No hotel bills. You live on the ship. 7 days at sea, 5 days in port. Splendid cuisine. Orchestra.

Send for handsome Illustrated Catalog 46

BOWRING COMPANY, 17 Battery Place, N.Y.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

EXPRESS SAILINGS TUESDAYS

FAST MAIL Sailings THURSDAYS

FOR

LONDON-PARIS-BREMEN

Sailings on SATURDAYS for

THE MEDITERRANEAN

OELRICHS & CO., General Agents

5 Broadway, N. Y

THE NEW (1912)

LACONIA

SAILS FROM

Boston, May 28

FOR

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CALLING AT FISHGUARD

This sailing offers an excellent opportunity to cross the Atlantic at Moderate Rates.

Saloon $92.50 Second Cabin $52.50

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CUNARD LINE

24 STATE ST., NEW YORK

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JAMAICA AND BACK $75

UNTIL SEPT. 30.

Enjoy the wonders of this lovely island. Summer climate delightfully cool and even, ranging from 74° to 84°. Steamers specially built for tropical travel. All outside staterooms, many with private baths. If time permits, continue on same steamer to Colon, Panama. See the Canal in its most interesting stage—just before the water is turned in.

PANAMA AND BACK $115

22-day cruise from New York every Wednesday; 24-day cruise every Saturday.

Write for Booklet and Detailed Information.

United Fruit Company

STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

17 Battery Place, Tel. 1025 Rector. N. Y.

Or Any Tourist or Steamship Agency.

FRENCH LINE

Compagnie Generale Transatlantique

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE-PARIS (France).

Sailing Every Thursday at 10 A. M.

From Pier 57, North River, foot of West 15th St.

*La Touraine....May 23 *La Lorraine.....June 13
‡France (new)....May 30 ‡France (new)....June 20
*La Provence.....June 6 *La Provence.....June 27

*Twin-screw steamer. ‡Quadruple-screw steamer.

SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILING 2 P. M.

One class Cabin (II) and Third class Passengers Only.

‡ROCHAMBEAU (new).....May 25

General Agency, 19 State St., N. Y.

AUSTRO-AMERICAN LINE

MEDITERRANEAN ADRIATIC

VIA SOUTHERN TRACK.

Between New York & ALGIERS, ITALY, GREECE, AUSTRIA, KAISER FRANZ JOSEF I. (new), MARTHA WASHINGTON, etc. Ample life-boat and raft accommodation for passengers and crew guaranteed. GRAND MUSIC FESTIVAL at Vienna June 21-July 1. PHELPS BROS. & CO., G. A., 17 Battery Pl., N. Y.

BERMUDA

Lowest Rates. Frequent Departures.

Bermuda Tickets good for return by Quebec S. S. Co.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO., 32 State St., N. Y., Thos. Cook & Son, 245 and 1323 Broadway, 264 and 353 Fifth Av.; Raymond & Whitcomb, 225 Fifth Av., N. Y.

OR ANY STEAMSHIP TICKET AGENT.

HOLLAND AMERICA LINE

Paris—London—Rotterdam.

Twin-Screw Sailings Tues., 10 AM
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

VIA BOULOGNE s.s.

†PLYMOUTH & BOULOGNE.

Office 39 B'way, N. Y.

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FABRE LINE TO THE RIVIERA

AZORES, LISBON, NAPLES MARSEILLES, etc. Weekly Sailings (approx.) Write for literature. 1st class rate, $75.00 & up. 2nd class $55.00.

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FOREIGN HOTELS AND RESORTS.

England.

PICCADILLY HOTEL, LONDON.

Every modern improvement. Hot Water Radiators. Hot and Cold Water and Telephone in every room. 150 Bathrooms. For tariffs apply Town & Country Bureau, 389 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

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WONDERFUL CURES of Severe and Chronic Cases of RHEUMATISM, GOUT, SCIATICA at the Radio-Active Mud Baths of

PÖSTYÉN

(HUNGARY, 3 hours from Vienna. Through Trains.)

The Thermal Water and Mineral Mud issue at a Natural Temperature of 140° Fahr., and their curative power is marvellous. Bathing and other Therapeutic Installations second to none.

The Postyen Spring Water and Mineral Mud are sold by the Kalish Pharmacy, 224 St. & 4th Av., N. Y.

17,000 VISITORS IN 1911.

Enjoyable Holiday Resort. Equable temperature, fine scenery, interesting excursions, boating, fishing, and many other amusements. Charges to suit all pockets.

Numerous Hotels, Apartments, &c.

Just Opened THERMIA PALACE

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, communicating with Baths. All latest improvements. Suites with private bathrooms with the original thermal water laid on. Open all the year.

ENGLISH PHYSICIANS.

May-June: International Chess Tourney.

Detailed Illust. Booklet from the Bade-Director, Postyen; also from "Town & Country" Bureau, New York.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..4:39 Sun sets..7:14 Moon sets..11:46

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:16	10:37	4:10	4:31
Governors Island	10:24	10:46	4:48	4:24
Hell Gate	12:14	0:36	6:18	6:09

Arrived—Sunday, May 19.

SS Cameronia, Glasgow, May 11.
SS New York, Southampton, May 11.
SS Rhein, Manchester, May 2.
SS Prometheus, Rotterdam, May 5.
SS Willkommen, Shields, May 8.
SS Cretavale, Cienfuegos, April 30.
SS City of Atlanta, Savannah, May 16.
SS Coamo, San Juan, May 18.
SS Westwald, Kingston, May 14.
SS Mimosa, Puerto Plata, May 13.
SS Santiago, Brunswick, May 15.
SS Foxton Hall, Wilmington, May 16.
SS Pawnee, Philadelphia, May 18.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Teresa	Palermo	Apr.	28
Hillfern	Fayal	May	16
Adria	Gibraltar	May	4
Algonquin	Turk's Island	May	13
Rotterdam	Rotterdam	May	11
Rochambeau	Havre	May	11
Cincinnati	Hamburg	May	5
Monterey	Havana	May	16
Bermudian	Bermuda	May	17
Comus	New Orleans	May	15
Cristobal	Colon	May	14
El Occidente	Galveston	May	14
Germania	Lisbon	May	3
Obidense	Jamaica	May	15
Kroonland	Antwerp	May	10
Barbarossa	Bremen	May	8
Minneapolis	London	May	9
Martha Washington	Algiers	May	9
Iroquois	Jacksonville	May	17

DUE TO-MORROW.

Friedrich der Grosse	Bremen	May	11
Niagara	Havre	May	11
Gregory	Barbados	May	13
Marowijne	Barbados	May	13
Tivives	Port Limon	May	13
Colon	Cristobal	May	13
City of Montgomery	Savannah	May	13
Rio Grande	Brunswick	May	13

DUE WEDNESDAY

Olympic	Southampton	May	15
Kaiser Wilhelm II.	Bremen	May	14
Touraine	Havre	May	14
Mesaba	London	May	11
San Giorgio	Naples	May	9
Duca d'Aosta	Palermo	May	9
Iroquois	Antilla	May	13
Crown of Navarre	Trinidad	May	14
Havana	Havana	May	13
Prinz Sigismund	Colon	May	13
Apache	Jacksonville	May	19
El Siglo	Galveston	May	16
El Mar	New Orleans	May	17

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Vasari, Rio Janeiro	7:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Saramacca, Paramaribo	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Katadin, Brunswick	———	1:00 P.M.
Coulsdon, Barbados	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

K. Wilhelm, Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Maracas, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Allianca, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	———	10:00 A.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
City of Atlanta, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
El Dia, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Mauretania, Liverpool	———	1:00 A.M.
Oceania, Azores	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Caracas, La Guayra	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Wellgunde, Rio Janeiro	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Iroquois, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Sabine, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.

*Mail closes 9:30 P. M. Tuesday; no supplementary mail on pier.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, German, and French transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

By Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., MAY 19, (MARCONI.)

SS Rochambeau, Havre to New York, 193 miles E. at noon; due 20th, 8 A. M. French Line.
SS Barbarossa, Bremen to New York, 193 miles E. at 1:50 P. M.; due 20th, 8:30 A. M, North German Lloyd.
SS Cincinnati, Hamburg to New York, 256 miles E. at 10 A. M.; due 20th, 8:30 A. M, Hamburg-American Line.
SS Rotterdam, Rotterdam to New York, 318 miles E. at 6 P. M.; due 20th, 4 P. M. Holland-America Line.
SS Olympic, Southampton to New York, 1,890 miles E. at 1:05 A. M.; due 21st, late, or early 22d. White Star Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, (UNITED.)

SS San Marcos, Galveston to New York, 1,010 miles S. at 7 P. M. Mallory Line.
SS Nueces, Mobile to New York, 720 miles S. at 8 A. M. Mallory Line.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, 490 miles S. at 8 A. M. Savannah Line.
SS Marowijne, Demerara to New York, 400 miles S. at noon. Royal Dutch Mail.
SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, 206 miles S. at noon. Morgan Line.
SS Cristobal, Cristobal to New York, 525 miles S. at noon. Panama R. R. S. S. Co.
SS Algonquin, Turks Island to New York, 410 miles S. at 8 A. M. Clyde Line.
SS Coamo, San Juan to New York, 44 miles S. at 8 P. M. N. Y. and Porto Rico.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick to New York, 436 miles S. at 7 P. M. Mallory Line.
SS Monterey, Nassau to New York, 105 miles S. at 8 P. M. Ward Line.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, 767 miles S. at 5:20 P. M. Clyde Line.
SS Colon, Cristobal to New York, 883 miles S. at 7 P. M. Panama R. R. S. S. Co.
SS Alamo, Mobile to New York, 1,046 miles S. at 7 P. M. Mallory Line.
SS Havana, Havana to New York, 1,165 miles S. at 7 P. M. Ward Line.
SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, 40 miles N. W. of Tortugas at 8 P. M. Morgan Line.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Philadelphia, at Southampton, May 19.
SS Koenigen Luise, at Bremen, May 19.
SS Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, at Plymouth, May 19.
SS Columbia, at Moville, May 19.

Sailed.

SS Lusitania, from Queenstown, May 19.
SS Zeeland, from Dover, May 18.
SS Caledonia, from Moville, May 18.
SS Carpathia, from Gibraltar, May 13.
SS Saxonia, from Fiume, May 18.
SS Potsdam, from Boulogne, May 18.
SS President Lincoln, from Southampton, May 19.

Transpacific Mails.

Destination and Steamer.	Mails Close in New York.
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Siberia...May 20	6:30 P.M.
Hawaii (via San Francisco) —Lurline .....May 24	6:30 P.M.
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (via San Francisco)—Aorangi .....May 24	6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Tacoma)—Tacoma Maru.....May 24	6:30 P.M.
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and China (via San Francisco) —China .....May 26	6:30 P.M.
Hawaii (via San Francisco) —Sierra .....May 27	6:30 P.M.
Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport....May 31	6:30 P.M.
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Manchuria June 1	6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Japan June 7	6:30 P.M.
Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (via Vancouver)—Makeria .....June 7	6:30 P.M.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

HELP WANTED

THE New York Times does not accept Help Wanted advertisements which do not clearly state the character and conditions of the employment offered. Advertisements calling for a purchase of samples or cash deposit are excluded from the Help Wanted columns. If the employment is on a commission basis the advertisement must so state. The Times uses the utmost care in accepting Help Wanted advertisements to save applicants seeking employment through its columns the time and expense involved in investigating misleading announcements.

STEAMBOATS.

ALL DAY SUNDAY SAIL

on the picturesque

HUDSON RIVER

Commencing May 26th

the big new steamers of the Hudson Navigation Company

TROJAN and RENSSELAER

Arrive (Read Up)		Leave (Read Down)
6:00 P.M.	New York	9:00 A.M.
5:00 P.M.	Yonkers	10:00 A.M.
2:00 P.M.	Poughkeepsie	1:30 P.M.
1:00 P.M.	Kingston Point	2:30 P.M.
9:00 A.M.	Albany	6:30 P.M.
8:00 A.M.	Troy	7:30 P.M.

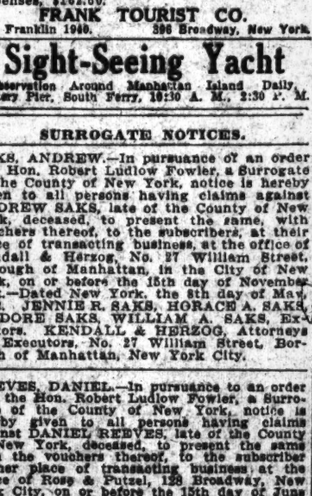
To Poughkeepsie and return same date $1.50

To Albany by day and return by night boat (or vice versa) $3.50

Excellent Dining Service and Music.

Hudson Navigation Company,

Pier 32, N. R. 'Phone Spring 9400



1 MANHATTAN LINE TO ALBANY

Steamboats leave foot of West Houston Street, 5.30 P. M.; foot of West 129th Street, 6 P. M. Phone 3236 Spring.

CATSKILL EVENING LINES

For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie and Way Landings steel steamers Clermont (new) and Onteora leave Pier 43, N. R., ft. Christopher St., 6:30 P. M. Yonkers (City Dock) 7:20 P. M. Daily except Sunday. See time tables at all hotels and railway offices for full information. Telephone 109, Spring.

EXCURSIONS AND TOURS.

EUROPEAN TOURS

Personally conducted, July 14, covering all expenses, $162.50.

FRANK TOURIST CO.

Tel. Franklin 1940. 396 Broadway, New York.

Sight-Seeing Yacht

Observation Around Manhattan Island Daily Battery Pier, South Ferry, 10:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M.

SURROGATE CITATION.

HAMILTON, AUGUSTA G.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Julia Adelaide Kayser, Caroleen V. Naudain, Caroleen V. O'Brien, all residing at 61 Ashland Place, Borough of Brooklyn, City and State of New York; Edmund Hamilton Kayser, 127 Hart Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City and State of New York; Frederick Klett Kayser, 148 W. 123d Street; Alice Smith, 26 Jones Street; Harriet Augustin Adams, 106 E. 70th Street; Adele Sheldon, 71 Madison Avenue; Margaret H. McElroy, Hotel St. James, 109 W. 45th Street; Grace A. McElroy, 26 W. 55th Street; Orphans Home and Asylum of the P. E. Church in New York, 168 Convent Avenue, all in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York; Annie Van Vleck, the Colbath House, Morristown, New Jersey; Helen G. Davenport, Bay Point, Stamford, Connecticut; Edmund Hamilton Smith, Eliza C. Lewis, Sisters House, Elk Street, Albany, New York; Lewis Hamilton Adams, Canaan, New York; Cidra Hamilton White, George Edmund Buckley, Palmyra, New York; Ashley Edmund Hamilton, Waterbury, Connecticut; Charles Hemmingway Hamilton and Albert Robert Hamilton, 133 Fourth Avenue, Nashville, Tennessee; Charles Albert Buckley, Chicopee, Massachusetts, and to all persons interested in the estate of AUGUSTA G. HAMILTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the Hall of Records in the County of New York, on the 9th day of July, 1912, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Walter Wood Adams, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In test

$300,000
City of Milwaukee, Wis.
4½% Water Works Bonds
$15,000 due annually January 1, 1913-1932
Principal and Interest payable in New York
Legal for Savings Banks in New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut and other States.
We offer these bonds subject to the approval of the legality of the issue by our counsel, C. B. Wood, Esq., Chicago.
At Prices to Net 4.05%
Wm. A. Read & Co
31 Pine Street, New York
Boston London Chicago

True Values
It would be well to bear in mind that experienced and reliable investment banking firms always determine, so far as it is possible for experts to do, the true value of plant and property behind security issues, and also weigh carefully other factors having an important bearing upon the safety and profitableness of the investment.
Considering the money, time, and labor spent by conservative investment bankers in getting at the real facts, which in the vast majority of cases result in the propositions being turned down, how can you hope to surround your money with greater safeguards than by investing it in securities which have withstood the test of such rigid investigations?
Write for Bond Circular No. 847. "Conservative Investments."
Spencer Trask & Co.
Investment Bankers
43 Exchange Place, New York
ALBANY—BOSTON—CHICAGO
Members New York Stock Exchange

Binghamton (N. Y.) Light, Heat & Power Co.
First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds
Secured by a first (closed) mortgage on the entire property of the company.
Net earnings are over three times all bond interest.
Sinking fund provides for retirement of issue by maturity.
Price and details on application for circular
N. W. Halsey & Co.
49 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco

A STEADY CLIENT
On June 8, 1895, we sold a private investor in New York City $10,000 PITTSBURGH, SHENANGO & LAKE ERIE FIRST 5s at 86½; they are now 113 bid, an advance of 26½ points. The road was then independent, but is now controlled by the United States Steel Corporation.
TRANSACTION NO. 2.
Since 1895 we have sold this investor many bonds. Lately he purchased at 94½ the first mortgage 5% bonds of a railroad operating in substantially the same territory. We offer at the same price the small unsold balance of the bonds and will gladly send descriptive circular with map.
F. J. Lisman & Co.
Members N. Y. and Chicago Stock Exchanges
30 Broad St., New York
Philadelphia Chicago Boston Hartford

WANTED
International Nickel Securities
Du Pont Powder Securities
U. S. Motor Com. & Pref.
American Cigar Com.
Agricultural Pref.
Powder Com.
Union Carbide Stock and Rights
Merchants National Bank
FOR SALE
Amer. Dist. Tel. of N. J.
International Motors Com. & Pref.
Sen Sen Chiclet
Babcock & Wilcox
Safety Car Heating and Lighting
Union Typewriter Com. 1st and 2d Pref.
Computing-Tabulating-Record. Securities
Autosales Gum & Chocolate Securities
Bankers Trust Co.
Union Trust Co.
Bank of Manhattan Co.
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S. H. P. PELL & CO.
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Dealers in Unlisted and Inactive Securities.
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Public Utility Bonds
Yielding From
4¾ to 5¾%
Send for list.
Farson, Son & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
New York, 21 Broad Street. Chicago, First Nat'l Bank Bldg.

MUNICIPAL BONDS
We offer a most desirable issue of a county with assessed value of over $123,000,000. Bond debt less than 2½%. population over 125,000.
Price to yield 4.40%.
A great opportunity and will not last long.
W. N. COLER & CO., Bankers
43 Cedar St., New York City

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Events have moved in a way to bring to the forefront of financial discussion the probability of political conditions becoming an active and important factor in shaping the course of the securities markets. Until the occurrence of the decline which took place on the Stock Exchange last Thursday the political situation as a factor in the business and financial outlook was being little considered on the Stock Exchange, though it was the subject of earnest discussion in banking circles. Thereafter reference to politics as bearing on Wall Street affairs became much more general, though many still adhered to the belief that the market would continue, as it had of late, to ignore the repeated expressions of popular approval of radicalism in politics. To assume that the stock market is to remain entirely indifferent to events which undoubtedly have been causing a feeling of caution, not to say of concern, in important banking quarters, would be to ignore the experience of the past. It is true, though, that a more hopeful view of the outlook is taken in some quarters of the financial district in respect to this political factor, where it is felt that the prospect of good crops and the soundness of the general economic situation will outweigh all other elements. Again, there are those who feel that the mixed political situation will work out favorably from the point of view of financial and industrial interests. The practical expression of this view is found in predictions that the Republican nomination will go to a compromise candidate, who will be able to command the support of the two factions which are now struggling for control. This is a minority view, at least at the moment, and there are many more people in Wall Street now than at any time heretofore who consider it very probable that Mr. Roosevelt will be the choice of the Chicago convention. Among those who look with no satisfaction upon such an outcome of the present contest within the Republican Party opinions differ widely as to the effect which that event would have upon business conditions. Some there are who think that this would be a prelude to a long period of commercial and financial uncertainty, trying in the extreme to all who would seek to carry enterprise forward. This view is somewhat too sombre to commend itself to the many who are disposed to adhere to the spirit of optimism so characteristic of the American people in what they have accomplished in the past. Those who refuse to take this darker view of the matter do not, however, thereby set aside this whole situation as lightly as the Stock Exchange until last week, at least, was inclined to do.

The middle ground in this matter is one which at once takes count of undeniable facts in respect to the course of matters political, while at the same time giving full weight to the other factors bearing upon business and finance. These are not uniformly favorable, it is true, but they include elements which offer legitimate ground for encouragement. In any broad outlook of the future it is necessary to make some assumptions, and one of the most reasonable assumptions in the present instance in a consideration of the general outlook is that the season's crops will prove bountiful. The grain markets last week gave indication that even they were not really convinced of the truth of the talk of damage upon which the speculation in wheat had been based. The break of over 8 cents in the May option from the high price of the early part of the week was itself an acknowledgment of the partial failure of the deal in that option. The crop results of the year cannot be left out of any consideration of future general business conditions, but at the same time any prediction as to the yield of the farms at this early date is largely a matter of assumption. Fortunately, under the circumstances the only reasonable assumption is that the yields will be large, for, though late, the season has begun under conditions which will safeguard the crops in their later growth from the conditions which proved so trying in respect to last year's grain crops.

So far as immediate business conditions are concerned, two of the most significant incidents of the past week were the further rise in the price of copper and the growth of the improvement in the market for steel products. Both of these spoke of increasing industrial activity and are indications of no mean importance in themselves of a demand so broad that further improvement in prices, at least in the steel trade, seems fairly indicated. Yet signs are not lacking altogether that business in some lines is already halting after the improvement recently shown. This is suggested in the present condition of the commercial paper market, where rates have been declining rather because of the scarcity of paper than on account of the keenness of competition among buyers of commercial bills. The greater activity which trade recently displayed, including that in the textile markets, was foreshadowed by the rise some time back in commercial paper rates, and the present tendency toward lower rates cannot be regarded as entirely without significance. Apart, however, from the question of a possible reduction in the actual volume of trade is the fact that in some important directions profits are by no means commensurate with the turnover. This, fortunately, is becoming less true than it was of the steel trade, but it is still true of the railroads, whose position is none too happy in view of the constant additions to the charges against their earnings. It seems to be the almost universal expectation in the financial district that the present arbitration of wage demands will mean some increase over present rates of wages. On the other hand, little or nothing is being heard of any possible increase in the rates which the railways may charge, for the simple reason that so few people feel that such an increase is at all possible at any time in the immediate future. It may appear anomalous that at a time when commodity prices have risen, and when this country is importing foreign merchandise on the scale indicated by the statement of our foreign commerce during April, that complaint should be heard of the smallness of profits, but such is the fact. The situation is not purely an economic one. If it were it might be expected speedily to work its own remedy, but here again the political factor makes itself felt and in a way which gives practical illustration of some of the grounds on which is based the uneasiness which many feel regarding the future bearing of political developments upon business and financial conditions.

Taking a long look forward, there is little doubt that the influence of politics upon the general business and financial situation will be subordinated to the influence of economic conditions here and abroad, as far as the latter affects conditions here. Money continues easy, and in the recent reduction in the foreign bank rates, including that announced by the Bank of France last Friday, gives evidence of the feeling of confidence with which the banking communities of Europe are looking to the immediate future. Our foreign trade continues to expand, and, granting a favorable outcome of the year's farming, there will be much on which to base the expectation of a period of more profitable manufacturing and trading than that through which the country has lately been passing. Viewed more narrowly, however, and with particular reference to the stock market, it is necessary, merely as a matter of ordinary precaution, to take count of the possible adverse influence of political events which may further emphasize the prevailing spirit of radicalism which so many regret with so much concern. The stock market, however, showed toward the close of the week, after the liquidation which occurred on Thursday, that it was still in a position to advance easily, and there were those who found in such news as the successful completion of the New York City subway negotiations and the necessity of financing this important operation a motive for banking encouragement for the stock market, notwithstanding the emphasis laid in those quarters upon the unsatisfactory political situation. Such a factor, however, will at most be a temporary influence alongside of the much more fundamental factors, whether favorable or unfavorable, which the financial community now has under discussion. An immediate influence of some importance is the favorable showing made by the New York banks in their statement on Saturday. This revealed, in addition to a large gain in cash, a loan reduction sufficiently large to suggest that the extensive liquidation in the stock market on Thursday helped to strengthen considerably the technical position in respect to margin accounts on the long side of the market. This, however, was undoubtedly to some extent offset by the resumption of speculative activity at the close of the week.

THE MARKETS OF EUROPE

BAD WEEK IN LONDON STOCKS.

The Hammering of Three Firms and a Decline in Americans Were Factors.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, May 19.—There was not much change in condition in the money market the past week, though market supplies have been much reduced by repayments to banks. The response to prospectuses of late has been disappointing in so many cases that short term financing is now much in vogue, but a good deal of permanent stock is being placed privately.

According to some accounts, the details of the six-power loan to China were practically settled at a conference in London early in the week, and it is said that proper supervision of the expenditures has been conceded by the Chinese Government.

The Stock Exchange had a dismal week, owing to the hammering of three important firms. The trouble arose chiefly from the failure of clients to meet their liabilities on Marconis. The weakness was in some degree accentuated by the decline in Americans, due to strike news and political fears.

GREAT LASSITUDE IN PARIS.

Stories of Franco-Russian Friction Have No Effect on the Market.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, May 19.—Last week the Bourse was devoid of all interest. Business was at a low ebb, and no new factors, political or otherwise, disturbed the dead calm, which prevailed until Saturday, when speculative buying was somewhat more active.

The reduction of the French Bank rate to 3 per cent. was fully expected, and being discounted accordingly had little effect on the market. The fortnightly settlement passed easily.

Little attention was paid to the rumors of friction between France and Russia in regard to alleged personal differences between the Russian Foreign Minister and the French Ambassador in St. Petersburg.

Rios were a feature at the beginning of the week, but yielded to the general lassitude. Later they recovered quickly, and closed firm.

PROPHECY DEPRESSES BERLIN.

End of the Industrial Boom Here, Says the Deutsche Bank's Director.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, May 19.—The Boerse was firm last week, but operations were again chiefly conspicuous for reserve.

New York's higher qquotations reacted correspondingly on Berlin, but the market closed amid unmistakable depression, in consequence of the speech in the Prussian House of Lords by Arthur Gwinner, Managing Director of the Deutsche Bank, prophesying that the end of the industrial boom had come. Heavy declines in all the leading issues were a result of this pessimistic announcement.

Canadians registered another record, scaling a spurt of 8 points during the week.

We are offering a limited amount of first mortgage 5% gold bonds at a price yielding over 5%.
Secured by a first lien on property necessary to the operation of one of our largest industries;
Provided with a sinking fund for their retirement;
Followed by preferred and common stocks, both paying dividends and having a market value equivalent to nearly three times the amount of the bond issue; and
Protected by earnings amounting to three times interest requirements.
Further details upon request.
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The Denver Tramway Terminals Co
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Serial Gold Bonds
Due $60,000 annually, Sept. 1, 1916-1936, and $55,000 Sept. 1, 1937
Guaranteed, principal and interest, **by The Denver City Tramway Company. Secured by first mortgage** on real estate and improvements in the business district of Denver.
Surplus of Denver Tramway System for the last five years **has averaged nearly ten times interest on these bonds.**
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4½% Coupon Bonds Due 1932
Interest Payable in New York City
Population 124,096
Omaha is the county seat of Douglas County and is the commercial and manufacturing metropolis of the State of Nebraska
It is one of the chief gateways to the West, being served by practically all the great western railroad systems
Legal investment for the Savings Banks of Massachusetts under the new law which takes effect July 1st, 1912, and for Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut and for the Insurance Companies of Massachusetts
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Descriptions of Properties on application

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NEW LOAN
$550,000
CITY OF CHATTANOOGA, TENN.
4½% COUPON PARK, FUNDING AND SEWER BONDS
Due $300,000 Dec. 30th, 1941; $250,000 May 1, 1942. Denomination $1,000
FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1911
Assessed Valuation.....$26,933,080
Net Debt.....2,574,206
Population 1910 Census 44,607
PRICE, 101.50, AND INTEREST, YIELDING ABOUT 4.40%
Special Circular on Request
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49 WALL STREET, NEW YORK THE ROOKERY, CHICAGO

West Penn Traction Co.
First Mortgage 5s
Dated June 1, 1910. Denominations $1,000 and $500. Due June 1, 1960.
This company operates 209 miles of traction lines in the Pittsburgh District.
In addition to its traction business, the company furnishes electric light and power in over 110 municipalities in the same district, and is rapidly extending this portion of its business. We recommend the above bonds for conservative investment.
Price, 97 and Interest
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Penn. Co. 3½s, 1916
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N. Orl'ns Ry. & L. Co. Gen. 4½s, 1946
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Investment Bonds
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Members New York Stock Exchange.
20 Broad St., New York.
Private Wire to Philadelphia.

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45 Wall St. Bankers New York

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OFFERINGS WANTED
So. Cal. Edison Com.
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WESTERN INSPECTION OF RAILS TRIED HERE

System Lessens Tonnage Output, but Will Be Introduced at Pittsburgh This Week.

STEEL PRICES GOING HIGHER

Many Mills Short of Billets—Finished Products Show No Material Advances—Coke Output Larger.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., May 19.—With the placing of heavy railroad orders within the last ten days, the trend of prices upward in finished steel products is becoming more noticeable. There was selling of merchant bars during the week just ended at 1.25c, Pittsburgh mill, as against 1.20c, which is still the official price. If merchant bars get to 1.25c, plates and shapes may be depended on to attain promptly a minimum of 1.30c. That price is confidently expected by the close of the quarter, but it may come sooner than the larger producers of this district desire. The heavy tonnage interests are using every effort to guard against a too rapid rise, which, it is feared, would retard the present buying movement, if it did not check permanently the momentum the trade is attaining.

Demand for prompt delivery of railroad material ordered within the last ninety days is largely responsible for the continued shortage of billets and other forms of crude steel. Makers in this territory put on extra capacity in steel a fortnight ago, but this gain was outweighed by the diversion of capacity, which has been used for several months on billets, to the filling of the added demand for prompt shipments of open-hearth rails. Rail mills had been rolling crude billets and bars since January.

Under the new system of inspection adopted by the Western railroads in the matter of rails, now in force in the Chicago railmaking plants, the mills cannot get out quite the same tonnage that they could under the old methods. The inspectors are on duty at all stages of the process of manufacture, from the pouring of the steel from the ladle to the trimming process on the finished rail. Despite every effort at co-operation on the part of the Inspectors, this system means delays, and a reduction of tonnage turned out by each train at the rail mill.

The new system will be introduced into the Pittsburgh mills during the coming week on rail orders for Western roads, although it has not yet been adopted by the Pennsylvania or the New York Central system. Among Eastern roads that have adopted the system are the Chesapeake & Ohio, Hocking Valley, Baltimore & Ohio, Reading, Erie, and Louisville & Nashville.

The Steel Corporation took 20,000 tons of billets and a considerable bulk of sheet bars out of the open market during the week, as a result of the Carnegie Steel Company's shortage of crude steel in the Eastern Ohio district. Chicago district continues to draw some billets from Pittsburgh. About 5,000 tons of crude steel went to the Philadelphia district during the week. Billets advanced to $23 for prompt supplies, a premium of $3 a ton on the nominal market price.

Other finished product prices are not materially changed from a week ago. The tin plate manufacturers continue to sell their product to July 1 at present prices, although it is clearly understood that, unless there is an immediate reaction in pig tin, there must be a price advance in tin plate before the end of the quarter. Sheets are stiffly maintained at 1.95c., which is $1 above the minimum obtained during April, but no actual advance above the so-called official price. Merchant pipe is held at better prices on large contract work, but the list to jobbers remains unchanged. Minor lines show the effect of the heavier buying, railroad spikes, nuts, bolts, and similar goods having been advanced $1 to $2 a ton. The new list on nuts and bolts was announced last week, the advance officially declared ranging from $1 to $3 a ton.

Refined iron bars and other puddled iron products have not uniformly followed steel in the advances announced. The settlement of the bar iron wage under the sliding scale in the union mills, which fixes the puddling wage for the months of May and June, showed the average realized sale price of bar iron for March and April as under 1.20c.—which leaves the puddlers' wages unchanged from the rate in force since January. During this same period steel bars advanced $1.50 to $2 a ton. The current two months, however, will show a healthy price gain in iron bars, which are now selling at 1.25c. to 1.30c.

Aside from the impending purchase of pig iron by the Steel Corporation, which is expected to be closed early the coming week, there are inquiries in the market aggregating 12,000 tons of basic iron, all for deliveries between June and October. These inquiries, if closed, seem certain to send basic iron up another point, from $13.25, valley, the minimum attained a week ago. Foundry iron is stronger at $13.50, valley furnace, while Bessemer has advanced from $14.25 to $14.50. There is little forge iron to be had at $13, the price registered a week ago. Heavy buying of malleable is reported further West, but there is little demand in this district.

Connellsville operators are still making an effort to bring production to the rate of 425,000 tons a week. The effort is unsuccessful, mainly because of the unsatisfactory labor situation in the Connellsville coke region. Output for the week ended May 11 was 401,900 tons, a gain of a bare 500 tons over the week preceding. Spot coke is unchanged at $2.50, oven, but contract furnace coke showed a price of $2.35 for second half on two heavy contracts last week.

POTATOES IN DEMAND.

Onion Market Firm—Asparagus and Beans Strong.

The increased demand for new potatoes featured the week in the New York Produce Market last week. Both Florida and Bermuda stocks were in good demand, and this end of the market was generally firm. Receipts of Florida potatoes declined somewhat and the best white tubers offered brought up to $6.50 a barrel. Bermuda receipts were liberal, but the demand kept prices up to the level of domestic stocks. Domestic old potatoes were received in good quantity, and under a light demand declined to about $3.50 a 180 pound bag for Maine stock, and $3.25 for New York State supplies. Sweet potatoes sold slowly, and at irregular prices.

The onion market retained its strength under the stimulus of a good demand and satisfactory receipts. Bermuda stock advanced, while Egyptians were weaker under the retarding effect of large offerings. Asparagus was offered in fairly liberal quantities, and brought prices ranging from 75 cents to $3 a dozen bunches. Beans were generally firm, and, after a weak opening, cucumbers advanced substantially. Cabbage receipts were light, and under a good demand brought prices better than those of the previous week. Celery, egg plant, peas, tomatoes, spinach and lettuce experienced a generally unsatisfactory week.

UTICA TERMINALS $5,000,000.

New York Central Plans to Make City a Division Headquarters.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., May 19.—The New York Central Railroad has purchased the farms of William Hatfield and A. W. Bender, comprising about 200 acres near the east city line, and plans to purchase several hundred acres more in that section, for the construction of freight yards. The land adjoins the lines of the railroad, lying between the tracks and the Mohawk River.

It is stated by a representative of the railroad that the increased trackage is required because Utica is to be made a division terminal, owing to the law limiting the time of duty for employes to sixteen hours. This city is practically half way between New York and Buffalo. The Central will spend $5,000,000 on improvements at Utica. New freight houses have already been begun, and a new passenger station is to be built.

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Telephone John 5670. 44 Pine St.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS FOR THE WEEK ENDED MAY 18, 1912. TOTAL SALES, 3,637,726 SHARES.

Range for Year 1911. High	Range for Year 1911. Low	Range for Year 1912. High. Date.	Range for Year 1912. Low. Date.	Closing Saturday, May 18. Bid.	Closing Saturday, May 18. Ask.	Sales in Hundreds	STOCKS.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Last Dividend Paid. Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended May 18. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Shares Sold During Year 1912.	Sales Week Ended May 18, '12.
9⅝	1⅛	3 Mar. 30.	½ Mar. 26.	1	1⅛		Allis-Chalmers Co.	100	$5,909,900				1	1⅛	1	1	8	1,845
..	..	2⅝ May 14.	1⅛ May 11.	2	2¼		Allis-Chalmers Co. cfs., 10 p. c. pd.	100	14,310,100				2	2⅝	2	2	..	200
..	..	6 May 14.	5 May 9.	5½	6		Allis-Chalmers pf. cfs., 10 p. c. pd.	100	11,902,400	Feb. 1, '04.	1¾	QQQQ	5	6	5½	5½	675	175,100
71⅝	44¾	85 Apr. 27.	60 Feb. 1.	84½	84¾		Amalgamated Copper	100	153,887,900	Feb. 26, '12.	50c	Q	84	84¼	82⅝	84½	6714	500
63¾	46	63⅝ Mar. 27.	58½ Feb. 26.	60½	61½		American Agricult. Chem. Co.	100	18,350,000	Apr. 15, '12.	1	Q	61	61¼	60	61¼	39	40,710
76	39¾	76 May 11.	97 Apr. 3.	73⅝	74		American Beet Sugar Co. pf.	100	15,000,000	May 15, '12.	1¾	Q	75	75½	71⅞	100¾	40	500
50¾	32⅝	100¾ May 15.	130 Jan. 22.	135½	137		American Beet Sugar Co. pf.	100	4,000,000	Mar. 30, '12.	1¾	Q	100¼	100¾	100	100¾	130	200
101	92½	138 Jan. 22.	111¾ Feb. 1.	38¾	39¼		American Can Co.	100	41,233,300				136¾	137	136¾	137	113¼	123,500
138	122½	43 May 11.	90½ Feb. 1.	117¼	117½		American Can Co. pf.	100	41,233,300	Apr. 1, '12.	1¼	Q	120¾	120⅞	115¾	117	89⅝	13,700
12½	5⅝	121¼ May 11.	49⅝ Feb. 1.	59	59⅝		American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Apr. 1, '12.	1¾	Q	60	80	58¼	59	55⅞	3,300
93⅛	77	61⅝ Apr. 9.	49⅝ Feb. 1.	117¾	118⅝		American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Apr. 1, '12.	3	Q	118¼	118½	118¼	118¾	51	2,200
58¾	42⅜	118½ Apr. 26.	115 Feb. 14.	54½	55		American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	June 1, '11.	2½		55⅝	55⅝	53¾	54½	240	172
120	113	58¾ May 8.	45½ Jan. 2.	215	225		American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	Apr. 1, '12.	3	Q	217	217	217	217	240	6,425
62⅝	41⅝	220 Apr. 6.	200 Feb. 19.	6¾	6⅝		American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100				5	6½	5	6¼	24	4,400
245	201	6¼ May 10.	3 Feb. 26.	27	27½		American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	Aug. 15, '05.	1		25⅝	27½	23⅝	26⅞	24	25,900
5	3½	27½ May 16.	20 Feb. 26.	28⅝	28⅞		American Ice Securities Co.	100	19,045,100	July 20, '07.	1½		27⅝	28⅛	26	26⅞	2⅝	2,750
28⅝	18	25½ May 18.	18 Jan. 2.	14⅝	15		American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000				16	16	14	14⅝	11½	1,100
25⅜	16½	17⅞ Apr. 23.	30 Feb. 20.	36½	38		American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sept. 1, '00.	1¾		39¾	39¾	37	37¼	32½	3,010
12⅝	8	43 Apr. 23.	43 Feb. 27.	43	43½		American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	Aug. 26, '08.	1¾	Q	43⅞	44	41½	43	42⅝	100
34½	26⅛	44¾ Apr. 9.	31¾ Feb. 27.	107	109		American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	25,000,000	Apr. 22, '12.	1¾	Q	108	108	108	108	107	10,140
43¼	32½	110 Apr. 8.	103 Jan. 10.	14¼	14⅞		American Malt Corporation	100	5,704,000				12¾	15¼	12⅜	14⅞	4¼	2,610
110¾	102	15¼ May 16.	4¾ Jan. 6.	57¾	58½		American Malt Corporation pf.	100	8,713,700	May 2, '12.	2		58⅝	58⅞	57¼	58	35	48,100
5⅞	3	59⅝ May 11.	42 Jan. 6.	86	86¼		American Smelt. & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	Mar. 15, '12.	2-3		80⅞	80⅞	80⅝	80⅝	109¾	1,300
43⅝	31½	89⅝ Mar. 23.	42 Jan. 6.	102⅝	103		American Smelt. & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Mar. 1, '12.	1½		108¼	108½	108⅛	108½	87¼	300
106¾	56⅜	108½ Apr. 24.	85 Mar. 11.	102	108		American Smelting Securities pf. B.	100	30,000,000	Apr. 1, '12.	1¼		88¼	88½	88⅛	88⅛	119¾	100
89⅞	82	89 May 2.	102½ Jan. 16.	106¼	107¼		American Snuff Co. pf.	100	1,528,300	Apr. 1, '12.	1½		107	107	107	107	44½	2,300
105	96	111 Jan. 20	26 Jan. 19.	37½	38		American Steel Foundries	100	16,218,000	May 15, '11.	1¾		39	39½	37½	37½	118¼	23,050
52¼	25	39½ May 11.	114¾ Jan. 12.	130¾	131¼		American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Apr. 2, '12.	1¾	Q	130¾	131¼	130	131	118½	345
122¼	112¼	135½ May 13.	115½ Jan. 5.	122¼	123½		American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Apr. 2, '12.	2	Q	145¾	146½	145¾	146	148¾	5,000
119½	111	122 Apr. 3.	113½ Jan. 2.	145¾	146		American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	327,900,300	Apr. 15, '12.	2	Q	252½	280¾	257½	257½	101¾	1,200
153½	131½	149⅛ Mar. 26.	137⅝ Jan. 2.	236½	257		American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	49,314,700				105¼	105½	105¼	105¼	..	100
105¼	87	287 Jan. 26.	241¼ Feb. 9.	105¼	107		American Tobacco Co.	100	37,827,400	Apr. 1, '12.	1½		106⅞	106⅞	106⅝	106⅞	..	3,400
105	92½	108¾ Jan. 19.	102 Jan. 10.	106¼	108		American Tobacco Co. pf.	100					103½	103⅞	103	103½	54½	2,750
..	..	106¾ Jan. 19.	101½ Jan. 11.	103⅜	103¾		American Writing Paper pf.	25	50,743,900				28	31	28	30¾	92⅞	1,400
36½	25½	31 May 17.	23¼ Feb. 7.	92	93¼		Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	100	20,000,000				91¼	93	91¼	92⅝	30¼	3,660
96½	85½	94¼ Mar. 21.	86 Feb. 25.	38	38⅜		Assets Realization Co.	100	40,000,000	Apr. 15, '12.	1¾	QQQQSA	39¾	39¾	37¾	38¾	40	54,000
34½	24½	41⅝ May 2.	34 Feb. 1.	42⅝	43		Atchison, Topka & Santa Fe	100	12,500,000	Apr. 1, '12.	1		43⅞	43⅞	41⅝	42⅝	400	
41⅞	29	44⅞ Apr. 19.	123 Feb. 1.	119	123		Atchison, Topka & Santa Fe pf.	100	108,312,500	Apr. 17, '12.	50c		121	121	119	119	23,050	
108	106½	110⅝ Apr. 8.	105½ Feb. 1.	106⅝	106½		Atlantic Coast Line	100	9,959,700	Apr. 1, '12.	1¾		106½	106⅝	103¼	106⅝	112½	1,200
116⅝	99⅞	104¼ Feb. 10.	101⅝ Jan. 2.	103¼	103⅜		**Baldwin Locomotive Works pf.**	100	170,075,000	Mar. 1, '12.	1½		103¼	103⅞	103¼	103½	104	1,100
105½	100¾	121½ Jan. 25.	133½ Jan. 2.	140¼	140½		Baltimore & Ohio	100	114,199,500	Feb. 1, '12.	1½	QQQSA	140¾	140⅝	139⅝	140	128	900
139¼	117	143½ Apr. 9.	102⅝ Feb. 1.	107⅜	108		Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	57,711,600	Jan. 10, '12.	3½	QQQSA	107½	108	107½	108	106½	8,200
107	103¼	108 May 16.	101⅝ Feb. 1.	109⅝	109½		Bethlehem Steel Corporation	100	20,000,000	Jan. 1, '12.	3½	QQSA	110¾	110¼	109	109½	80	167
109¾	93½	111⅞ Apr. 30.	101¾ Apr. 1.	88	90		Bethlehem Steel Corporation pf.	100	20,000,000	Mar. 1, '12.	3	QQSA	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	80	2,900
91	85½	91 Jan. 23.	57¾ Feb. 27.	38¼	38⅞		Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	152,314,800	Mar. 1, '12.	2	SA	39¼	39½	38¾	38¾	33¾	1,200
42	28	42 Apr. 29.	27⅞ Feb. 27.	71½	72⅞		Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	60,000,000				73	73	70½	71½	68¾	74,350
38⅛	26	9-16 Apr. 15.	56¼ Feb. 24.	89	89¼		Brunswick T. & Ry. Securities Co.	100	14,862,000				83¾	89½	83½	89¾	80¾	1,700
98⅜	54	146 Jan. 2.	76¾ Jan. 21.	144½	145¾		Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	100	14,908,000	Feb. 1, '07.	¾	Q	145	145	145	145	148	3,400
84⅝	72	155¾ May 18.	137½ Mar. 21.	139½	140		Butterick Co.	100	45,000,000	Apr. 1, '12.	1¼	Q	144½	145¾	144½	145	..	200
148½	129	110 May 16.	8 Jan. 5.	150	160		**Canadian Pacific**	100	17,998,500	Apr. 1, '12.	1½	Q	10	11¼	10	10¾	9	800
10¾	8	11¼ May 13.	103 Jan. 16.	105	114		Can. Pac. sub. cfs., 2d pd.	100	7,000,000				110	110	110	110	..	300
126	100	110 May 15.	20¼ Mar. 18.	35	38¼		Central Leather Co.	100	39,570,100				37	37	36¾	36¾	30¼	10,900
31	28	40½ Apr. 30.	22½ Mar. 7.	285¼	265½		Central Leather Co. pf.	100	33,275,600	Apr. 1, '12.	1¾	Q	257½	270	257	265¼	234	100
247	195⅝	270 May 16.	225 Mar. 7.				Central & South Amer. Telegraph	100	10,000,000	Apr. 9, '12.	1½	Q	253	253	253	253	..	8,900
		253 May 14.	10½ Feb. 27.	26¼	26½		Chesapeake & Ohio	100	62,793,700	Mar. 30, '12.	1¼		30	30	29	29¼	29¼	4,584
		28¼ Apr. 22.	9⅝ Feb. 8.	94	95		Chicago & Alton	100	19,537,800	Feb. 15, '10.	2		144¼	144¼	141¾	142¾	114½	9,100
		95⅜ Apr. 22.	11⅝ Feb. 8.	118	119⅜		Chicago Great Western	100	45,144,400				16	17	15½	15⅞	8½	1,500
		121½ Jan. 25.	68¼ Feb. 1.	79	79⅜		Chicago Great Western pf.	100	40,995,400				84	84	83	84	10	
		81⅝ Apr. 11.	17 Jan. 23.	20	23		Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	100	116,348,200	Mar. 1, '12.	2½	SA	47	47	47	47	172	1,800
		24½ Apr. 2.	17½ Jan. 29.	173⅝	174		Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul rts.	100					171½	171½	169⅝	170⅝	30¼	5,300
		20½ Apr. 8.	34½ May 7.	35	35½		Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	116,274,900	Mar. 1, '12.	3½	QQ	21	21	20	21	67	3,855
		30½ Apr. 8.	106¾ Feb. 5.	106	106¾		Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	130,121,700	Apr. 1, '12.	1¾	QQSA	40½	40¼	37	37¾	67	100
		112¾ Apr. 8.	103¾ May 8.				Chicago & Northwestern	100	11,256,800	Feb. 20, '12.	3½		103	103	103	103	..	2,525
		9-16 Apr. 15.	11-32 May 17.	141½	142¼		Chicago, St. P., Minn. & Omaha pf.	100	8,523,000				33	33	32	32¼	97	1,750
		146 Jan. 2.	141½ May 16.	139½	139¼		Chi. Union Traction tr. rcts.	100	8,571,700				10¼	11¾	10¼	11	..	300
		145 Apr. 26.	130¾ May 6.	150	160		Chi. Union Traction pf., tr. rcts.	5	3,551,785				22	23	22	22	97	150
		155 Jan. 30.	130 Feb. 16.	2⅜	7		Chino Copper	100	34,235,500	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	A	93½	93½	93½	93½	93¼	47,450
		37⅛ Apr. 18.	1⅛ Mar. 21.	4	7½		Colorado Fuel & Iron	100	30,345,000	Dec. 31, '11.	2	Q	36	36	35	35	50½	3,100
		10¼ Apr. 18.	25 Jan. 15.	30½	30⅝		Colorado Southern	100	99,738,400	Mar. 15, '12.	1½	Q	53¼	53¼	53¼	53¼	54¼	100
		30⅝ May 18.	23¼ Feb. 28.	29¼	29¾		Consolidated Gas Co.	100	49,763,100				43¾	44	41½	43	42⅝	100
		34¼ Apr. 2.	42 Mar. 14.	42½	43½		Corn Products Refining Co.	100	29,826,900	Apr. 15, '12.	1½	Q	107	108	108	108	107	10,140
		45 Feb. 2.	138¾ Feb. 16.	142½	143		Corn Products Refining Co. pf.	100	3,000,000	Mar. 1, '12.	1	Q	168	108	108	108	4¼	2,610
		146 Mar. 28.	10 Jan. 3.	15⅝	16⅜		Cripple Creek Central pf.	100	42,503,000	Mar. 20, '12.	2¼	Q	12¾	15¼	12⅜	14⅞	35	48,100
		17½ Apr. 24.	76¼ Jan. 3.	83	84		**Delaware & Hudson**	100	38,000,000				58⅝	58⅞	57¼	58	109¾	1,300
		87 Apr. 24.	*47 May 16.				Denver & Rio Grande	100	49,775,400	Jan. 15, '11.	2½	Q	80⅞	80⅞	84¼	86¼	109¾	300
		*47 May 16.	167 Jan. 3.	171½	172		Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	4,283,100				108⅝	108½	108⅛	108½	87¼	100
		175½ Feb. 6.	10¼ May 15.	20¼	20⅝		Des Moines & Fort Dodge	100	30,809,100	Apr. 30, '12.	½		107	107	107	107	44½	2,300
		24 Mar. 27.	37¾ May 15.	37⅝	37⅞		Distillers' Securities Corporation	100	12,000,000				39	39½	39	39½	118¼	23,050
		46¼ Jan. 24.	5 May 18.	5	9		Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	100	10,000,000				131	136	130½	136	108	110
		5 May 18.	28 Feb. 5.	32½	33		Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	16,068,800	Apr. 25, '12.	1¼	Q	109½	109½	108⅝	109½	109¾	2,815
		34⅝ Apr. 8.	8½ Mar. 4.	10⅜	11		Du Pont de N. Powder pf.	100	112,378,900				170¼	170¼	168¾	169¾	159¾	300
		11⅜ May 16.	16 Mar. 8.	20½	23		**Erie**	100	47,892,400	Feb. 20, '07.	2		88⅛	88½	88⅛	88⅛		100
		23 May 15.	92½ May 9.	93⅞	96		Erie 1st pf.	100	16,000,000	Apr. 9, '07.	2		107	107	107	107		2,300
		93½ May 14.	30¼ Jan. 11.	36	36½		Erie 2d pf.	100	8,558,000	Mar. 1, '12.	1½	Q	34	34½	34	34½		850
		39⅝ Apr. 8.	30⅝ Feb. 3.	54½	54¾		**General Chemical Co.**	100	12,500,000	Mar. 1, '12.	1¾	Q	73	73¼	71½	71½	57⅛	13,450
		57⅝ Apr. 11.	40 Feb. 3.	43¾	44⅝		General Chemical Co. pf.	100	77,621,200	Apr. 15, '12.	2	Q	4	4¼	4	4½	4½	8,900
		48 Apr. 11.	128 Jan. 20.	136	145		General Electric Co.	100	15,498,400				122¾	132⅝	130¾	131¾	129	22,975
		137½ Apr. 26.	106¼ Mar. 30.	109½	111		General Motors	100	13,801,100	Mar. 1, '12.	4 1-12		40⅝	44½	40⅝	44¼	63	6,300
		111 Feb. 13.	155 Jan. 2.	169½	170		General Motors pf.	100	35,591,480	Apr. 30, '12.	50c	Q	124½	127	124	127	140	6,700
		173 Apr. 9.	30 Feb. 26.	33	35		Goldfield Consolidated Mines	10	209,990,100	May 1, '12.	1¾		19¼	19½	19	19½	18¾	45,461
		38¼ Apr. 9.	70¼ May 3.	71½	73		Great Northern pf.	100	1,500,000	Mar. 1, '11.	50c	SA	21¾	21⅞	19¼	21¼	6⅝	42,800
		82 Apr. 8.	4 May 6.	4	4½		Great Northern cfs. for ore prop.		109,296,000	Mar. 1, '12.	3½		57½	60⅜	57	60⅛	53	31,750
		5 Mar. 18.	126 Jan. 15.	132	132¼			100	14,452,160				116⅞	122¼	116	117	127⅝	110
		135¾ Apr. 9.	30 Jan. 31.	44½	44⅝		**Illinois Central**	100	60,419,500				117	117	117	117	101¾	28,100
		44⅞ Jan. 2.	120⅝ May 9.	126⅝	127½		Inspiration Con. Copper	100	16,955,900	Apr. 15, '12.	1¼	QQ	16¼	18¼	16¼	17⅝	10¾	10,000
		141⅛ Jan. 23.	19 May 16.	19¼	19½		Interborough-Met. vot. tr. cts.	100	79,990,700	Mar. 1, '12.	1¾	Q	59	61½	58¾	60¼	48½	900
		19½ May 18.	21 Jan. 3.	21	21½		Interborough-Metropolitan pf.	100	60,000,000				30½	30½	29½	30	40⅜	400
		21½ Mar. 27.	16⅜ Jan. 3.	60	60¼		International Harvester	100	17,442,900				81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	88⅞	400
		62 Mar. 26.	53⅝ Jan. 3.	121⅞	122		International Harvester pf.	100	22,539,700	Apr. 15, '12.	½	Q	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	17⅞	100
		123½ May 16.	105¼ Feb. 1.	116⅞	117½		International Paper Co.	100	17,762,500	Apr. 1, '05.	½	Q						
		121⅝ Apr. 15.	116½ Jan. 17.	17⅝	17¾		International Paper Co. pf.	100	11,350,000	May 1, '12.	1½	Q	25⅝	25⅞	24½	25⅛	35	68⅛
		18½ May 15.	⅜ Jan. 3.	60⅜	60½		International Steam Pump Co.	100	8,524,400				60¼	61	60¼	60⅝	7	1,100
		61⅝ May 14.	45⅞ Jan. 3.	29⅞	30		International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Apr. 15, '12.	1		7½	9½	7½	9	40¼	350
		84 Jan. 2.	28 Feb. 23.	81	84		Iowa Central	100	21,000,000				50	55	50	55	105⅞	450
		84⅝ Apr. 8.	79 Feb. 1.	12½	13		**Kansas City Southern**	100	2,600,400				106	106	106	106	15	100
		15 Jan. 4.	10¼ Feb. 8.	25½	25¾		Kansas City Southern pf.	100	1,524,600	Apr. 1, '12.	2½	Q	16	16	16	16		100
		29¼ Mar. 25.	24½ May 10.	60½	61		Keokuk & Des Moines	100	9,500,000	Mar. 15, '12.	1¾		38	38	38	38	179	348,377
		65⅝ Mar. 25.	59⅞ Apr. 25.	8⅝	9¼		Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	100	11,840,000				175½	179½	172¾	178⅞	..	200
		9½ May 14.	6 Mar. 18.	2	6		**Laclede Gas Co.**	100	11,840,000	Jan. 15, '08.	1	Ex	188	189	188	189	..	900
		35 May 16.	43 Apr. 30.	58	60		Lake Erie & Western	100	60,501,700	Feb 26, '12.	10		109¾	111	109¾	111	147⅞	5,150
		108¾ Jan. 4.	104 Mar. 11.	105⅝	106¼		Lake Erie & Western pf.	100	21,496,400				159	159¾	158⅝	159¼	92¾	650
		38 Apr. 24.	11¾ Mar. 8.	35	40		Lehigh Valley	100	14,850,000	Apr. 1, '12.	3½	SA	81¾	86	81¾	85⅞	76⅞	158
		38⅝ Apr. 15.	30 Jan. 8.	178⅞	179		Liggett & Myers	100	60,000,000	Feb. 9, '12.	3½	QQQ	69	69	69	69	72	1,000
		185⅝ Jan. 8.	155⅞ Feb. 5.	186	190		Liggett & Myers pf.	100	41,380,400	Apr. 1, '12.	1¼	QQ	79½	79¾	78½	78⅝	4⅞	800
		198 Apr. 8.	156⅜ Jan. 15.	110½	112		Louisville & Nashville	100	50,000,000	Apr. 1, '12.	1	Q	4¼	4¼	4	4	18	600
		113¾ Jan. 16.	105½ Jan. 12.	159¼	159½		**Mackay Companies**	100	15,000,000	Mar. 1, '12.	1		18⅞	19⅜	17¾	18⅞	17¾	69,030
		163 Apr. 9.	149⅜ Feb. 1.	83½	86		Mackay Companies pf.	100	48,921,800				75⅞	75⅞	68¼	73	20¾	9,000
		87 Apr. 12.	75⅞ Jan. 31.	69	69½		May Department Stores	100	51,731,000				70⅝	73⅝	70⅝	73	26¼	100
		70⅝ Jan. 7.	68½ Jan. 11.	68	70¼		Mercantile Marine	100	8,647,700				25	26¾	24½	24½	30	1,715
		81⅝ May 7.	60 Apr. 7.	17⅞	18		Mercantile Marine pf.	100	3,624,075	May 15, '12.	50c		22¼	22¼	22¼	22½	44¾	10,357
		7⅞ Mar. 29.	4 Mar. 7.	4½	7		Mexican Petroleum	5	9,352,700	July 15, '04.	2½		47⅝	48½	47⅝	48¼	138½	8,004
		226 Mar. 29.	176 Mar. 10.	181½	182		Miami Copper	100	5,573,900	Jan. 15, '12.	3½	SA	149¾	150	144¾	145	143	1,400
		27⅝ May 18.	17½ May 10.	18½	19		Minneapolis & St. Louis	100	25,208,900	Apr. 15, '12.	3½	SA	151	154¾	151	154	34⅞	10
		29 Mar. 18.	6⅜ Apr. 20.	73⅛	73⅜		Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	100	6,003,400	Apr. 15, '12.	2	SA	28½	28½	28	28¾	67	26,525
		23⅝ Feb. 14.	6⅝ Feb. 14.	20¼	21		Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie	100	63,300,300				60½	61⅝	60½	60½	51¼	100
		44⅛ Mar. 28.	22⅝ Feb. 28.	28	28¼		Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	13,000,000	May 10, '12.	2		41⅝	41⅝	39½	40		800
		120 Feb. 3.	56¼ Jan. 3.	56¼	56⅝		Missouri, Kansas & Texas	100	83,112,300	Jan. 30, '08.	2½	SA	175⅞	175⅞	175⅞	175⅞	150	74,350
		152 Feb. 1.	102¼ May 16.	101	102		Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	29,236,000	Jan. 1, '12.	3½	Q	158½	160½	156½	156½	136	1,700
		28 Feb. 29.	24 Jan. 22.	22	23		Missouri Pacific	50	24,804,500	Apr. 15, '12.	1¾	Q	130	130	130	130	129	3,400
		60 Feb. 29.	22 Jan. 10.	61	62		Morris & Essex	100	15,591,800	Feb. 29, '12.	1¾	Q	16¼	19¼	16¼	17⅜	17	10,300
		39¾ Feb. 24.	40 Jan. 2.	105	110		**National Biscuit Co.**	100	20,750,000	July 15, '05.	¾	Q	57¼	57¼	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	1,600
		158½ Feb. 2.	150½ Jan. 2.	4331			National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	28,881,000	Mar. 30, '12.	1¾	Q	63	63	63	63	51	1,500
		125 Feb. 20.	120 Jan. 20.				National Enameling & Stamping Co.	100	124,481,900				31½	31½	31½	31½	31	100
		129 Feb. 8.	58 Jan. 8.	57½	58		National Lead Co.	100	9,997,120	Mar. 30, '12.	37½c		22⅝	23½	21¼	21⅝	19¼	1,900
		65 Mar. 17.	63⅝ Jan. 3.	63⅝	65		National Rys. of Mexico 1st pf.	100	10,000,000	July 28, '11.	1½	Q	53	53	53	53	74¼	2,525
		31 Jan. 3.	31 Jan. 3.	31	31½		National Rys. of Mexico 2d pf.	100	272,729,300	Apr. 15, '12.	1¼	A	119¾	121	118¾	119¾	105⅝	1,750
		21⅞ Jan. 3.	21⅞ Jan. 3.	21⅞	21⅞		Nevada Consolidated Copper Co.	100	14,000,000	Mar. 1, '12.	3		60	60	60	60	60	300
		50 Feb. 17.	50 Feb. 17.	52			New York Air Brake	100	10,000,000	Oct. 15, '11.	1	Q	44¾	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	145	150
		119⅝ Feb. 9.	119⅝ Jan. 9.				New York Centrai	100	170,567,000	Mar. 30, '12.	2	Q	136⅝	136⅝	134½	134½	43	800
		57 Feb. 29.	54 Feb. 15.	60			New York, Chicago & St. Louis	100	58,113,900	Aug. 14, '11.	2		39	39	38	38		700
		134½ Mar. 27.	132¼ Jan. 5.	135½			New York Dock Co. pf.	100	19,997,700	Apr. 1, '12.	1½	Q	91¾	92	90	90½	108	1,500
		44⅞ Mar. 15.	44⅝ May 15.	47			New York, New Haven & Hartford	100	16,000,000

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Deposits 178,000,000

New York Realty Owners
INCORPORATED 1896.
SUMMARY OF GROWTH

	ASSETS.	CAP. & SURP.
1902	$507,000	$250,000
1907	1,600,000	1,393,000
1912	3,531,000	2,517,000

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The Tidewater Company
First Lien Five Year Six Per Cent. Guaranteed Gold Notes
Secured by Trust Indenture dated June 1, 1909, with The Equitable Trust Company of New York, Trustee.
NOTICE OF REDEMPTION
On June 1, 1912.
Notice is hereby given that on June 1, 1912, The Tidewater Company will redeem all the outstanding notes of the above-mentioned issue, each for the principal sum of $1,000, of the aggregate face value of $17,000,000. The said notes will be redeemed pursuant to their terms and the terms and conditions of Article Nine of the Trust Indenture securing them, at 101 per cent. of the face value thereof, together with the semi-annual interest due on the redemption date, upon presentation of the said notes with the unmatured coupons thereof, to The Equitable Trust Company of New York, at No. 37 Wall Street, on or after June 1, 1912. Interest on the said notes will cease on June 1, 1912, and all coupons representing interest after that date will be void.
New York, March 18, 1912.
THE TIDEWATER COMPANY,
By GEO. H. CHURCH, Treasurer.

8% SAFE INVESTMENT.
A reputable manufacturing concern, owning its plant and netting $10,000 annually, will sell 200 shares of PREFERRED STOCK at par ($50,) guaranteed 8% Dividend.
A thorough investigation will be welcomed.
Loan brokers, &c., will only waste their time and ours. ESTATE, 241 Times Downtown.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; Y—No information at hand. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation May 18, 1912. Bid.	Asked.
Albany So. 5s..	$1,302,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	99
A. G. & E. ($50)	2,500,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 12	$83	$87
Do pf. ($50)..	1,537,500	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 12	$46	$47
Am. Pow. & Lt.	5,631,400	..	..	.....	73	..
Do 6% cum.pf	3,106,800	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 12	96	97
Lo opt. warr.	1,604,000	..	..	.....	13	15
Do 6% notes,'21	1,604,500	3	S	F. & A.	99	100
Am. Rys. 5s,'17.	2,500,000	2½	..	A. & O.	98	99¼
Appalach. Pow.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	26½	27½
Do preferred	2,180,000	..	..	.....	74½	76½
Ariz. Power....	3,000,000	..	..	.....	13	17
Do preferred	850,000	..	..	.....	53	57
Do 1st 6s, '33	1,900,000	3	S	M. & N.	89	92
Ark. Val. R., L. & P. 7s.....	500,000	1¾	Q	Mar, 1912	98½	99½
Aub. & Syr. El. R. R., tax ex.	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	100	102
Aug.-Alk. R. & E. s. f. 5s, '35	2,400,000	2½	S	J. & D.	91	94
Do pf. stock	1,500,000	1½	V	Dec 30, 11	75	85
Do common..	2,250,000	1½	V	Dec 30, 11	25	35
Aug. Ry. & El. 1st 5s of '40....	967,000	5	S	J. & D.	101	..
Au., E. & C. R. R. 1st 5s, '41.	3,000,000	5	S	A. & O.	100 1-3	100¾
Balt. Co. Water & Elec. 5s, '46	917,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95½	97½
Ben. Har.-St. J. 1st 5s, '35....	810,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	95
Birm'ham R. & El. sub. 5s, '24	945,000	5	A	1924	104½	..
Birmingham R., L. & P. Co.4½s	3,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	92¼	96½
Do ref. ex. 5s, '57	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	104½	105
Buf. Cr't'n 1st5s	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	104½	..
Buff. Gen. El.5s	2,375,000	1½	Q	Dec 30, 11	102¼	103
Buff. & Lacka. 1st 5s of '28....	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	..	96
B. & L. E.5s,'36	7,066,000	2½	S	M. & N.	65	70
B. & Lookp. 5s.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
B. & N. Falls E. L. & P.1st5s,'42	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	99	..
Butte E.&P.Co.	4,000,000	1¾	Q	Mar 20,12	122½	123¼
Do pref.	1,000,000	1¾	Q	May 1, 12	79	..
Do 1st 5s, '51	4,329,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	97½
Cal. Elec. Gen. Co. pf.....	600,000	1¾	Q	Apr. 1, 12	77¼	..
Capital Trac..	12,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 12	127¼	129¾
Do 1st 5s, '47	4,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	110½	111
Central Maine Power 1st 5s..	1,100,000	..	S	M. & N.	96	98
Cent. Mex. L. & P. pf.....	1,250,000	..	..	.....	60	65
Do 6s, 1940...	1,800,000	3	S	J. & J.	89	93½
Chas. City Ry. 5s, 1923.....	750,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	..
Chi. El. Rys. 5% notes, '14	30,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96½	98¾
Chi.-Terre H. & S. E 1st 5s....	3,100,000	2½	S	J. & D.	..	88
Citz. L.H.& P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	101
Clev. El. Ill....	5,734,500	4	S	V	125	128
Do preferred	800,000	6	Q	F.M.A.N	108	..
Clev. El. R.5s,'18	4,955,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100¼	..
Clevel'd Ry. 1st 5s, '31.....	5,045,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100⅝	101⅛
Colo. Spgs. El. 1st 5s, '29....	1,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	97	100
Do L.&P.5s,'19	300,000	2½	S	A. & O.	97	100
Do L., H.& P. 1st ref.5s,'20	1,200,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94	97
Colum. R., G. & E. 1st 5s, '36..	2,454,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93½	96
Do common..	2,000,000	..	..	.....	50	..
Do preferred	840,000	1½	Q	J., &c.	80	85
Conn. R. & L. 1st 4½s, 1951, st. red m'ble..	10,782,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	101⅝	..
Do unstamp..	1,709,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	101⅝	..
Con. Gas, E.L.& P. (Balt.) 4½s	11,564,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	90¼
Con. Tr. of N.J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jul 15, 11	76	76½
Do 1st 5s, '33.	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	104½	105
Consum. El. & P. 5s, '36.....	1,481,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	94½
Consum. Power (Mich.) 5s.....	6,674,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 12	96	98
Do preferred	4,500,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 12	93	95
C. Pow. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29.....	9,589,500	2½	S	M. & N.	89	92
Dallas El. Corp. 5s, '22.....	3,659,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	97
Denver G. & E. 6% notes, '14....	2,500,000	3	S	A. & O.	100¼	100¾
Det. Edison Co.	5,747,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15, 12	119⅞	..
Duluth Ed. El. Co. 1st 5s, '31.	1,319,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	..
Economy L.&P. 1st mtg. 5s,'56	1,621,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
Elec. Util. Cor.	2,250,000	..	..	.....	25	30
Do preferred	1,500,000	1¼	Q	Apr 15, 12	84	87
El Paso E.5s,'32	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Emp. Dis. El.5s	1,925,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	91
Erie & Sub. Ry. 5s, '41.....	970,000	2½	S	A. & O.	..	90
Fed. L. & T. Co	4,750,000	..	..	.....	35	37
Do preferred	2,500,000	1½	Q	Mar 1, 12	79	81
Ft. Smith L. & T. pf.....	1,410,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15, 12	92½b	95b
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s.....	1,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	98
Gas & El.Sec.Co	1,000,000	..	..	.....	100	104
Grand Rap. Ry. Co. 1st 5s, '19	3,274,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	..
Guanaj.P. & E.	3,500,000	..	..	.....	33	35
Do preferred	1,500,000	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 12	70	75
Do 6s, '32....	1,425,000	3	S	A. & O.	92½	95
Hamburg Ry. 4s of '26	950,000	2	S	M. & N.	83	86
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102
Hud. R. E. P. 1st 5s, '44....	4,222,000	5	S	F. & A.	38	40
Ill. Cent. Trac. 1st 5s	V	2½	S	J. & D.	93½	94½
Ind. Un. Trac. 1st 5s	1,620,000	2½	S	A. & O.	..	..
Int. Ry. of Buf.: Buf. Div.5s,'31	4,706,000	2½	S	F. & A.	105	105½
Do deb.6s,'17	1,000,000	3	S	M. & S.	104⅝	..
L.&D.Div.1st5s	800,000	3	S	M. & S.	98	..
E.&L. Div.1st5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
B. & N.FD.1st5s	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	104	105
Int. Trac 4s,'49 receipts flat..	18,315,000	2	S	J. & J.	78⅝	74
Jer. Cen. Tr.gen 5s of '53.....	750,000	5	S	J. & D.	85	94
J. C., H. & P.4s	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	81½	81¾
Joplin & Pit.Ry. 5s	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
Kankak. G. & E 5s, '30	V	V	V	V	94	98
Kan. C. R. & L.	9,543,080	..	..	.....	20	21
Do preferred	9,407,500	1½	Q	Mar. 1, 11	48	49
Do 1st L.r. 5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	94½
Do cv. 6s,'12	5,478,000	3	S	M. & N.	97	97½
K. C. Belt L. 6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	106	106¾
K. C. Elv. 4s,'22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	79	80
Kan. C. West.5s	1,650,000	2½	S	M. & S.	83	85
K.C. Met. St.Ry. cn.ex.1st 5s,'18	7,243,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97	98
K. C. & Westpt. 1st 5s, 1926...	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91¼	93
Kan. G. & E. pf	1,500,000	1¾	Q	J.M.J.O	97½b	100b
Do 5s of '22..	2,660,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
Leav'nw'h L.H. & P. 5s.....	675,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	96½
Lit. Rock Ry. & El. 1st 5s, '33	1,972,000	2½	S	A. & O.	105½	..
L. Rock H. S. & W. R.R. 4s,'39	1,140,000	4	S	J. & J.	84	85
Lockport G. & E. 5s of '20..	300,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	100
Do L., H. & P. 5s, '38....	409,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	95
Los A.G. & E.5s	2,920,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	..
Met. El. (Reading) 5s of '39	3,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	98	99½
Min.St.Ry.6s.'19	600,000	3	S	M. & N.	102	102¾
Min. St. Ry. & St. Paul City 5s of '28....	9,807,000	5	S	A. & O.	104	105
Mobile Elec. pf	852,000	1¾	Q	Feb 15, 12	92½b	95b
Do 1st 6s, '46	1,696,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	92½
Muskogee G. & E. pf.....	1,418,500	1¾	Q	Mar 15,11	95b	97½b
Do 1st 5s, '26	1,678,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	101
Nas. L. & P. 5s	619,000	5	S	A. & O.	99½	102½
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. 1st 5s...	2,850,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	103½
N. Am. Co. 5s, notes, 1912....	1,922,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	..
N. F. Pow.5s,'32	10,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	101¾
Niag., L. & O.P. 5s, '54.....	4,910,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	94
N.Y.& Westch'r Ltg.G M4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	83½	86
N.Hud.Co Ry.5s	1,291,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	..
N. L. & Mont. P.	4,000,000	..	..	.....	10¾	12½
Do preferred	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Apr., 1912	..	56
Do 1st 6s, '40	10,000,000	3	S	F. & A.	88	92
Nor. Jersey Ry. 1st 4s, 1948..	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	82½	83
No. Ont. L. & P.	3,085,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Do preferred	1,800,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Do 1st 6s, '31	2,700,000	3	S	J. & J.	..	..
N. O. Ry. & Lt. 4½s of '35.....	17,544,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87¾	88½
Nor. St. Power	4,831,800	..	..	.....	..	35½
Do preferred	3,838,700	1¾	Q	Apr 15, 12	90b	91½b
Nor. Tex. Tr. 5s	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102
Okla. Ry. 5s....	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	96
Om. & C. R. & L. Ry. 1st 5s, '28.	6,514,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Ont. P. stock...	8,119,000	V	V	V	50	52
Ontario Pow. 5s	6,949,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94¾	95
Do deb. 6s,'21	3,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	93½	94½
Ont. Transmis. 1st 5s, 1945...	1,556,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	94
O. & C. R. Ry. & L. 1st 5s,'28	1,637,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	100
Oreg. Elec. Ry.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
Otto. R. & L.pf	650,000	1¾	Q	Jan.	92	95
Do 1st 5s, '24	1,044,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92½
Pac. L. & P. 5s, '51	10,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	91	93
Pac. P. & L. 1st pf.....	2,000,000	1¾	Q	May, 1912	..	..
Do 2d pf.....	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Apr., 1912	..	..
Lo 5s, '30....	5,295,000	2½	S	Feb, 1912	..	..
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st 5s, '30.	8,220,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	101
Port. R. L. & P. 5% notes,'14	4,278,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	..
Port. Gen. El.5s	7,640,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102½
Pot'm'c El. Pow. con. mtg.5s,'30	4,583,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102¾	103
Do 1st 5s,'29	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	108	108½
Prescott G. & E 1st 6s, '40.....	250,000	3	S	J. & J.	..	..
Pub. S. Cor.ctfs	19,970,440	1¼	Q	Dec 30, 11	110	110⅝
P. Ut. Cor.($50)	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan.	845	..

STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation May 18, 1912. Bid.	Asked.
Do pf. ($50)..	500,000	1¾	Q	Jan.	147½	150
Queens Boro. G. & E. 5s of '52	1,000,000	5	S	J. & J.	98	100
Rep. R. & L. Co	5,200,000	..	..	.....	27	29
Do preferred	6,360,000	1½	Q	Jan 15, 12	78¾	79¾
Rich. L., H. & P. 5s of '14..	200,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	..
Roanoke R. & P. 5s '53	V	V	V	V	97½	..
Roanoke T. & L. 5s, '58.....	2,400,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92	95
Roch Ry. & L.5s	9,401,000	2½	..	J. & J.	100	101¼
Same bond, tax exempt N. Y.	.....	..	..	.....	100½	101½
Roch., Syr. & E. 5s of '45..	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	86
Rockld.L.& P.5s	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
Rockf'd (Ill.) E. 5s of '30.....	1,504,000	5	S	M. & S.	95½	97½
Rutland R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	1,702,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
St. Jos.(Mo.) R., L. H. & P.5s.	4,250,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99¼	100
St. Louis R. R. (B'way Cable) 4½s, 1920	1,948	2½	S	M. & N.	97½	98
Sagn. Val. Tr.5s	818,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	100
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s.....	1,000,000	..	S	F. & A.	98½	98½
San Diego Con. G.& E.1st5s,'30	3,175,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98½	98½
Scioto Val. Tr. 1st 5s, '25....	1,600,000	1¼	Q	Jan. 1, 12	98¼	100
Scranton El. 5s	2,230,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103½
Scran. Ry. ($50)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	80	..
Do pf., ($50)	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 12	62½	70
Do con.5s,'52	1,100,000	1½	Q	Apr 15, 12	100	101½
Seattle Elec. Co con. 5s, '20....	7,271,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98½	100
Seattle Ltg. 5s.	8,623,000	2½	S	A. & O.	94	..
Sierra & San F. Pow. 1st 5s....	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	95
So. Cal. Ed'nCo.	7,200,000	1½	Q	Apr 15, 12	79	80
Do 5s.....	9,336,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
South'n Pow. 5s	4,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	101
Spokane & Inland Emp. 5s.	4,035,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	99
Spgfld. (Mo.) R. & L.F.L.5s,'26	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94½	96
Superior W.,L.& P. 1st 4s, 1931.	1,600,000	2	S	M. & N.	82	84
Stand. G. & E..	7,468,150	..	..	.....	24½	25
Do preferred.	10,672,700	2	S	J. & J.	51	53
Do cv. 6s, '26	10,300,000	3	S	J. & D.	..	..
Syrac., Rap. Tr. 5s of '46.....	2,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	102	..
Tampa El. 1st5s	932,500	2½	S	J. & J.	98½	100
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s.	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	95
Tri-City R. & L.	9,000,000	..	..	.....	48	49
Do preferred	2,826,200	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 12	93	95
Do 5s of '23..	8,207,000	2½	S	A. & O.	97¼	98¼
Unit. Elec. N.J. 4s, '49.....	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	82¾	83¼
Unit. E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s....	4,428,000	2¼	S	M. & N.	94¼	95
U. Ry. & Elec. (Balt.) Inc. 4s.	14,000,000	2	S	J. & D.	64¼	64½
UG & E of NJ.5s	1,454,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	..
United Util.....	5,000,000	..	..	.....	28	..
Do preferred	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr. 1, 12	98½b	101b
Utica & M'k'k V. Ry. 4½s,'41	2,268,000	..	S	M. & S.	97	98½
Va. Ry. & P. 5s	10,345,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95½	..
Wash. R. & El.	5,500,000	1	Q	June 1, 12	89	90¼
Do preferred	8,500,000	2½	S	June 1, 12	96¼	96¾
Do con. 4s,'51	10,244,000	2	S	M. & S.	86	87
Wash.-Va. Ry.,	1,378,000	1½	S	May 1, 12	50	..
Do preferred	1,000,000	2	S	May 1, 12	70	..
West'n Power..	14,670,000	..	..	.....	30½	31½
Do 6% cum.pf	6,000,000	6	..	.....	60½	61½
West. St. G.& E.	3,503,000	..	..	.....	60	62
Do preferred	1,800,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 12	95b	100b
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '41.....	3,400,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92½	95
Wheel. El.5s,'41	877,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94½	96½

b—And dividends accrued.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Am. Bank Note Co. ($50).....	5,000,000	1	Q	May 15,12	48	50
Do pf. ($50).	5,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 12	52¾	53¾
Amer. Chicle...	6,000,000	2	M	Feb 20, 12	226	228
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 12	106	108
Am. Glue Co...	800,000	3	S	May 1, 12	107	112
Do preferred	1,600,000	4	S	Feb. 1, 12	145	149
Am. Graphoph..	1,500,000	..	..	.....	5	15
Do preferred	1,500,000	..	..	.....	50	56
Am. Loco. 5s,'14	V	V	S	J. & D.	100¼	100¾
Am. Screw.....	3,000,000	2½	Q	Mar 30,12	153	160
Am. Typefd....	4,000,000	1	Q	Apr 15, 12	46	50
Do preferred	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15, 11	98	102
Do deb.6s,'39	1,900,000	3	S	Nov 1, 11	99½	100½
Am. Un. Telph. (H's'g) 5s, '57	1,244,000	2½	S	Feb.9, 10	17	25
Am Writ. Pap.	9,500,000	..	..	.....	4½	4¾
Ast. V'neer Mfg. & Dock. 6s, '41	500,000	3	S	J. & J.	100	105
Arlington Mills	8,000,000	8	S	J. & J.	120	122½
Atl. Port. Cem.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	62	..
Do 1st 6s, '25	4,400,000	3	S	M. & S.	102	..
Bab. & Wilcox.	15,000,000	7	Q	J.A.J.O	98	101
Baldwin Loco..	9,200,000	10	V	V	53⅜	54¼
Do preferred	V	V	V	V	107¾	108¼
Barney & Smith Car 8s of '36..	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
Biograph.....	V	V	V	V	109	117½
Blist. B. W. Co.	1,250,000	2½	Q	Apr. 1, 11	80	85
Do preferred	1,250,000	2	Q	Jan. 1, 12	122	125
Bon Air C. & I. gen. 5s, '34...	387,000	2½	S	V	67	75
Do 5s, '36....	780,000	5	S	V	45	55
Bord. C. Milk..	21,250,000	4	S	Feb 15, 12	128	129½
Do preferred	7,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 15, 12	108	110½
Celluloid.....	5,925,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 12	143	145
Central C. & C.	5,125,000	1½	Q	Apr 15, 12	84	85
Do preferred	1,875,000	1½	Q	Apr 15, 12	81½	82
Cen. Fireworks.	1,406,800	V	V	V	..	2½
Do preferred	1,287,200	3½	A	March 1	15	..
Chesebr'gh Mfg	500,000	$10	Q	Jun 24, 12	590	650
Con. Rub. Tire.	4,000,000	$10	Q	Apr. 2, 12	15½	16½
Do preferred	1,149,500	1½	Q	Dec., 1909	55	60
Con. Tel. (Buf.)	8,595,200	..	..	.....	13	14
Con. Tel. (Pa.) 1st 5s, '31.....	2,292,500	2½	S	A. & O.	30	35
Crocker-Wh'ler.	1,700,000	1½	Q	Apr 15, 12	88½	90
Do preferred	500,000	1½	Q	Apr 15, 12	104½	105½
Diam. St. Tel. 1st 5s	V	2½	S	J. & J.	99	..
Doe Run Lead 5s, '15	V	V	V	V	99	100
Fairmount Coal 5s of '31.....	5,232,000	5	S	J. & J.	96	97
Fed. Sugar 5% notes, '14	V	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	99¼
Frontier Tel. 5s (Buf.) of 1922	2,500,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 12	74	75
Gen. Bak. 1st 6s	2,900,000	3	S	V	97	100
Goodrich,B F,Co	30,000,000	..	..	.....	88¼	88½
Do preferred	15,000,000	..	..	.....	108½	108⅝
Hav. Tobacco...	29,700,700	..	..	.....	3	4
Hav. Tob. pf...	4,703,800	..	..	.....	18	18½
Int. Nickel....	11,582,626	5	Q	Mar. 1, 12	290	295
Do preferred	8,912,628	1½	Q	V	107	108
Do 5s, '32...	8,475,000	4	S	Apr. 1, 12	100½	101
Int. Textb. Co.	6,000,000	10	Q	Apr. 1, 12	144	146
Interoc. Tel. & Tel. 1st 5s, '33	2,000,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 12	70	..
K. C. Stocky'ds	8,250,000	1½	Q	May 1, 12	97½	98¼
Do cv. 5s, '13	619,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99¾	101
Do 5s, '20....	V	V	V	V	100½	102
Kolb Bakery pf	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr., 1912	98	99
Lanston Mono..	6,000,000	1½	Q	Apr., 1912	93	94¼
Merg. Linotype	12,797,800	3	Q	Mar. 30,12	218½	219
Mex. Petrol pf.	V	V	V	V	69	70
Mtn. St. T. & T.	22,656,900	1¾	Q	Apr., 1912	108¼	109¼
Otis Elevator,..	6,371,500	1	Q	Apr 15, 12	75	77
Do preferred	6,451,100	1½	Q	Apr 15, 12

WHEAT EASIER ON BRIGHT CROP NEWS

Canada and India Also Promise Heavy Yields — Feeding Grains Waver, Too.

HAY IN BOUNTIFUL SUPPLY

Cotton Swerves as Weather Clears on Dull Conditions Abroad, but Oil Product Holds Firm.

A calmer view of the wheat crop situation has prevailed during the last week, and with this tendency toward saneness in crop estimating there has come a decided change in sentiment as to values accompanied by a heavy break in prices. As long as the markets continued in an excitable condition and showed readiness to respond to the bullish crop reports there were plenty of such reports in circulation. The sources which have apparently furnished the bullish news most persistently were sending less apprehensive reports early in the week, and later even their advices became more hopeful. The houses which had been leaders on the bull movement in a number of cases became heavy sellers, and the character of the news changed.

Some were inclined to think that the excessively unfavorable reports put out so continuously while favorable reports of any kind were ignored were issued for market effect. The Government report and the private crop reports issued around the first of the month seemed to have been made up when the crop development was such as to be extremely uncertain, and it is possible that the country became demoralized and reported its fears rather than the actual crop facts.

Whatever the reason the advices since May 1 have shown a steady tendency toward betterment in the appearance throughout the Ohio Valley. Some of the crop experts are claiming a promise in Indiana of 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 bushels more than the Government indications and improvement in Illinois and Missouri. In Ohio there still appears to be a good many complaints. In the Southwest nothing but optimism seems to prevail as to crop outlook. This was shown in an estimate issued by one of the Kansas Millers' Associations of 90,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels for that State, compared with 73,000,000 bushels indicated by the Government figures, and 51,000,000 bushels last year. The same optimism seems to prevail in regard to Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Texas. If the present hopefulness regarding the Winter wheat crop is verified by the harvest it is possible that the outturn will be in excess of 400,000,000 bushels instead of 370,000,000 bushels as shown by the Government figures for May 1.

In the Northwest the conditions continue seemingly of the best. All the reports tend to indicate a very favorable development of the crop. Some good authorities claim 10 to 15 per cent. loss in North Dakota acreage, while others equally good claim that it is the same as last year. Practically all agree on a maintained acreage in Minnesota and South Dakota, and an enlarged acreage in Montana. An average of 7½ per cent. loss in North Dakota acreage would make a loss of about 700,000 acres, half of which might possibly be made up by the increase in Montana. All advices agree on a very high condition. The average loss from June to harvest in condition has been 14.2 per cent., and with this average loss the average yield per acre for five years has been 13.8 bushels. Therefore, the crop can lose that amount and still produce an average crop this year per acre.

In the Canadian Northwest a considerable increase in acreage is reported, with the crop sown under favorable conditions and the outlook highly promising. The foreign reports are generally favorable in Western Europe. There have been beneficial rains in Germany. In Russia there are some complaints, but whether serious or not has not clearly developed.

The reports from India indicate in some of the big provinces at least as large a crop as last year, which was nearly a record one, with quality better than last year. The foreign situation on cash wheat seems to be for the moment a quiet one, due to the arrival of the Argentine shipments and the beginning of a very heavy movement of Canadian wheat from North America. As a result the demand for fresh shipments of Canadian wheat is reported very flat, and even on the day of the big break in American prices the past week exporters reported very few orders at anywhere near market values. The result has been only a scattered business in Manitoba wheat, and as Manitoba wheats have been selling from 8 to 10 cents a bushel under the price of American red Winter and hard Winter, there has naturally been no thought of export business in American wheats. Ordinarily, American hard Winter and red Winter have been selling at a considerable discount under No. 1 Northern Manitoba.

The situation, with half the month of May passed, seems to be one in which, with average development from now on, there is fair probability of a wheat crop larger of Winter wheat than indicated by the Government, and at least an average, if not better than an average, yield per acre of Spring wheat. This should give a total crop in bushels in excess of last year, and a total supply, including the carry-over, about equal to last year. Out of last year's supply 80,000,000 bushels will be exported by July 1. Prices are still materially above Manitoba wheats based on the theory of domestic situation entirely, which theory seems to be becoming less tenable as the season advances.

OTHER GRAINS.

CORN.—The situation in corn is different from either wheat or oats. There will be no new corn for contract delivery before December, and frequently there is very little corn that usually grades contract in that month until it has been put through a dryer. This will give the bull interests in corn opportunity to take advantage of small contract supplies and an oversold technical condition in the contract market for some time to come, although the actual demand for the cash corn will undoubtedly be materially affected by the general crop conditions for other feedstuffs and the prospects for the new corn crop.

The cold, wet weather has brought numerous complaints of backward work. Undoubtedly, the corn planting is delayed, but with favorable weather for ten days a vast amount of work will be completed and there is still a great deal of hopefulness of some increase in acreage. While there are complaints of rotting of seed and of poor seed corn, the reports seem to be no more than usual. The reports as to the favorable development of the pasturage conditions, the favorable promise for the hay crop, the favorable promise for oats, and the improvement in wheat all have had distinct influence on corn, and prices have broken during the past week very sharply, influenced, also, by the break in other grain and liquidation of speculative accounts.

OATS.—The influences bearing on oats have been distinctly of a crop nature. The conditions have improved for the growing crop, and there is general belief in a full acreage if not a considerable increase. The improvement in prospects has brought active speculative liquidation in the forward months. Near by positions have broken owing to the marked falling off in demand for feed stuffs on account of the improvement in green feeds, the weakening in hay and mill feeds, as well as cash corn and the persistent pressure of Canadian oats on the Eastern market. In the South the oats have reached a point where they are already cut green for feeding, and this condition as the season advances will steadily affect the demand. There is considerable question whether the July delivery will be an old or new crop month. This is likely to depend upon the weather, particularly on the harvest weather. With the reports regarding the Southern crop there would seem to be a fair chance of new oats for contract delivery. The prospect for this hay and feed stuffs crop and the oats crop is at present a very hopeful one.

PROVISIONS.

The irregularity and weakness in the grain markets has been a factor in provisions. Prices have shown sharp declines and the market has been very nervous. The conditions in the provision trade itself have also been somewhat adverse. The semi-monthly report on the stocks of product at Chicago showed maintained or enlarged stocks compared with the first of the month and these stocks were very heavy at that time. Although the packing of hogs has been somewhat less than last year, stocks are very much in excess of last year and prices both for live hogs and for products are materially over a year ago. The advance in products and to a certain extent the advance in live stock was due to apprehension of much smaller supplies of live stock later in the season. The movement of cattle and sheep has decreased and supplies have been comparatively light, which has been reflected in a material advance in beef and mutton, but the advance in these meats has not brought the demand for hog products expected. The high prices have seemingly resulted in small economies throughout the country so that the distribution of products has been materially affected. As a result of the slow cash demand and disappointing distribution, the upward movement was checked and when speculative holders endeavored to realize the market proved disappointing. Contract prices reacted steadily, showing on several days of the past week quite decided weakness.

The situation shows prices somewhat off from the high point of the season but still higher than last year. Product stocks are materially more than last year, while the movement of live hogs to market has been but little under last year, particularly the recent packing returns. With the advance of the season the cost of finishing the hogs for market is decreasing. Grain is still high but with live stock generally in the field and being maintained by green forage the actual cost of maturing is comparatively limited and very great economy is being practiced in feeding high priced grains and feed stuffs.

COTTONSEED OIL.

Developments, taken collectively, during the last week in the cottonseed oil market were not constructive to the price list, but there has been no material lowering of values. This partly reflects the absence of offerings of crude from the South and the fair control of available stocks of oil held by refining interests. Fluctuations in the local future market for the period were over a smaller area, with a further abatement of excitement, and it was quite evident that at the prevailing levels there was a disposition in many quarters to await events.

A lull in the consuming trade is not denied. This has been intensified by additional reports of reselling and canceling of contracts by interests, both domestic and foreign, which purchased earlier and are now enabled to substitute other products. The extent of these transactions is not definitely known, and estimates of the reselling vary from 10,000 barrels to a considerably higher quantity. The supposition is that tallow and other greases utilized in the manufacture of soap are being purchased, while in the meantime the demand from edible sources for cottonseed oil is also limited, the buying bespeaking of conservatism.

The oil market has not been aided by the erratic fluctuations in lard at the West, and, moreover, the improved cotton weather over the South also served to temper bullish enthusiasm. Speculative liquidation was less in evidence, however, and this partly accounted for the limited recession in prices. There did not seem to be much energy exerted toward unwarrantedly depressing the list. Some advocates of higher values consoled themselves in this feature, asserting that it confirms their theory of a well-sold-up condition of available supplies, and further expressed the opinion that as prices recede refiners who are short would continue to undo hedges by purchasing contracts in the future market.

Many conceded that the supply and demand situation was quite evenly balanced as of this time, and were therefore inclined to expect only moderate price variations pending tension on the side of consumers or distributors. Several reports were again received of exhaustion of crude supplies at the South, particularly in the Southwest, but such advices are to be anticipated in increasing volume to the termination of the season, while the freedom with which mills will dispose of their early new crop oil will depend almost wholly upon the cotton outlook.

COTTON.

Most authorities agree that incentive for market operations at this time is to be found almost exclusively, or at least principally, in climatic changes, and sentiment and prices are swayed accordingly. During the last week there has been a series of erratic price movements, but the trend of values was toward a lower plane, and the recent aggressiveness among interests endeavoring to establish a higher level seemed effectually checked by a timely change to propitious weather conditions. During the early part of the period there were rather heavy local rains in parts of the eastern belt, particularly in sections of Georgia, but in the ensuing days there were only scattering showers, while at the close of the week the weather was highly favorable in all respects.

The realization, however, that such conditions are imperative to remedy a bad start limits the energy devoted to forcing prices downward, at any rate not until the trade is assured that there will not be an early return of wet weather, which has been largely instrumental in the backward field operations so generally complained of in the central and the eastern territories. It is thought that the situation in the flooded territory has improved considerably, and with the more optimistic disposition of many there has been a tendency to recall conditions a few years ago when cotton was planted in the lower Mississippi bottom lands about the 1st of June, following floods, and then made a good crop.

The confused sentiment at this time is not astonishing. The point is made that there has been a substantial recovery in cotton values from the depression of last season, due to the prospects of a curtailed acreage and smaller use of fertilizer, with the rebound giving the appearance of legitimacy by the excessive precipitation during the last several weeks, the inference being that a certain part of the crop outlook has already been discounted. The favorable crop prospects in Texas and Oklahoma are not being lost sight of, and this also lends to the attitude of conservatism noticeable in many quarters prior to the acceptance of a bullish stand on market values at this time. Students of the statistical situation assert that, with the prospects of a heavier visible supply at the end of the season, free takings by spinners, and the filling of many holes, even after making allowance for an increased consumption because of the more attractive levels of the raw material, spinners are in a more independent position than for some time, and such a prodigious yield as was grown last season is far from a necessity this season.

Interests arguing along these lines seem inclined to dismiss the emphatic claims of neglected preparation of the soil militating against an important outturn this year. They assert that a majority of reports received to date have not been indicative of poor stands, although it is conceded that a recurrence of moisture would lead to interference to crop development by grass. Insects have been noted in parts of Texas and Arkansas, but as yet this early date the ravages of these have not been important. Temperatures were also below the normal in the northeastern part of the cotton belt during the week, but the dissatisfaction expressed on this account was easily offset by the fact that the belt had been free from the abnormally heavy precipitation which undoubtedly aggravated the situation from the earlier part of the season.

A spurt of values occurred during the mid-week on the report that Government figures would be promulgated on June 4, the assumption recently having been that there would be no condition or acreage statistics given until early in July. It was readily discerned that in the event of there being a Government report as of May 25, the plant, both in regard to acreage and condition, would be seen at a very bad stage unless an immediate and rapid improvement set in. It subsequently developed that the Senate had taken action to defer the acreage estimate until early in July, but to permit a condition report to be issued during the first week in June. Of course the interpretation of the Government figures will be governed to an important extent by the weather conditions from now on. A great deal of importance was attached to the revision of the cotton area by the Government. The recount showed that there were 36,681,000 acres planted last season instead of 35,004,000, and there were 30,045,000 acres picked. The yield was given at 207.7 pounds, comparing with 170.7 pounds in 1910, and 154.3 pounds in 1909. It is quite apparent that because of this revision, the reports on the percentage of reduced area will have less effect than they would have otherwise exerted.

The foreign market has been devoid of feature, and is also naturally spurred by weather conditions in this country. The spot sales at Liverpool have been fair. Manchester reports quiet conditions, and it is evident that spinners are cautious buyers, not only abroad but in domestic circles, pending crop developments. Silver is at new high levels, which should stimulate cotton consumption, and there has been a report by a prominent foreign authority that consumption abroad is larger. This is not unexpected, however, and it is still believed by many that spinners have supplied themselves rather freely, even making allowance for the expansion in consumption. The Chronicle places spinners' takings of American cotton to date at 12,028,000 bales against 9,867,000 last year; the visible supply of all cotton at 4,468,000 bales against 2,084,000 bales last year.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The Consular and Trade Report will note the following Foreign Trade Opportunities. Further information regarding these may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Manufactures, care of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., giving the number of item referred to:

8,824. ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.—An American Consular officer in a Mediterranean country reports that a firm in his district desires to be placed in communications with American manufacturers of the following articles for use in electrical work of all kinds: Mica, micanite, oiled cloth and cardboard for insulating purposes, insulating compounds, fusible wire for use in switches, ebonite and rubber insulating materials, carbons for arc lights, cable, and wire. The firm desires to represent manufacturers of the above and similar articles, is in a position to push the sale of them, and can furnish desirable references.

8,825. MACHINES FOR ROASTING AND GRINDING COFFEE.—An import and export agent in Europe, who states that he is in a position to furnish first-class references, advises an American Consulate that he desires to purchase American machines for roasting and grinding coffee. He might also possibly become the exclusive sales agent in the country in which he is located for certain types and makes.

8,826. MATERIAL FOR LOCKING A RIVER.—A foreign Government is about to undertake the work of locking a river, and an American engineering expert will be engaged to supervise the arrangements. After a thorough investigation of the project this engineer will return to the United States, where the drawings will be executed and then sent abroad for the work to be undertaken. An American Consulate states that there is every prospect of the work being commenced within the present year, and furnishes the name of a firm that is prepared to import such machinery and material as may be required in the undertaking.

8,827. CEMENT.—A report from an American Consulate is to the effect that a resident of Australia is desirous of getting in touch with American manufacturers of cement which will resist considerable heat. Correspondence should be sent to this person as soon as possible.

8,828. BATHTUBS.—An American Consular officer reports that a firm in Western Europe desires to import bathtubs of moderate price. This firm is anxious to receive from American manufacturers not only catalogues, but also price lists and other descriptive literature.

8,829. OAK STAVES.—A business firm in Portugal informs an American Consular officer that it is interested in the importation of oak staves into that country directly from the United States. While some staves come by direct vessels owned by local merchants by far the greater part of this business is done via England, the transactions being financed by English firms which realize good profits. If American firms would give credit important business might result. Credit of six months to a year would be necessary, as the goods would have to be sold gradually in order to maintain prices. The firm would like to know the chief ports of shipment of oak staves for Europe, and also to communicate with American houses interested in this proposition.

8,830. FLOUR.—A report from an American Consular officer in Italy states that a firm in his district desires to import American flour. It is said that references will be furnished.

8,831. REPRESENTATION IN GERMANY.—An American citizen, who is now located in Germany, is desirous of representing a good American firm in that country. This person enjoys a good reputation, and would doubtless make a good representative for firms needing such an agent.

8,832. STAVES AND PITCH PINE.—A firm of merchants and shipowners in Europe has informed an American Consular officer that it desires to correspond with firms in the United States exporting staves and pitch pine.

New York Stock Exchange Quotations

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

Total Sales Week Ended May 18, $15,781,500.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s.....	86	86	86	3
Alb. & Sus. 3½s.....	92½	92	92	5
Allis-Chalmers 5s.....	63	62½	63	63
Allis-Chalmers 5s, A. r.	62¾	62¾	62¾	10
Am. Ag. Chem. 5s.....	102	101½	102	6
Am. Cotton Oil 5s.....	95	95	95	7
Am. Dock & I. 5s.....	106½	106½	106½	3
Am. Hide & L. 6s.....	99½	99½	99½	2
Am. Ice Securi. 6s.....	80	79½	80	20
Am. Smelt. Secur. 6s.	105	104½	105	82
Am. T. & T. col. 4s....	90¾	90¾	90¾	23
Am. T. & T. conv. 4s.	114½	114½	114½	1
Am. Thread 4s.....	93½	93½	93½	2
Am. Tobacco 4s.....	95½	95½	95¼	23
Am. Tobacco 6s.....	120¾	120¾	120½	4
Am. Tobacco 6s, reg.	120¾	120¾	120¾	10
Am. Writing Paper 5s.	90	89½	90	19
Ann Arbor 4s.....	80	80	80	9
Armour & Co. 4½s....	92	91¾	91¾	17
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s.	99¼	99	99¼	146
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s.	91	90¾	90¾	6
A., T. & S. F. a. 4s, s.	91	90¾	90¾	36
A., T. & S. F. con. 4s.	106¾	106¼	106¼	55
A., T. & S. F. con. 4s, 1960	102¾	102¾	102½	419
A., T. & S. F. conv. 5s.	108¼	107¾	108	18
Atlantic Coast Line 4s.	95½	95	95	52
Atl. C. L., L. & N. 4s.	94½	93¾	94½	25
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s..	98¾	98½	98¾	67½
B. & O. gold 4s, reg...	97¾	97½	97½	5
B. & O. prior 3½s.....	92½	92	92½	35
B. & O., P., J. & M. 3½s	88	88	88	2
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. Va. 4s.....	91¼	91	91¼	67
B. & O., So. Div. 3½s.	91¼	91	91	25
Bethlehem Steel 5s....	98¾	98¼	98¼	123
Brooklyn City 5s.....	102½	102½	102½	1
Brooklyn R. T. 4s.....	90½	88⅝	90	1,415
Brklyn Union El. 5s...	102¾	102	102	63
Brklyn Union Gas 5s..	107¾	107¾	107¾	3
Buffalo Gas 5s.....	61½	61½	61½	2
Buff. & Sus. Iron s. f. 5s	98	98	98	3
Bur. Ced. R. & N. col. 5s	110¼	110½	110½	1
Bush Terminal 5s.....	97½	97½	97½	3
Cal. Gas & Elec. 5s...	96¾	96¾	96¾	47
Can. Southern 1st 6s.	101½	101	101¼	7
Cent. Branch Ry. 4s...	92	92	92	4
Central Leather 5s....	96½	96	96¼	26
Cent. New England 4s.	92¾	92¾	92¾	2
Cent. of N. J. 5s.....	121¾	121½	121½	5
Cent. Pacific 1st 4s...	95¾	95½	95¾	28
Cent. Vermont 4s.....	91¾	91½	91¾	13
Ches. & Ohio gen. 4½s.	101	100¾	101	12
Ches. & Ohio conv. 4½s	93	92¾	92¾	62
Chicago & Alton 3½s...	71¾	71¾	71¾	5
Chicago & Alton 3½s...	61¾	61	61	111
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s....	96	95¾	96	151
C., B. & Q. joint 4s..	96¾	96½	96¾	304
C., B. & Q. joint 4s, reg.	96¼	96¼	96¼	4
C., B. & Q., Ill. 4s....	98¾	98⅝	98⅝	16
C., B. & Q., Ill. 3½s..	87½	87	87½	11
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s..	108½	108½	108½	5
Chi. & Ill. ref. 4s.....	80½	80½	80½	1
Chi. & E. Ill. con. 6s..	123¾	123¾	123¾	1
Chi. & Erie 1st 5s.....	114	112¾	112¾	24
Chi. Gas L. & C. 5s....	103	103	103	10
Chi. Gt. Western 4s....	79¾	79⅝	79⅝	33
C., Ind. & L. ref. 6s.	127½	127½	127½	1
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s.	98¼	98¼	98¼	5
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s	86	86	86	1
C., M. & St. P. 4s, 1934	91	90	91	30
C., M. & St. P. Ter. 5s.	102½	102¼	102¼	2
C., M. & St. P. conv. 4½s, w. i.....	102¾	102⅜	102½	844
C., M. & Puget Sd. 4s.	93¾	93	93¼	19
C., M. & St. P., W. & M. 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼	1
Chi. & N. W. gen. 3½s.	85½	85½	85½	6
Chi. & N. W. gen. 4s..	97¾	97½	97¾	17
C. & N. W. deb. 5s, 1921	104½	104½	104½	1
C. & N. W., Mil., Spar. & N. W. 4s.....	93¾	93¾	93¾	22
C., R. I. & P. col. 4s...	71¾	71	71	198
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s.	95¾	95¾	95¾	2
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s..	89¼	89¼	89½	102
Chi. & W. Ind. 4s.....	90¼	90¾	90¼	7
Chino Copper 6s.....	130	125	130	22
C., Okla. & Gulf con. 5s.	107	107	107	1
C., C., C. & St. L., Cairo 4s.....	94½	94½	94½	1
Col. Industrial 5s.....	76	75¾	76	29
Col. & 9th Av. 5s.....	102½	102½	102½	5
Consol. Tobacco 4s....	95¾	95¾	95¾	10
Col. & Southn. 1st 4s..	96	95¾	96¼	3
Col. & Southn. ref. 4½s.	96½	96½	96½	16
Corn Prod. ref. 5s, 1934	95	95	95	14
Corn Prod. ref. 5s, 1931	95¼	95¼	95½	1
Del. & Hudson llen 4½s.	101¼	101¼	101¼	5
Del. & Hud. conv. 4s..	98¼	98	98¼	49
Del. & Hudson ref. 4s..	99¼	99¼	99¼	2
Den. & R. G. con. 4s...	87	86	86	17
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s...	86¼	85¼	86¼	152
Det. River Tun. 4½s...	100	100	100	5
Distillers Secur. 5s...	75¼	75	75	54
Du Pont Powder 4½s..	93	89¼	91	518
E. T., Va. & G. con. 5s.	111¾	111¾	111¾	1
E. T., Va. & G. div. 5s.	107¾	107¾	107¾	10
Erie 1st con. 4s.....	89¾	89¼	89¾	71
Erie 1st gen. 4s.....	79¼	78⅝	78¾	11
Erie conv. 4s, A.....	87¾	87¼	87¼	24
Erie conv. 4s, B.....	79⅞	79¾	79¾	59
Erie, Penn. col. 4s....	91	90¼	91	55
Evans & P. H. con. 6s.	111½	111½	111½	3
Ft. W. & D. C. 6s.....	111½	111½	111½	3
Gen. Electric 3½s....	84	84	84	5
General Motors 6s.....	99¾	99¼	99¼	11
Georgia Pacific 6s.....	112¾	112¾	112¾	1
G. R. & Ind. 4½s.....	104¾	104¾	104¾	5
Gt. Nor. ref. 4½s.....	101	100¾	101	25
Green Bay deb. B.x....	13	12½	13	31
Hous. & Tex. Cn. gen. 4s.	95½	95½	95½	1
Hock. Valley 4½s.....	101¼	101	101¼	8
Hous. Belt & Ter. 5s..	99¾	99¾	99¾	1
Ill. Cent. ref. 4s.....	96¼	95	96¼	215
Ill. Cent., L. Div. 3½s.	86¾	86¾	86¾	2
Illinois Steel 4½s.....	92¼	92	92	22
Ind., Ill. & I. 4s.....	93½	93½	93¾	1
Ind. Steel 5s, J. P. M. & Co. rcts.....	101¼	101	101¼	236
Interborough R. T. 5s..	104¾	104¼	104½	153
Inter.-Met. 4½s.....	85	82½	82½	862
Int. & G. North. 1st 6s.	108	108	108	6
Int. Navigation 5s.....	79	78¾	79	11
Int. Paper 6s.....	104	103½	103½	8
Int. Steam Pump 5s....	93	92½	92½	41
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s.....	65	64¾	65	8
Kan. & Mich. 1st 4s....	93	93	93	8
Kan. & Mich. 2d 5s....	98¾	98¼	98½	22
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s.	79⅞	79⅝	79⅝	48
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s.	115¾	115¾	115¾	2
Kan. City So. 5s.....	98¾	98¾	98¾	3
Kan. City Term. 4s....	97½	97½	97½	5
Kent. Central 4s.....	93¾	93¾	93¾	2
Kings Co. El. 4s.....	85	85	85	5
K. Co. E. L., P. M. 6s.	116	116	116	3
Lac. Gas, St. L. 1st 5s.	102¾	102¾	102¾	1
Lake Erie & W. 1st 5s.	109¾	109¾	109¾	2
Lake Shore 3½s.....	85	85	85	10
Lake Shore 3½s, reg..	88¾	88¾	88¾	10
Lake Shore 4s, 1928...	93½	93⅜	93½	83
Lake Shore 4s, 1931...	93½	93¼	93¼	86
Lack. Steel 5s, 1915...	92¼	91	92¼	65
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950...	79	77½	79	127
Lack Steel 5s, 1923....	94	94	94	9
Lehigh V. Term. 5s.....	114	114	114	1
Liggett & Myers 7s....	120¾	120¼	120¾	37
Liggett & Myers 5s....	94¾	94½	94	47
Louis. & Nash. unif. 4s	99¼	99¼	98½	65
L. & N., P. & M. 4s...	95	95	95	10
L. & N., N. F. & S. 5s.	103½	103½	103½	8
L. & N., K. & C. 4s....	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	8
Man. con. 4s	97¼	97¼	97¼	5
Man. con. 4s, tax ex...	97½	97¼	97¼	2
Met. St. Ry. gen. 5s, t. r	99	99	99	1
Mer. Marine 4½s.....	64¾	64½	64½	41
Mex. Pet. ref. & conv. 6s.	99	99	99	13
Mich. Cent. deb. 4s....	90⅝	90	90	10
Mich. State Tel 5s.....	100¾	100¾	100⅝	2
Minn. Union 6s	115¼	115¼	115¼	9
Minn. & St. L. con. 5s..	101½	101⅜	101½	3
Minn. & St. L. ref. 4s..	62¾	62¾	62¾	4
M., St. P. & S. S. M. 4s	96¼	96¼	96⅛	10
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s..	101¾	101¾	101¾	5
Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s....	102½	102	102	2
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s.....	95½	94¾	95½	12
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s.....	81¾	81¾	81¾	9
Mo., K. & T. s. f. 4½s.	88	88	88	2
Mo., K. & Ok. 5s.....	106	106	106	4
Mo. Pac. conv. 5s.....	88	87	87	22
Mo. Pacific 4s.....	74	73¼	73½	13½
Mo. Pacific con. 6s....	107¼	107¼	107¼	3
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1917 ..	93¼	93¼	93¼	3
Mobile & Ohio new 6s..	120¾	120¾	120¾	5
Morris & Essex con. 7s.	167¾	167¾	167¾	1
Nassau Elec. 4s.....	78¾	78¾	78¾	2
Nat. Rys. Mex. gen. 4s	84	84	84	2
Nat. R. of M. pr. 4½s..	90½	90½	90½	1
Nat. Tube 5s, J. P. M. & Co. ctfs.....	100¾	100¾	100¾	6
N. Or., M. & C. 5s.....	91	91	91	5
N. Y. Air Brake 6s.....	99½	99¼	99¼	2
N. Y. Cent. 5s, 1914....	101	101	101	1
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s...	87¾	86⅞	87¼	29
N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s.....	94	93½	93½	18
N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s, reg	93	93	93	1
N. Y. Cent., L. S. 3½s.	82¼	82	82	6
N. Y. C., L. S. 3½s, reg	81	81	81	2
N. Y. C., M. C. 3½s....	80	80	80	1
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st 4s	90¾	90¼	90¼	5
N. Y. C. & St. L. deb. 4s	89½	89½	89½	1
N. Y. C., E. L. & P. 5s.	88¾	88¾	88¾	32
N. Y. G., E. L. & P. 5s.	103¾	103⅝	103¾	20
N. Y. & Greenwich 5s..	105	105	105	14
N. Y. & Harlem 3½s...	89	89	89	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. conv. 3½s	90¼	90⅝	90½	26
N. Y., N. H. & H. conv. 6s, reg.....	129½	129	129	33
N. Y., N. H. & H. conv. 6s, reg.....	129	129	129	2
N. Y., N. H. & H. non-conv. 4s, 1956...	92	92	92	2
N. Y. O. & W. ref. 4s..	94	94	94	1
N. Y. Rwys. ref. 4s....	79½	79¼	79¼	50
N. Y. Rwys. adj. 5s....	53⅜	52½	52¾	93
N. Y., S. & W. gen. 5s.	88	88	88	50
N. Y. Telephone 4½s..	100¼	100	100¼	90
N. Y. W. & B. 4½s.....	70¼	70¼	70¼	85
Norf. & West. con. 4s..	99¼	99	99	18
Norf. & West. div. 4s..	92½	92¼	92½	9
Norf. & West. conv. 4s, full paid	111	110	110	4¼
Norf. & West. ext. 6s..	124	124	124	4
N. & W., New Riv. 6s.	124	124	124	1
N. & W. Pocah. Coal & Coke 5s.....	92	92	92	1
Northern Ohio 5s.....	105	105	105	1
Northern Pacific 4s....	99¾	99¼	99½	93½
Northern Pacific 3s....	69¾	69¼	69½	44½
Ore. R. R. & Nav. 4s...	95¾	95¼	95½	15
Ore. Short Line 6s.....	112¾	112½	112½	6
Ore. Short Line con. 5s.	110¾	110¼	110¼	8¼
Ore. Short Line ref. 4s.	93¾	93	93¼	63
Ore.-Wash. ref. 4s.....	91¾	91⅜	91⅜	110
Pacific Coast 5s.....	104	104	104	5
Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s.....	100¼	100	100¼	54
Penn. gtd. 4½s.....	103¾	103¾	103¾	1
Penn. gtd. 3½s, B.....	88¾	88¾	88¾	2
Penn. R. E. 4s.....	100¼	100¼	100¼	1
Penn. gtd. gold 4s.....	97¼	97¼	97¼	10
Penn. conv. 3½s, 1912..	99¾	99¾	99¾	11
Penn. conv. 3½s, 1915..	97¼	97¼	97½	361½
Penn., 1948.....	103¾	103¾	103½	7
Peo. Gas. Chi., ref. 5s.	102	101¾	102	9
Peo. & Eastern inc. 4s.	40	40	40	1
Peo. & Eastern 1st 4s..	90½	90½	90½	5
Philippine Ry 4s.....	88	86	87	10
P. Lorillard 7s.....	121½	121½	121¾	41
P. Lorillard 5s.....	95	94¾	95	87
Phila. Balt. & W. 4s..	102	102	102	1
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s.	100	100	100	1
Pub. Serv. s. f. 5s.....	94½	94	94½	48
Ray Consol. conv. 6s..	114	114	114	13
Reading gen. 4s.....	99¼	98	98	51
Reading (J. C.) col. 4s.	97¼	97¼	97¼	1
Rep. I. & S. 5s, 1940..	93	92¾	92¾	71
Rio G. West. 1st 4s....	86½	86	86	4
St. L

DROP IN EARNINGS OF WESTINGHOUSE CO.

Net Income of $2,444,099 Only Half That Reported for Fiscal Year 1910-11.

BUT DIVIDENDS WERE EARNED

Orders Booked in First Month of Current Year Indicate Marked Improvement in Outlook.

A considerable loss in earnings, both gross and net, is shown in the annual report of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company for the year ended on March 31. The company did a total business of $34,196,446, which is $3,922,866 less than was done in 1910-11. The net income available for dividends was $2,444,099, or just half the earnings of the previous year. The comparisons are less unfavorable if made with earlier years, 1910-11 having been a period of unusually large orders.

The surplus earned was equivalent to the full 7 per cent. dividend on the small amount of preferred stock, with a balance equivalent to slightly less than 6 per cent. on the $36,700,287 of common stock. In the previous year the surplus amounted to 12.3 per cent on the common shares.

Three of the past seven years have shown larger profits for the Westinghouse Company than 1911-12. In 1909 there was a deficit of $4,405,000. The surplus shown a year ago was the largest ever reported by the company.

If the results of the past year's operations were in a measure unsatisfactory, from the stockholders' standpoint, the outlook for the current year is very favorable. During the month of April, the first of the new fiscal year, the value of the orders booked exceeded that for any month during the past year, making the total of unfilled orders as of April 30 $9,218,303.

Guy E. Tripp, who left Stone & Webster recently to become head of the Westinghouse Company, says in the report:

"The decrease in earnings is due partly to an actual reduction of output, but to a greater extent to the lower prices obtained.

"In the report for the year ended March 31, 1911, reference was made to a suit filed by the United States with respect to the incandescent lamp business. This suit was terminated during the last year by the entry of a decree, which, as predicted, does not seriously affect the conduct of the lamp business.

"Depreciations of investments were written off as follows: Stock, Westinghouse Electric Company, Ltd., $250,000; debentures, Societe Electrique Westinghouse de Russie, $243,243; bonds, Lackawanna & Wyoming Valley Rapid Transit Company, $557,042.

"There have been no unusual developments during the last year in connection with the affairs of the several foreign Westinghouse companies, in which your company has investments. The British, French, and Canadian Westinghouse companies, in which your company has the largest investments, all improved in net profit during the year ended Dec. 31, 1911, as compared with the previous year. The Russian company also showed some improvement. The Italian company has suffered because of the war between Italy and Turkey, in that the Italian Government has delayed the further electrification of the State railways, and no orders for electric locomotives were received by the Italian company during the year ended Dec. 31, 1911."

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The following is the forecast for Monday and Tuesday as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:

North and South Carolina and Georgia—Fair Monday and Tuesday; light to moderate southerly winds.

Florida—Local showers Monday and Tuesday, except generally fair in northern portion; light to moderate variable winds.

Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisian—Fair Monday and Tuesday; moderate southerly winds.

Eastern Texas—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday; moderate southeast and south winds.

Western Texas—Fair Monday; showers and cooler at night or Tuesday in northern portion; fair in southern.

Utah—Local showers and cooler Monday; Tuesday showers.

Oklahoma—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday.

Arkansas—Fair Monday; Tuesday unsettled.

Tennessee—Fair Monday; Tuesday fair in eastern, unsettled in western, portion.

Kentucky—Fair Monday. Tuesday unsettled; probably sohwers.

Ohio—Showers Monday nd probably Tuesday; moderate to brisk east to south winds, becoming variable Tuesday.

Indiana—Showers Monday in northern and Monday afternoon or night in southern portion; warmer Monday in northwest portion. Tuesday showers and cooler; moderate to brisk shifting winds.

Illinois—Showers Monday in northern and Monday night in southern portion; warmer in northeast portion. Tuesday showers and cooler; brisk shifting winds.

Lower Michigan—Showers Monday and probably Tuesday; warmer Monday in southern portion; brisk winds, easterly over northern portion and variable over southern portion.

Upper Michigan—Unsettled, occasional showers Monday and Tuesday; moderate east to north winds.

Wisconsin—Showers Monday; warmer in eastern and southern portions. Tuesday showers; brisk winds, variable over southern and northeast and north over northern portion.

Minnesota—Local showers Monday and probably Tuesday; moderate north and northeast winds.

APATHY IN RUBBER TRADE.

Little Business Done Entirely of the Piecemeal Order.

Little change in the condition of the New York crude rubber market was noted last week. The same apathy that has marked trading in this commodity for the last month or more was still in evidence. No domestic rubber goods manufacturer operated in a large way, and the little business done was entirely of the piecemeal order. With some 600 additional tons of crude material dumped on the world's market as a result of the regular fortnightly auction sale which began in London on Tuesday, it is generally expected that prices will ease off still further in the local market unless some unlooked-for activity takes place.

The anxious feeling evident in certain quarters is enhanced by the auction of an additional 500 tons, which will begin in London to-morrow. This latter sale, which takes the place of the one scheduled by the two weeks' period for May 28, is held a week earlier because of the Whitsuntide holidays of the week beginning May 26. With close to 1,200 tons offered within a week, the principal markets will have no chance to materially reduce the present stocks on hand, and just where local dealers will stand as a result of it all is said to be a problem that is perplexing many of them.

Despite the lack of activity on the part of buyers, as far as could be learned, actual changes in price quotations were few in the week. Up-river fine showed an advance of a cent a pound at the close, being currently quoted at $1.10. Island fine and caoutchouc ball showed a decline of 2 cents and 1 cent a pound, respectively.

FLORIDA MELONS ARRIVE.

The receipt of the first 1912 shipments of Florida melons was the feature of last week in New York fruit centres, several crates of cantaloupes and a car of watermelons comprising the consignments. None of the melons were of particularly good quality, and consequently moved slowly.

The California orange market suffered the effects of heavy receipts and a mediocre demand. The condition of the fruit offered was general poor, and some of the sales are said to have been made at figures lower than cost of getting the fruit into New York. Monday's offerings, seventeen cars, were the largest ever put up on a single day.

Both the supply and demand were light this week in the apple market, and consequently there was little active buying in evidence. The approaching farm weather is making dealers anxious to dispose of their fruit as early as possible, but despite this fact, the week's prices showed no material weakening. Greenings sold at figures ranging between $2.50 and $6, according to quality, and the better grades of Northern Spys averaged about 50 cents a barrel less than the highest quotations on Greenings. Baldwin prices covered a wide range.

The curtailment of shipments of North Carolina strawberries left supplies light in the local market, and prices exhibited a tendency to climb. It is said that receipts for the present week will be heavier, with a probable decline in quotations.

APRIL TRADE.

April returns of foreign trade show a number of new high record totals. The total of merchandise and commodity exports was $170,668,714, and the total of imports $162,724,659, giving us a favorable trade balance of $16,344,055 for the month.

These are the greatest April figures on record, excepting for the trade balance, and the total of imports has been exceeded only once before in any month, the highest import record being $162,909,435 in March, 1910, which is closely approached. The exports are nearly twenty millions larger than in any previous April. The April figures complete totals for ten months of the fiscal year that have never been equaled, being $1,890,476,981 for exports, and $1,366,785,751 for imports, with a rate balance of $523,691,303, aggregating a foreign trade $200,000,000 greater than in the same time in 1911, and with a favorable balance exceeded only in 1908 and 1901.

The farm exports as grouped by the Department of Commerce and Labor were as follows, compared with last year:

	1911.	1912.
Breadstuffs, value	$8,701,997	$6,634,340
Cottonseed oil, pounds	29,463,744	37,524,841
Cottonseed oil, value	$2,149,686	$2,282,881
Cattle, hogs, and sheep, value	$1,174,092	$432,701
Meat and dairy products, value	$12,320,600	$10,971,397
Cotton, bales	252,616	700,431
Cotton, pounds	129,350,688	362,689,288
Cotton, value	$18,240,920	$39,130,348
Mineral oil, gallons	139,839,548	138,110,320
Mineral oil, value	$8,395,995	$9,381,140
Total value	$50,983,290	$68,832,807

The amounts and values of the exports of farm products in the ten months ended April 30 last year and this are as follows:

	1911.	1912.
Breadstuffs, value	$96,218,260	$100,847,342
Cottonseed oil, gallons	182,346,300	363,045,892
Cottonseed oil, value	$14,092,238	$21,747,286
Cattle, hogs, & sheep, value	$9,291,622	$8,546,853
Meat and dairy prod-		
ucts, value	$100,064,840	$112,874,653
Cotton, bales	7,358,771	10,118,728
Cotton, pounds	3,791,064,207	5,247,040,069
Cotton, value	$549,125,746	$534,102,378
Mineral oils, gallons	1,218,485,302	1,308,702,671
Mineral oils, value	$74,859,854	$81,393,879
Total value	$843,653,560	$860,058,391

Agricultural exports total for April and ten months ended April 30 have been as follows:

	April Total.	Ten Months of Fiscal Year.
1905	$59,135,168	$641,097,351
1906	71,574,949	785,784,334
1907	75,382,089	838,123,017
1908	55,059,235	861,820,677
*1909	54,699,382	759,189,992
*1910	48,006,908	712,623,102
*1911	50,983,290	843,653,560
*1912	68,832,807	860,058,391

*Cottonseed oil exports included in totals of these years.

YEAR'S RANGE IN PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Where no sale occurred in 1912 the last previous price is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama Currency Fund 4s..J. J.					111	Mar. 20, 1904
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914....J. J.					99	May 12, 1911
N. Y. H'y Imp. 4s, March 1, 1958.					103⅜	Oct. 20, 1911
N. Y. H'y Imp. 4s, March 1, 1960.					105⅛	Oct. 28, 1910
N. Y. State 4s, June, 1961...M. S.	102⅛	Jan. 23	101	May 17	101	May 17, 1912
N. Y. State 4s, June, 1961, reg....	102	Jan. 8	102	Jan 8	102	Jan. 8, 1912
N. Y. Canal 4s, July, 1960....J. J.	102	Apr. 18	101¼	May 14	101¼	May 14, 1912
N. Y. Canal 4s, July, 1960, reg....	102	Mar. 19	102	Mar 19	102	Mar. 19, 1912
N. Y. Canal 4s, Jan., 1961....J. J.	103	Jan. 27	101	Jan 2	101¼	May 10, 1912
N. Y. Canal 4s, 1961, reg.....J. J.	102⅝	Mar. 25	102⅜	Mar 25	102⅝	Mar. 25, 1912
N. Y. Canal 4s, Mar., 1961..M. S.	103	Jan. 25	101¼	Jan 2	102	Apr. 20, 1912
North Carolina 6s, 1919....A. O.					114½	Mar. 28, 1910
North Caro. consol. 4s, 1910..J. J.					99⅝	Feb. 3, 1909
North Caro. consol. 4s, small....					101¼	Apr. 8, 1907
North Caro. special tax....A. O.					117	Dec. 11, 1903
South Carolina 4½s, 1933....J. J.					103½	July 27, 1910
Tennessee 3s, 1913....J. J.	97¼	Apr. 26	97¼	Apr 26	97¾	Apr. 26, 1912
Tennessee 3s, 1913, reg.....J. J.					97¼	Oct. 6, 1911
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros.& Co.cfs.	52¼	Jan. 27	46	Jan 2	47⅛	May 18, 1912
Va. fund. debt, 2-3s, 1991.....J. J					85½	Dec. 18, 1911
Virginia Riddleberger.....					90	Dec. 20, 1907
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg.....Q. Jan.	102½	Mar. 27	100⅞	May 2	100⅞	May 2, 1912
U. S. 2s, coupon.....J. Jan.	101¼	Mar. 8	100⅞	Apr 3	101¼	May 18, 1912
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg.....Q. F.	114⅝	Apr. 10	113¼	Jan 24	114½	Apr. 15, 1912
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon.....Q. F.	114½	Mar. 26	113¼	Jan 8	114½	May 1, 1912
U. S. 2s, 10-26, 1918, coupon..Q. F.	103¼	Mar. 29	101½	Jan 8	102⅝	May 15, 1912
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg.....Q. F.	102⅝	Feb. 23	102	Feb. 6	102⅝	Feb. 27, 1912
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, small.....					102½	Nov. 11, 1910
Panama 2s, 1936, reg.....Q. F.					100¼	June 6, 1911
Panama 2s, 1938, reg....Q. Nov.					101¼	Aug. 11, 1910
Panama 3s, 1961, reg.....Q. Mar.	102⅝	Mar. 21	101¾	Feb 17	102⅝	Mar. 21, 1912
Panama 3s, 1961.....Q. Mar.	102½	Mar. 25	101⅝	Jan 18	101⅝	May 17, 1912
Dist. of Colum. 3-65s. 1925..F. F.					110	Nov. 28, 1909
Philippine 4s, 1914-1931.....Q. F.					111	May 2, 1906
Ph. Is. p.w.&imp.reg.4s,1933.Q. M.					108¾	Feb. 20, 1908
Ph. Is. land pur. 4½s,1914-45...Q. F.					100¼	July 14, 1910
Argentine 5s.....A. O.	99⅝	May 7	97	Apr 16	98⅛	May 17, 1912
Imp. Chinese Gov. rects. full paid for Hukuang Ry. 5 p. c. sterling bonds and interest.....	95½	Apr. 17	93¼	Jan 23	95½	Apr. 27, 1912
Imp.Jap.Gov.4½s,Feb.15,1925..F.A.	93⅝	Feb. 3	92½	Jan 2	93	May 17, 1912
I. Jap.Gov.4½s,2dser.Jy.10,1925.J. J.	93	Feb. 1	91½	Ap 23	91¼	May 14, 1912
Imp. Jap. Gov. 4s, Jan., 1925.F.A.	88⅛	Jan. 29	86	Apr 11	86¼	May 14, 1912
Republic of Cuba 5s.....M. S.	103⅝	Jan. 29	102½	Jan 2	103⅝	May 17, 1912
Republic of Cuba 4½s.....M. S.	99	Apr. 6	99	Apr 6	99	Apr. 6, 1912
Sao Paulo,U.S. of B.3 5/p.c.,1919	98	Feb. 3	97⅛	Jan 8	97⅝	May 13, 1912
City of Tokio Interim ctfs. for 5 p. c. loan, 1912.....M. S.	95	Apr. 16	94	Apr 25	94	May 17, 1912
U. S. of Mex. s. f. 5s.....Q. C.	97½	Jan. 25	95½	Mar 28	95½	May 13, 1912
U.S.of M.4s. Ser.A.Dec.1,1953..J.D.	90⅜	Jan. 24	'88	Mar 11	90½	May 1, 1912

NEW YORK CITY SECURITIES.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Corporate stock 3½s, 1954...M. N.	88	Feb. 20	80⅜	Apr 25	86½	Apr. 26, 1912
Corp. stock 3½s, 1954, reg..M. N.	87½	Jan. 20	87½	Feb 13	87½	Feb. 17, 1912
Corp. stock 3½s, 1955.....M. N.					88¾	Nov. 2, 1910
Corp. stock 3½s, 1959.....					90½	June 6, 1911
Corp. stock 4s, reg. 1936...M. N.*	99½	Apr. 19	99	Jan 30	99½	Apr. 19, 1912
Corp. stock 4s, reg. 1955.....M. N.*	99¾	Mar. 18	99	Jan 4	99¾	Mar. 18, 1912
Corp. stock 4s, reg. 1956...M. N.*	99⅝	Feb. 17	98⅝	May 18	98⅝	May 18, 1912
Corp. stock 4s, 1957.....*M. N.	100⅜	Feb. 16	99⅝	May 13	99⅝	May 14, 1912
Corp. stock 4s, 1957, reg.....*					100	Nov. 15, 1911
Corp. stock 4½s, 1957...*M. N.	107⅛	Jan. 8	107	Apr 19	107¼	May 18, 1912
Corp. stock 4½s, 1957, reg....	107¼	May 7	107¼	May 7	107¼	May 7, 1912
Corp. stock 4½s, 1957....M. N.*	107⅞	Jan. 29	107	Apr 18	107¼	May 15, 1912
Corp. stock 4½s, 1957, reg....					107¾	Nov. 13, 1911
Corp. stock 4s, 1958.....*M. N.	100¼	Jan. 23	99½	May 7	99⅝	May 18, 1912
Corp. stock 4s, 1958, reg.....*					99⅝	Dec. 20, 1911
Corp. stock 4s, 1959.....*M. N.	100¼	Jan. 23	99¼	May 2	99⅝	May 18, 1912
Corp. stock 4s, 1959, reg.....*	100	Apr. 6	99⅝	Jan 30	100	Apr. 6, 1912
Corp. stock 4½s, 1960....*M. S.	103	Feb. 19	101¼	May 11	101¼	May 15, 1912
Corp. stock 4½s, 1960, reg.....*					102	Dec. 21, 1911
Corp. stock 4½s, 1962, rects....	101¼	May 9	100⅜	May 8	100⅞	May 17, 1912
Assesm't b'ds, 3½s, 1914...M. N.					98⅛	Sep. 7, 1911
Assesm't b'ds, 4½s, 1917..*M. N.	102⅝	Feb. 29	101	Mar 19	102	May 14, 1912
Ass'm't b'ds, 4½s, 1917, reg.*M. N.		Feb. 14	102	Mar 28	102	Mar. 28, 1912
Assessment b'ds, 4½s, 1917..M. N.*	103⅝				103⅝	July 10, 1911

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Noyes, JJ. Motions: 1—Crown Cork & Seal Co v. Brooklyn Co. 2—Marshall v. U. S. General calendar: 241—United States v. Joline and Robinson, (Corporation income tax.) 242—United States v. Whitridge, (Corporation income tax.) 226—Motion Picture Patents Co v. Independent Co. 231—Rushmore v. Badger Brass Co. 201—Sundh Electric Co v. Interborough R T Co. 223—Urow Kay v. United States. 246—Shelley v. United States. 227—Nat Washboard Co v. Goldstein. 232—Marquese v. Hartford Fire Ins. Co. 228—Westinghouse v. Columbia Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J. Admiralty. 202—Morrow v. Yacht Victor. 221—Deats v. Barge P. K. Brinnier. 223—Deats v. Barge Norman. 51—United States v. Steamboat City of Lowell. 154—Frost, Jacobus. 83—Am-Hawaii S S Co v. S S L Luckenback. 210—Bennett v. Arbuckle Bros. 85—Tug Ticaline, Limitation, &c. 155—Tug Transfer No. 12, Limitation, &c. 161—Pendleton v. Steamboat Glen Island. 110—Packard v. Tug Chas. A. Fox. 132—Darby v. Tug Robt Robinson. 21—Vitelli v. Cunard S S Co. 131—Penn R R v. City of N. Y. 226—Huntley & Taylor v. Steamboat Sandy Hook. 230—Taylor v. Steamboat Sandy Hook. 231—Huntley v. Steamboat Sandy Hook. 228—McAllister D. D. &c. Co v. Tug W. H. Keeler. 195—Gremsels v. S S Millinocket. 200—Reid v. Fargo. 156—Cuneo Imp Co v. S S Panes. Equity calendar: 74—Poole Bros v. Blanchard.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J. Discharges. C. L. Jordan, L. B. Hulse, R. M. Morgan, A. G. Pohly, C. A. Baldwin, L. C. Nicoll, K. J. Smith, D. Davidson, J. Stoff, H. Lehman, L. Wiltchek, L. McGourty, M. M. Myres, A. L. Nelden, A. Miller, M. Tolk. Under objections. I. Levey, J. Levenstein, Zaimant & B., Adjourned cases. H. Siegel, M. Garbarsky, M. S. Myers, S. B. Rosenthal. Involuntary cases. Petition v. J. T. Reinhardt, Petition v. Levin & Levin Cont. Co. Motions. M. Kohn, J. Halstead, J. Rassner, Schtirim, Wiseman & Co., A. Klein, Hamilton Cigar Store Co., E. N. Kahn, F. Sackett, S. Stein, Union Equt. & Bronze Co., Lambert, S. & R., Wentworth Lunch Co., K. C. Fisher, J. Russell, J. T. Reinhardt, H. Siegel, Stern & Rosenberg, J. Briskman, F. Bouck, Star Pryro Mfg. Co., Block Brothers, Federal Biscuit Co. (2.) O. Pach, Grinberg & M., Frazia & O., International Post Car Co., S. Buhler & Co., Westchester Co. Brewery, Mills & Gold Co., M. Coen, Rosenfeld & G., Gaetano Zingales, Stern & R., Frederick & Co., Pougekeepsie Glass Works, Motor Eng. & Sale Co., F. Zotte, A. Fink, Smith & P., S. B. Rosenthal, H. Siegel, Winderman & W., Krahner Brothers, Hamilton Cigar Store Co., C. Di Fiore Co., M. Genodman.

STATE.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gerard, J. 1—Matter of Hester. 2—Mendelson v. Mendelson. 3—Matter of Cohn. 4—Craven v. Eccentric Assn of Eng. 5—Johansson v. Waldo. 6—Matter of Hanson, (Probate.) 7—People v. Fitzestryelski. 8—Culver v. McCarthy. 9—Kramer v. Bacon. 10—Jameson & Son v. Ahler. 11—Buchanan & Co v. same. 12—People ex rel Ray v. McAneny. 13—Warner v. Hall. 14—Kirshner v. Kitchings. 15—Matter of Jochim. 16—Matter of Harriman. 17—Matter of Kratt. 18—Zibell v. Rice. Motion to qualify and "the latter grades of Northern Spys averaged about 50 cents a barrel less than the highest quotations on Greenings. Baldwin prices covered a wide range.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Ford, J. 5889—Breen v. Breen. 6568—Goldherg v. Margolin. 6044—Northern Bank v. Wood. 6541—Fordon v. Fordon. 4768—Goodwin v. Richmond. 4769—Goodwin v. Richmond. 6545—Werner v. Werner. 6614—Mechanics' Bank v. Trust Co. v. Stratton. 6068—Dowdell v. Xavier. 6519—First Nat Bank of N J v. Portaupeck Realty Co. 6367—Sells v. Autographic Register Co. 6798—Weinberg v. Weinberg. 6746—Rayold v. Feinberg. 6405—Jacob Mayer Lumber Co. v. Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Co. 6741—Harrison v. Mulqueen. 6767—Helfstein v. Irvine. 6584—Brauman v. Austro-American SS Co. 6349—Musco v. United Surety Co. 5455—Weeks v. Reich. 6730—Hess v. Tannenbaum. 6647—Roberts v. Arnhsim. 6697—Matter of Hughes. 6771—Hirschfield v. Pards. 6790—Jamin v. Jamin. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Giegerich, J. 3184—Reilly v. Simonson. 2841—Eukone v. O'Rourke Eng & Const Co. 6899—Harrington v. Old Dominion SS Co. 4016—Hayles v. Conron Bros Co. 2879—Abe Brill Co v. Pattee. 2269—Hirsh v. Folgeman. 2805—Stern v. Opry. 6686—Civetti v. Am Hatters & Furriers Corp. 5491—Austin v. Joline. 9834—McDonagh v. Staten Island R. T Co. 3985—Peer v. Mallory SS Co. 7634—Smith v. McDonald. 2176—McCarton v. City of N. Y. 8377—Bacon v. Wabash R R. 2712—Corbett v. N Y Transp Co. 779—Sugarman v. Dennetts Sur Coffee Co. 4412—Sheridan v. McCallum. 4241—Levy v. Beck. 3120—Klein v. Frankel. 4607—Bourdon v. Plaza Operating Co. 2245—Eukone v. Buckles. 3164—Goodman v. Fass. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Gavegan, J. 7294—H Friedlander v. Lanier. 7295—M Friedlander v. Lanier. 9614½—Thornton v. Rapid Trns. Sub Const Co & Interborough R T Co. 4858—Petroff v. City & Suburban Homes Co. 2794—Brummerhop v. Shubert-Anderson Co. 3035—Foster v. Aitkin. 4522—Hoeninghausen v. Sayre. 2929—Arnheiter v. N Y Evening Journal Pub Co. 4078—Krauss v. Tiffeny & Co. 4382—Zaug v. Siegman. 4683—Grossman v. Siegman. 4087—V Romano v. N Y Con Co (Penn Terminal.) 4688—E Romano v. N Y Con Co (Penn Terminal.) 4689—Pinnelis v. Pell. 4290—Clausen v. Connecticut Cab Co. 4691—Gommles v. Decker. 4692—Crowley v. Murray & Hill Co. 4701—Pringle v. Alexander Development Co. 4703—Johnson v. Press Pub Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Amend, J. 2834—Levins v. So Bklyn R R. 4806—Kelleher v. Green. 4375—Civavolla v. Bakers & Cons Comp Yeast Co. 8024½—Hodges v. L I R R. 1021½—Heller v. Nassau Elec R R. 4617—Engelhardt v. Henry Elias Brewing Co. 4807—Kopralik v. Brecher. 4801—Ostrofsky v. Blinder. 4804—Thornton v. Gates & Co. 4806—Blumenthal v. Mencken & Willenbrock Co. 4806—Calins v. Con Gas Co. 4806—Bisky v. Hirsch. 4809—Pomasi v. Aue. 4816—R Van Riper v. Duncan. 4817—L. Van Riper v. same. 4819—Galli v. Ludin. 4823—Fink v. Droste. 4825—Ciravella v. Holbrook, Cabot & Rolling. 8241—Dicker v. Saks. 4324—Bogstian v. N Y Edison Co. 4394½—Loape v. Erie R R. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Hotchkiss, J. 4415—Mendes v. Martin. 4364—A. Fabrigio v. City of N Y. 4371—J. Fabrigio v. same. 4674—Puleros v. Schaefer. 4675—Carlouch v. Conforti Excavating and Foundation Co. 4473—Blutinger v. Seadale. 4621—Isaacson v. Roebling Const Co. 4635—Olney & Warren v. City of N Y. 4624—Hoeser Mfg Co v. Helderberg Cement Co. 4710—Johnson v. same. 4721—Hayden v. Prevost. 4725—Block v. Western Union Tel Co. 4732—McEvoy v. Hotel Netherland Co. 4735—Eucre v. Stoeffler. 4749—Driscoll v. Consolidated Gas Co. 4742—Tischler v. Blaubut. 4744—Fizzarro v. Taylor. 4745—Russo v. Barragato. 4746—Papert v. Frank. 4747—Reilly v. Grossman. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Brady, J. 641—Purcell v. City of N Y. 1496—Cousin v. City of N Y. 2065—Buchi v. Rouss. 3444—Rundbach v. Beardsley. 1722—Schactele v. Bristor. 8338—Ritzkovitch v. National Ice Co. 8583½—McLaren v. Joline. 1501—McConnell v. Thomas & Buckley Operating Co. 281—Korn v. Altman. 3386—Mellwitz v. Ronken. 3464—Kristianasen v. Wennemer. 4260—Alverson v. Bingham. 1525½—Hessel v. Joline. 4097—Bell v. N Y Herald. 4104—Bell v. Star Co. 4720—Woolworth v. Star Co. 4748—Bartolicius v. Weisbecker. 4749—Somar v. Gordon. 4761—Mellen v. S W Bowles & Co. 4763—Hauser v. N Y Evening Journal Pub Co. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Hendrick, J. 6271/2—Derniers v. City of N Y. 9284½—Tostevin v. City of N Y. 2365—Martin v. John. 4600—Pletsch v. Peerless Printing Co. 2565—S Joseph v City of N Y. 2565—I Joseph v. City of N Y. 1211¼—Simon v. L I R R. 7200—Rivan v. N Y Edison Co. 4295—Bortoluzzi v. Kranish. 4576—Duke v. Kemp Real Estate Co. 4572—Wilson v. Mirsky & Co. 4574—Spector v. Feldman. 930—Cooper v. Fidelity Dev Co. 3304—Smith v. Fidelity Development Co. 4711—Ebbecke v. City of N Y. 4756—Capola v. Cassamoassina. 4757—Hyman v. N Y Cont Co (Penn Terminal.) 4760—Lallement v. Craig. 4760—Parker v. Bowen. 4770—Kadonsky v. City of N Y. 4799—Gordon v. Sulzberger & Sons Co. 4812—McCarthy v. Otis Elevator Co. 4814—O'Gorman v. same. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Emerson, J. 4580—Budger v. Benheim. 4581—Burger v. same. 1056½—Cunningham v. Whitridge. 4196—Casey v. City of New York. 8412 Hamilton v. City of New York. 4435—John C. Rankin Co v. Birdseye. 4594—Ried Weurfeld. 4593—Kamper v. Rosenfeld. 4385—Packman v. Graham Adams Co. 4750—Dumble v. City of New York. 4755—Simon v. Board of Education. 4769—Siegel v. Tischman. 4705—Greeves v. Ehret. 4777—Stetthelmer v. U S Motor Cab Co. 4778—Parks v. Sonneborn Sons. 4782—Brown v. Boyle. 4733—Gasser v. Hudson Morigage Co. 4784—Friedman v. Middletown Realty Co. 4785—Pisciotta v. Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins. 4116—Hero v. Press Pub Co. 10554—Bernstein v. Whitridge. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Newburger, J. 175—Davidson v. Met Bridge & Const Co. 10304—Shapiro v. Joline. 10314—Shapiro v. Joline. 10324—Schechter v. Whittridge. 4308—Williams v. Press Pub Co. 4444—Epstein v. Ward. 82—Sullivan v. Alton. 1774—Kosch v. Snare & Triest Co. 3240—Smith v. Appleton. 3621—Zucca v. Ballantine & Sons. 4410—Alexander v. Allen. 4786—Metz v. Kahn. 4787—Lawson v. Hicks. 4789—Hart v. Barrett. 4790—Mauch v. United Eng & Cont Co. 4793—Blaustein v. Tischler. 4796—Stock v. Eldridge. 4797—Einstein v. U S Motor Cab Co. 4800—Lipsky v. Weiner. 4508—Rothenberg v. Schmidt. 9054—Marzocca v. Penn R R. 8474—Madden v. Waldo. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Bijur, J. Inquest. 4372—Domian v. Cerucci. 4264—Bohlen v. N Y Cont Co. 4265—Jackson v. N Y Cont Co. 4663—Busch v. Wells. 4648—Battista v. Bronx Taxicab Co. 3003—Baker v. F J Hedden & Sons Co. 7293—Schneider v. City of N Y. 4645—Donohue v. Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Co. 4649—Fleming v. Universal Taximeter Cab Co. 4696—Tytz v. Co of N Y. 4714—Murphy v. City of N Y. 4781—Gurr v. City of N Y. 4825—Wertheimer v. Buehre. 4826—Pitzele v. Hertzfeld. 4827—Barbour v. Wanamaker. 4668—Bilkovic v. Loeb. 4437—Stark v. Freel. 55—Anderson v. Lozier Motor Co. 4215—Norton v. Borough Express Co. 8124—Grohman v. Joline. 3203—Paine v. Rusling. 4510—Kramer v. Crocker. 4191—Ludner v. Gross. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Platzek, J. Inquest—2549—Bancus v. Gage. 4747—Jones v. Phillips Const Co. 2307—Steiner v. Hackett. 259—Culgin-Pace Const Co v. City of N Y. 3975—Coleman v. Lincoln. 2864—Konheim v. Harris. 4283—Northern Bank of N Y v. Weil. 4600—Coleman v. City of N Y. 4652—Leavitt v. Farmer. 3924—Shapiro v. Beard. 775—Shattuck v. Guardian Trust Co of N Y. 2458—Boehm v. Eager. 6509—King v. City of N Y. 4277—Schenicke Piano Co v. Phila Cas Co. 940—Russell v. Waldman. 4801—Gascoigne v. Gottesman. 668—Levine v. Foundation Co. 3779—Scoville v. Mutual Mining Co. 4409—Murray v. Eustace. 4438—Warfield v. Salinger. 4544—Haas v. Hilton. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Greenbaum, J. 4807—Farrenkopf v. Singler. 6727—City of N Y v. Central Park, &c., R R. 247—Mooney v. Levenson. 2752—Warren v. Bellfro. 6507—Cocks v. City of N Y. 6717—Farley v. Brookhouse. 6650—Same v. Klyberg. 6622—Same v. Colvazzi. 6643—Same v. Stanger. 6605—Same v. Fischer. 6630—Springs v. Fayerweather Cotton Mills. 6576—Cox v. Jung. 6623—People ex rel Bonbright & Co., &c., v. R R. 4229—Baum v. Vanderveer Crossings. 3915—Kolina v. Am Label Co. 4698—Abendroth & Root Mfg Co v. W S Frazier & Co. 4696—Busey v. C E Sherin Co. 4329—Gaspard v. 14th St Store. 4171—Keller v. Crombie. 3701—Toulin v. Morris. 3473—Mackie v. same. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Delany, J. Inquest. 4665—Atlantic Motor Car Co v. Thomas. 2919—Thompson v. Brett. 3452—Mayhew v. August Belmont Hotel Co. 2128—Little v. Martin. 5940—City of N Y v. Boyce. 1696—Abel v. Nat Reserve Bank. 4533—Merrill-Ruckgaber Co v. County of Westchester. 4614—Nat Fireproofing Co v. Phila Casualty Co. 4649—Berger v. Hopper. 4165—Neiser v. Hayes Central Storage Warehouse Co. 1391—State Bank v. German Union Fire Ins Co. 4382—McMillan v. Elliott. 119—Donegan & Swift v. Patterson. 2169—Lowenstein v. Hargraves Mills. 4378—McAvoy v. Minsky. 4738—Herring v. Mali. 135—Quinn v. Wolfe. 4324—People ex rel Blynn v. Mercantile Safe Deposit Co. 3159—Gordon v. Ellinger. 4325—LaAndrews v. Kent Bldg Co. 2926—Jos McWilliams Co v. same. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Bischoff, J. 4056—Haggin v. Gaggerty. 4317—Cooper & Evans Co v. Bankers' Surety Co. 4481—Boose v. Delmel. 2114—Clarke & Co v. Zimmerman. 4694—Nixon v. Carnegie Trust Co. 4728—McDermott v. Fletcher. 4746—Hersey v. Calhoun. 4628—Franklin v. Headley. 1911—Am. Mineral Water Machine Co v. Diamond Soda Water Mfg Co. 4392—McDonald v. McDonald. 3962—Hammerschlag v. Mass Bonding & Ins Co. 4725, 4726—Heidelberg Tower Elec Adv. Co v. N Y. 1463—Broadway Co v. 8376—Thompson v. Jackson-Steinway Co. 3381—N Y & Baltimore Transp Lines v. City of New York.

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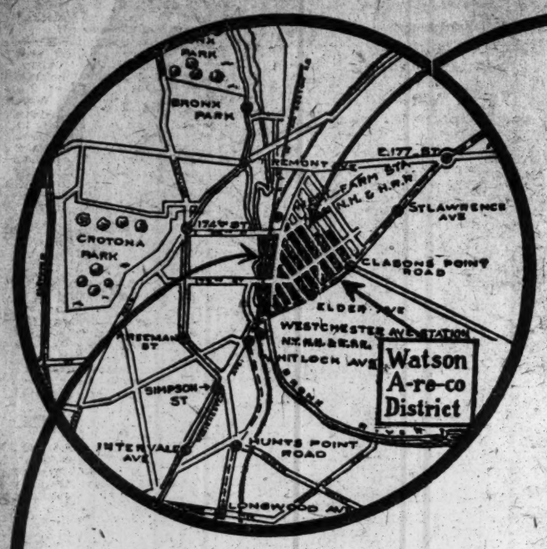

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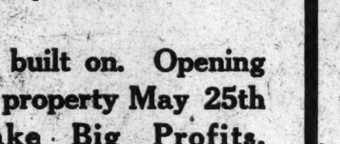

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Handsome houses and beautifully located building plots for sale. The opportunity for a profitable investment is the best ever offered in this city. Now is the time to buy. Come and see for yourself.

Title guaranteed by Fidelity Trust Co.

Take McAdoo Tubes to Newark and Mt. Prospect cars to property.

Maps and further information,

FRANK J. BOCK, Manager,
Firemen's Building, Broad and Market Sts., Newark, N. J.

Artistic Home

For quick sale, will sacrifice beautiful home just completed. Of artistic design, amid beautiful surroundings; built by day's labor; contains 8 large rooms and bath; beam ceilings; open fireplace; extra toilets, cement cellars; excellent transportation. Of first-class construction and appointments throughout. Will make terms to suit responsible buyer. Apply Box V 103 Times.

$4,250 ON EASY TERMS

buys seven-room country home, five minutes from express station, Road of Anthracite, 55 minutes from N. Y. City. All city conveniences. Write for cuts and plans.

BARGAIN,
P. O. Box 1,431, N. Y. City.

A JERSEY GEM.

Must sell at once this charming house, in select Bergen County suburb, high up in the hills; short distance from city; 7 rooms and bath; open plumbing, large attic, concrete cellar, steam heat, gas and electric fixtures, stationary tubs, combination gas and coal range, beam ceiling in dining room, built-in bookcases and sideboards; a big bargain at $4,500; payable $500 cash, balance like rent. Address Builder, 185 Times Downtown.

BREATHE THE AIR THAT BUILDS

and "Get Next to Nature," the "Great Outdoors," the social club life on the water, the bungalow life in the Pines, and enjoy Motor Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Sailing, at

OCEAN GATE, N. J.

Choice lots, $50 and higher. Shore fronts and business sites at attractive prices, convenient terms. Free guest train next Sunday. Send for free tickets and views.

GREAT EASTERN BUILDING CORPORATION,
45 West 34th St.

GREAT BARGAIN.
VALUABLE CORNER PLOT.

Owner must sell plot 100x150 in the Oranges; Highland Av. Station D., L. & W. R. R.; 40 minutes to Broadway, N. Y.; high elevation; restricted; sewer, water, gas, electricity; cement sidewalks, macadam streets; no assessments. Owner, 10,075 Metropolitan Building, 23d St., N. Y.

BARGAIN.

$6,000.—Ampere; owner must sell 7-room house; parquet floors, tile bath, steam heat, gas, electricity, sewer; restricted; 5 minutes from D., L. & W. Station; 30 minutes Broadway, New York; little cash, monthly payments. Owner, Room 10,075, Metropolitan Building, 23d St.

ARTISTIC ORANGE HOME

near Highland Av. station, Orange, N. J.; 40 minutes out on D., L. & W.; no finer location in all the Oranges; big bargain for some one. Send for particulars to OWNER, Room 10,075 Metropolitan Building, 23d St., New York City.

Healthy home sites, beautiful locations, with large shade trees; near railroad depot, Fanwood, N. J.; large enough for a good garden and chicken run; $450 up; $10 cash buys one; balance on very easy monthly payments; send for free railroad tickets to visit property. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway.

A GEM OF A BUNGALOW

for year-around living; five rooms, bath; electricity, gas, water, large veranda, plenty grounds; beautiful view; must sell; $3,750, easy terms, if taken at once; 40 minutes to New York; good express service; will send tickets. Owner, Box 79 Times Downtown.

HILLTOP BUNGALOW, $175.

Among the pines and cedars, magnificent views, only 32 minutes Lackawanna; 22 trains on Erie; near station; commutation 15c.; near river, boating, bathing, and fishing; large plot $150, $10 down, $5 monthly. Phone 4309 Beekman. W. M. LANE, Room 324 E World Building.

$4,200.—The prettiest and best built semi-bungalow ever placed on the market for this price; on a large plot, with beautiful shade; near station, Fanwood, N. J.; small cash payment; balance monthly; send for free plans and railroad tickets. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway.

Almost given away; brand-new bungalow, with improvements; large plot; near school and station; only 25 minutes from Broadway; Lackawanna Railroad; price $1,800; easy terms. Nicholson, Lyndhurst, N. J.

WILL SACRIFICE SUMMER COTTAGE

at Schooleys Mtn., N. J. Furnished. Write for particulars.
OWNER, P. O. Box 1431, N. Y. City.

Modern, well-built house, eight rooms, bath, &c.; cemented cellar; Thatcher furnace; on high ground; ½ mile from railroad station; corner plot, 100x200; fruit, stable, poultry house; $4,000. H., Box 55, Rochelle Park, N. J.

Below Cost—Attractive cottage just completed; seven rooms, bath, all improvements; beautifully decorated; refined neighborhood; 15 minutes out; near station; little cash; easy terms. Owner, 1,110, 1,482 Broadway.

Big Bargain—Fine corner property; house, six large rooms, all modern improvements, gas, electricity, hot water heat, hardwood trim; terms easy; others. Carl Haffberg, owner, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

ON account of moving to Boston, will sacrifice my $7,500 house for $6,000. Liberal terms. Address Opportunity, Post Office Box 1,431.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

Beautiful illustrated booklet sent free on application. GORDON & FORMAN.

Farms every description everywhere, direct from owners; free illustrated catalogue. Lebkuecher, Bible House, Manhattan.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE judgment entered on the 13th day of May, 1912, in favor of Benjamin Bienenfeld, an employee whose claim is for an accident, against the Century Gas and Electric Fixture Company, (which company has the matter in the hands of their accident insurance company,) was entered by default, and without a trial; the claimant's attorney claiming that he never received an answer, although the same was mailed to him. A motion is now being made to set aside the judgment.
CENTURY GAS & ELEC. FIXTURE CO.,
SIDNEY M. ISRAEL, Pres.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 16,107.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—JENNIE KRANZ, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Jennie Kranz, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated May 7, 1912, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 24, 1912, at 10:30 A. M. and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, May 15, 1912.

NO. 16,568.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MATHILDE L. MAY, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Mathilde L. May of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of May, A. D. 1912, the said Mathilde L. May was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, City and County of New York, on the 31st day of May, A. D. 1912, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
May 17, 1912.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN.
East Side.

383 PARK AVENUE
Near 54th St.
NEW TWELVE-STORY FIREPROOF APARTMENTS
7 Rooms & 3 Baths
RENTS $1,900 & up
Open Fireplaces; All Modern Conveniences.
Ready July 15th
APPLY MONTANA REALTY CO.,
384 Park Av., near 53d St.

THE CLEVELAND
126-130 East 24th St.
Apartments of 9 rooms, ample closets, etc.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

FOR RENT

In the City of UTICA, N. Y., 7,500 square feet on ground floor, either as one store or more, located on main street car lines, 185 feet from the famous Busy Corner. Suitable for 25c. Department Store, etc. Write DeL. P. White, Arcade Bldg., Utica, N. Y.

SUBLET.

Elegant large extra light office, 600 square feet, in Fifth Avenue Building; suitable for only high-class business proposition; retired capitalist or management of some large estate; will lease for term of years. Address T. P. Williamson, Room 1,204 Fifth Avenue Building.

$15 Up Month | Exceptionally light and cheerful OFFICES in Modern Fireproof Bldg. | **109 Broad St.**

Desk room and desk for rent. Room 715, 115 Broadway.

Brooklyn.

VERY DESIRABLE FRONT OFFICES.

And large store on Montague St., near Court, the Wall St. of Brooklyn; very desirable for insurance, banking, or real estate business; janitor service, light, heat; half block from Subway and City Hall. Your broker or J. Ehlers, 160 Montague St., Brooklyn.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS LEVY and MORRIS EPSTEIN, individually and as copartners under the firm name of LEVY & EPSTEIN, Bankrupts.—No. 16,305.

To the creditors of Morris Levy and Morris Epstein, individually and as copartners under the firm name of Levy & Epstein, of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the eleventh day of March, A. D. 1912, the said Morris Levy and Morris Epstein, individually and as copartners under the firm name of Levy & Epstein, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the twenty-ninth day of May, A. D. 1912, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated New York, May 15th, 1912.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 16,411.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DOLLY DRESS AND WAIST COMPANY, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Dolly Dress and Waist Company, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1912, the said Dolly Dress and Waist Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, Referee in bankruptcy, Room 1,375 Hudson Terminal Bldgs., No. 50 Church Street, New York City, on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1912, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
May 18th, 1912. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 16,367.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of E. W. SWEET & CO., INC., Bankrupt.

To the creditors of E. W. Sweet & Co., Inc., of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of April, A. D. 1912, the said E. W. Sweet & Co., Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, Referee in bankruptcy, No. 67 Wall Street, City and County of New York, on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1912, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.
May 15th, 1912.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BECKY SOBEL, Bankrupt.—No. 16,564.

To the creditors of Becky Sobel of the City, County, and State of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the eleventh day of May, A. D. 1912, the said Becky Sobel was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the twenty-ninth day of May, A. D. 1912, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated New York, May 15th, 1912.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 16,372.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE UNITED ENGINEERING & CONTRACTING CO., Bankrupt.

To the creditors of The United Engineering & Contracting Co. of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1912, the said The United Engineering & Contracting Co. was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, City and County of New York, on the 31st day of May, A. D. 1912, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
May 17th, 1912. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 16,344.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERICK W. BARRNERS and EMIL JACOBI, individually and as copartners under the firm name of BARRNERS & JACOBI, Bankrupts.

To the creditors of Frederick W. Barrners and Emil Jacobi, individually and as copartners under the firm name of Barrners & Jacobi, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of May, A. D. 1912, the said Frederick W. Barrners and Emil Jacobi, individually and as copartners under the firm name of Barrners & Jacobi, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, City and County of New York, on the 31st day of May, A. D. 1912, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
May 10, 1912. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of UNITED BEEF AND SUPPLY COMPANY, a corporation, alleged Bankrupt.—No. 16,445.

To the creditors of the above named alleged bankrupt:

That pursuant to an order of Hon. Learned Hand, Judge, the above entitled matter was referred to me as Referee for the purpose of composition before adjudication.

You are hereby notified that a meeting of creditors of the above named alleged bankrupt will be held before me at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the twenty-eighth day of May, 1912, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, pass upon the composition offered by the alleged bankrupt herein, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated New York, May 15th, 1912.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN.
East Side.

Manhanset
61-65 East 59th St.,
NEAR MADISON AVE.
The Most Accessible Location in New York City.
High Class Modern Apartments, 3 Rooms and Bath, Furnished or Unfurnished. Hotel Service.
FOR RENTS, ETC.,
See Superintendent on Premises.

142-6 East 27th St.
Modern Elevator Housekeeping
2, 3, 4, 5 rooms and baths.
$30 to $65 monthly.
INQUIRE ON PREMISES.

ELEVATOR APTS. $35.

Four beautiful, light, cheerful rooms; baths; telephone; all improvements. Tuxedo Court, southwest corner Madison A., 128th St.

West Side.
Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

THE MIDLOTHIAN
353 West 117th St.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, telephone, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside light and air. See janitor.

TO SUBLET—APARTMENT IN
BUCKINGHAM COURT

310 to 320 West 99th St.; four rooms; bedrooms 19x23, parlor 13x27, kitchenette and other room in proportion.
Apply to Superintendent on premises.

West Side.

Summer Apartment Rates.

2 rooms furnished, with bath.
3 and 4 rooms with kitchenette furnished or unfurnished.
4-room outside apartment, with kitchenette, to sublet cheap from June 1st to Oct. 1st.
Maid service. Restaurant a la carte.
SCHUYLER ARMS,
Tel. River 3964. 307 West 98th St.

PORTSMOUTH
38-44 WEST 9TH ST.
Very desirable apartments of seven rooms and bath; steam heat; hall boys; elevator service all night; rents low.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

BROOKLYN.

St. James Place, near Fulton St.
End apartment; all light rooms.....$40
Large apartment, 7 rooms and bath....$45
Golden Realty Co., 238 St. James Pl.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

14 East 60th St.—To sublet, one, two and three rooms, handsomely furnished, at special Summer rates.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 15,406.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC KUNIN and HENRY L. ROSENTHAL, individually and as copartners under the firm name of KUNIN LITHOGRAPHING CO., Bankrupts.

To the creditors of Isaac Kunin and Henry L. Rosenthal, individually and as copartners under the firm name of Kunin Lithographing Co., of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of September, A. D., 1911, the said Isaac Kunin and Henry L. Rosenthal, individually and as copartners under the firm name of Kunin Lithographing Co., were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1912, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
May 18th, 1912. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 16,584.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PHILIP J. FISHER, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Philip J. Fisher of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1912, the said Philip J. Fisher was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, City and County of New York, on the 31st day of May, A. D. 1912, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
May 17, 1912. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 14,985.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—JOSEPH SLOTOPOLSKY and ABRAHAM SLOTOPOLSKY, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Slotopolsky and Abraham Slotopolsky, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated May 4th, 1912, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 24th, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, May 14th, 1912.

NO. 15,886.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—MICHAEL HEUMANN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Michael Heumann, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 11th, 1912, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 24th, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, May 16, 1912.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE RUDEN COMPANY, Bankrupt.—No. 16,421.

To the creditors of The Ruden Company of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the twenty-fourth day of April, A. D. 1912, the said The Ruden Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the twenty-ninth day of May, A. D. 1912, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated New York, May 15th, 1912.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 16,565.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN R. PERLHEFTER, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of John R. Perlhefter, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1912, the said John R. Perlhefter was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1912, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
May 18th, 1912. Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISRAEL GOLDBERG and MORRIS HEISHOBER, individually and as copartners trading as GOLDBERG & HEISHOBER, Bankrupts. No. 16,398.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts:

Please take notice that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts will be sold at public auction under the direction of Michael H. Marks, trustee, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, at No. 64 Willett Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twentieth day of May, 1912, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

Safe, fixtures, watches, clocks, and jewelry.

Said property may be inspected at the above premises on May 16th and May 17th, 1912, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it brings seventy-five per cent. of the appraised value.

Dated, New York, May 7th, 1912.
SEAMAN-MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of AMODIO DI TORO and TEOFILO ZANCHELLI, individually and composing the firm of DI TORO & ZANCHELLI, Alleged Bankrupts.

Please take notice that assets belonging to the above-named estate, consisting of a stock of flour, feed, hay, &c., together with the right, title, and interest of the alleged bankrupts above-named, in and to one truck, two horses, a double set of harness, a safe, and office fixtures, will be sold at public auction at 521 Morris Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer in Bankruptcy, on Monday, May 27th, 1912, at 10:30 A. M.

Dated New York, May .., 1912.
CHARLES H. BROAS, Receiver.
LESSER BROTHERS, Attorneys for Receiver, 299 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH WARSHAWSKY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Monday, May 27th, 1912, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 392 Grand St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of watches, clocks, cut glass, diamonds, jewelry, one large burglarproof safe, fixtures, &c.
CHARLES L. COHN, Receiver.
STRAUSS & SINGER, Attorneys for Receiver, 160 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY I. LEWIS and SAMUEL LEWIS, doing business as LEWIS BROTHERS, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, May 20, 1912, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 148 West 24th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of shirtwaists, machinery, safe, office fixtures, typewriter, &c.
MILTON M. SITTENFIELD, Receiver.
WEIL & PURVIN, Attorneys for Receiver, 309 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWIN J. SAMSON, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Friday, May 31st, 1912, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at Dochtermann Storage Warehouse, 460 East 10th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of notions, toys, camera stands, post card albums, office furniture, &c.; also one safe located at 733 Broadway.
GEORGE J. GRUENBERG, Trustee.
RUDOLPH MARK

The Foyer of the SAVOY RESTAURANT on Sunday Evening.

"Sunday evening at the Savoy Restaurant is once again one of the sights of London. There will be six hundred persons or more dining there to-morrow night; many of the celebrities now over here will be present."

From *The Evening Standard.*

"Sunday night is the great night at the Savoy Restaurant, and brilliant in the extreme is the sight it presents. Lovely women, flower-laden tables, the glimmer of shaded lights, and the ripple of music and laughter fascinate the eye and charm the ear. . . . No stranger of distinction is permitted to miss a Sunday dinner at the Savoy."

From *The Ladies Field.*

EXTRACTS FROM THE LONDON PRESS:—

"It is evident that Sunday evening at the Savoy is to be as great an institution as ever during th coming winter. The demand for tables in the restaurant is already re ching the limits of managerial capacity."

From *The Westminster Gazette.*

"For visitors to London who are desirous of beholding famous people of whom they have heard or read there is no better vantage place than the foyer of the Savoy Restaurant. In that brilliant rendezvous may nightly be seen members of the noblest families in the land, men and women distinguished in the world of literature, science and art, with millionaires and M.P.'s in close proximity. On Sunday evenings the company includes the leading lights of the drama and opera."

From *The Gentlewoman.*

"'London is always en fete,' said a French gentleman last week to summarise his impressions of a visit to Britain's metropolis. The Savoy Restaurant certainly conveys that idea, for probably in no other city in the world can such brilliant assemblies be seen as nightly gather there for dinner and supper. There must have been quite 800 people dining in the Savoy Restaurant on Sunday last. The winter garden was crowded; from the balcony came ejaculations in foreign tongues on the beauty of the Thames at night."

From *The Tatler.*

"The Savoy is as cheerful a great restaurant as is to be found in the world. . . . I never stand at the top of the crimson steps leading down through the cafe-au-lait marble pillars with gilt capitals into the great foyer without feeling inclined to rub my hands together, as the good-tempered uncles always do in plays, and to say, 'Now I am going to have a jolly good dinner, and am going to enjoy it thoroughly.'"

From an article by Lieut.-Col. NEWNHAM-DAVIS, in *The World.*

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—It is cooler over the north and west portions of the country, and in the lake region temperatures are from 10 to 15 degrees below the seasonal average. It is warmer in the Ohio Valley and the South. There will be showers Monday quite generally over the north and west districts west of the Mississippi River, also in the upper lake region, extending Monday night into the Ohio Valley and the lower lake region and by Tuesday into the Middle Atlantic States and New England. The weather will continue unsettled during Tuesday in the West and Northwest, while in the South it will be generally fair Monday and Tuesday.

It will be cooler Monday in the Central Plains States, the Missouri, and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and cooler Tuesday in the Ohio Valley. It will be warmer by Tuesday west of the Rocky Mountains.

The winds along the New England Coast will be north and northeast; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate variable, mostly northeast and east; South Atlantic Coast, moderate variable, most northeast and east.

Steamships departing Monday for European ports will have moderate north and northeast winds, with increasing cloudiness, to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York—Unsettled Monday, showers at night, or Tuesday, cooler Monday extreme south portion; moderate north and northeast winds.

New Jersey—Fair Monday, cooler east and south portions. Tuesday showers; moderate, variable winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Unsettled Monday, cooler south portion; Tuesday showers; light to moderate variable winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1911.	1912.		1911.	1912.
3 A. M.	66	58	4 P. M.	77	77
6 A. M.	73	57	6 P. M.	71	74
9 A. M.	74	65	9 P. M.	65	63
12 M.	73	72	12 P. M.	61	64

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 66; for the corresponding date last year it was 66; for the corresponding date in the last thirty-three years, 60.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 65; at 8 P. M. it was 68. Maximum temperature, 77 degrees at 3:20 P. M.; minimum, 56 degrees at 5:40 A. M. Humidity 75 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 65 per cent. at 8 P. M.

HOME TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Further information regarding the following home trade opportunities may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Manufactures, care of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., giving the number of item referred to.

646. NAVY DEPARTMENT SUPPLIES.—The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, will receive bids until June 4 for the following supplies. Firms interested should make application to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, giving the schedules desired by number. Schedule 4,562—Air hose; Schedule 4,557—Galvanized plate steel, barge for torpedo testing purposes; Schedule 4,566—Cheese cloth, rubber ferules, air hose, running boat lights, oil meters; Schedule 4,576—Traveling power hand cranes; Schedule 4,569—Operating mechanism, device, window and door frames, hardware; Schedule 4,574—Lead silver facings, rubber hose, brass bolts and nuts, brass stud bolts, steel bolts and nuts; Schedule 4,563—Furnishing and applying bituminous compositions; Schedule 4,571—Wire galvanized steel netting, ebonite tubing; Schedule 4,565—Hacksaw blades, iron tap belts, boat chains, emery cloth, twist drills, mounted grindstones, brass spur grommets, copper hammers and mauls, hardware, tools, combination locks and latches, wire steel nails, stencil cutting outfits, garnet paper, combination plow and blading plants, drawer pulls, iron pipe sets, machinists sets, oilstones, flathead copper tacks, machinists hand taps, taps and dies, pipe wrenches. Bids invited until June 11 for the following: Schedule 4,568—White ash, white hickory, maple, white plank oak, white oak, yellow pine, Oregon pine, redwood, Puget Sound pine spars, spruce, teak; Schedule 4,570—Maple, North Carolina pipe, poplar; Schedule 4,566—Rolled naval brass, lead pipe for lining; Schedule 4,573—Sheet brass, soft-rolled sheet copper, pig iron, brass pipe and copper tubing, seamless copper pipe, seamless condenser tubes, composition unions, composition angle valves, composition gate valves, safety and check valves, pop valves; Schedule 4,571—Manganese bronze, corrugated sheet steel, cast steel flanges and tees, black iron pipe, iron pipe with flanges, wrought steel pipe; Schedule 4,564—Bar round iron, galvanized medium steel angles, medium steel angles, billet steel, steel blooms, black sheet steel, galvanized sheet steel; Schedule 4,572—Medium steel forgings; Schedule 4,575—Tinned bacon, tinned corned beef, tinned biscuit, cocoa, flour in export bags, tinned flour, tinned lard, macaroni, evaporated milk, mustard, tinned peas, pepper, pickles, tinned prunes, rice, salt, tinned tomatoes; Schedule 4,567—Alcohol in barrels, drop black in oil, crystallized granular sodium carbonate, fireproof glue, chrome green in oil, interior varnish; Schedule 4,574—Graphite lubricating grease. Tenders will be received until June 18 for the following: Schedule 4,578—Gas-producing apparatus; Schedule 4,579—Electric spot welding machine.

647. FURNITURE, FLOOR COVERINGS, FUEL, AND ICE.—Sealed proposals for furnishing articles covered by Class 9, furniture and floor coverings, and Class 14, fuel and ice, for executive departments and independent establishments will be received at the office of the General Supply Committee, Union Building, Washington, until June 4.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa; I. M. Younker, ladies' ready to wear; 220 5th Av.
Muse-Faris-Walker Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; R. M. Walker, merchandise manager; 31 Union Square.
Paris Fashion Cloak Company, Chicago, Ill.; D. W. Wachsman, Spring dresses and linen suits; 132 West 21st.
Levy Brothers Dry Goods Company, Houston, Texas; E. H. Hohlo, cloaks, suits, and waists; 148 West 23d.
Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Miss F. Tatorsky, waists and petticoats; Miss S. Bernstein, underwear; 15 East 22d.
Capwell, H. C., Company, Oakland, Cal.; L. Schwartz, boys' clothing; 1,261 Broadway; Longacre.
Mayer & Schmidt, Nacodoches, Texas; H. P. Schmidt, notions and furnishing goods; 45 East 17th.
Rich, M., & Brothers Company, Atlanta, Ga.; C. J. Rich, dry goods; 148 West 23d.
Miller & Rhoades, Richmond, Va.; W. R. Scott, dress goods, silks, and trimmings; 55 White.
Strauss & Stumer Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; B. J. Strauss, millinery; A. Frank, ribbons; 621 Broadway.
Outer Garment House, Chicago, Ill.; I. G. Rice, Fall waists, dresses, skirts, and suits; 132 W. 21st.
Sidney, Co., Rochester, N. Y.; W. H. Pouhey, coats, suits, waists, and dresses; 15 E. 26th.
Famous, St. Louis, Mo.; Roy K. Lockhart, coats, suits, and dresses; 4 Washington Place.
Milner, W. L., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; O. L. Mason, neckwear, laces, handkerchiefs, and embroideries; Miss R. Jensen, millinery; 20 E. 22d.
Fair, The, Chicago, Ill.; Miss M. Handle, millinery; 225 4th Av.
Marks-Isaacs Co., New Orleans, La.; A. G. Kaufman, ladies' ready to wear; H. M. Isaacs, millinery and ribbons; 148 W. 23d.
Mandel Bros., Chicago, Ill.; N. H. Probst, domestics; 13 E. 22d; Navarre.
Sake, J., Norfolk, Va.; notions, hosiery, furn. goods; York.
England Bros., Pittsfield, Mass.; J. H. Logan, dress goods; 75 Spring; Grand.
Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss W. B. Kennedy, representing; Wolcott.
Mabley & Carew Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; R. G. Carew, boys' clothing; Wolcott.
McCreery & Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.; Miss J. Rothleder, fancy goods; 214 Church.
Kitchen & Gould, Norfolk, Va.; I. G. Kitchen, dry goods; Longacre.
Chamberlain-Johnson-Dubose Co., Atlanta, Ga.; A. H. Bernard, domestics; 20 E. 46th St.; Hermitage.
McAuslan-Wakelin Co., Holyoke, Mass.; W. B. Wakelin, suits, laces, gloves, ribbons; Miss A. Collins, waists; Navarre.
Blodgett, Ordway & Webber, Boston, Mass.; W. W. Webber, linens; 396 B'way.
Herz, A., Terra Haute, Ind.; Mrs. M. Nahm, laces; 156 5th Av.
Fowler, Dick & Walker, Binghamton, N. Y.; F. Whitelaw, fancy goods; 104 5th Av.
Fowler, Dick & Walker, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; W. McWilliams, domestics, cloaks, suits, waists, millinery; D. Thomas, dry goods; 104 5th Av.
Malley, M. H., Pittsburgh, Penn., cloaks and suits; Hoffman.
Lemmon & Gale Co., Memphis, Tenn.; H. L. Buckingham, cloaks and suits; Imperial.
Rich, M. & Bros. Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Miss A. Morris, millinery; 148 W. 23d.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Miss C. Jamieson, laces; 454 Broome.

BERNHEIMER BROS. OF BALTIMORE ARE OPEN TO BUY JOBS OF WOMEN'S CLOTH AND WASH SUITS, LINGERIE, SERGE, SILK DRESSES FOR SPOT CASH; HIGH-CLASS GOODS WANTED AT LOW PRICES; QUANTITIES NO OBJECT. ON ACCOUNT OF UNFAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS A GOOD MANY MANUFACTURERS ARE OVERSTOCKED; WE WILL RELIEVE THEM AND CLOSE OUT WHATEVER THEY HAVE; CALL WITH SAMPLES OR 'PHONE S. SOLOMON, RESIDENT BUYER, 221 4TH AV., CITY.

A PROMINENT cloak house has opening for two young men to handle their popular priced line of coats for city and Brooklyn stores. Also city office retail trade. Answer for which one you are best adapted. Apply, stating full particulars, Box P 129 Times.

We are open to job popular price waists for Fall season. Call with samples for 10-12 A. M. and 3-5 P. M. Israel & Ashendorf, 724 Broadway.

We are ready to look at serge dresses for Fall. Gruber Brothers, 169 Mercer St.

ADVERTISING NOVELTIES & SOUVENIRS A. C. Bosselman & Co., 144 E. 14th St.

3,000 fabrette petticoats to close out, $1.12½. B. Gradinger, 621 Broadway.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:00—167 East Broadway; H. Fiengold	$50
12:33—215 E. 146th St.; Wm. Oppenheim	None
12:55—607 W. 133d St.; A. Kelley	Trifling
3:10—604 W. 42d St.; Frank Cardo	$25
4:20—35 Vandewater St.; Albert Levy	Trifling
10:33—187th St. and 3d Av.; Interborough Railroad	Trifling
10:53—44 Allen St.; Morris Weiss	Trifling
11:15—567 Southern Boulevard; J. Weinstein	$10
11:20—416 E. 11th St.; Catherine Corearo	Trifling
P. M.	
12:50—936 Freeman St.; Madame Kalilski	$500
2:15—Bedford and Downing Sts.; Tony Carruso	$20
2:45—439 Grand St.; Mazer Bros.	Trifling
3:00—308 W. 30th St.; John Vison	None
3:05—707 E. 12th St.; Jacob Aropopo	$5
3:40—904 Amsterdam Av.; unknown	Trifling
3:40—517 Lenox Av.; People's Credit Co.	Trifling
3:45—15 W. 88th St.; A. B. Koch	Trifling
5:40—235 William St.; unknown	$100
5:50—71 1st Av.; T. Marez	$5
6:30—Park Av. and 175th St.; Claremont Knitting Mills	$5,000
7:30—165 E. 75th St.; George Prince	$10
7:40—2,337 Webster Av.; A. Collio	$100
7:55—1,018 E. 156th St.; M. Schoenbaum	$800
8:30—218 E. 58th St.; Ernest Carlson	Trifling
8:50—334 W. 16th St.; J. J. Mahoney	Trifling
9:30—88 Stanton St.; M. Bracco	Trifling
9:45—302 W. 125th St.; James Moran	Trifling
9:50—129 W. 101st St.; James Burke	Trifling

Lost and Found

LOST—Saturday afternoon, from automobile, between Yorktown Heights and Lake Mohopac, cases containing fishing tackle; owner's name on case; reward. Lowell M. Palmer, Jr., Crescent Athletic Club, Brooklyn.

LOST—On May 19, Newark car, between 130th St. Ferry, Bergen Boulevard, black wallet containing papers valuable to owner only; liberal reward; no questions. Criterion Manufacturing Co., 467 Broadway.

LOST.—Black patent leather pocketbook, with gold meshbag inside, bearing name Francis Allen, near Jefferson Hotel, Coney Island. Finder return to 302 West 79th St., and receive reward.

LOST.—Between 86th St., Broadway, and 129th St. and Amsterdam Av., lady's gold watch; monogram "I. D." on case. Return to William Barthman, Broadway and Maiden Lane. Reward.

LOST—At foot of Dave Kelly's Hill, Sunday morning, 34x4 Ajax tire with rim. Will party in touring car communicate with William Hoffman, 54 Magnolia Av., Jersey City, N. J.

LOST.—At the 44th St. door of Sherry's, at 4 o'clock Friday, a small gold purse; reward. Kindly return to Dunlap, 111 West 72d St. 1564 Columbus.

LOST—Package cigar labels and bands, Subway, Thursday noon; reward. Berriman Bros., 1,170 Broadway.

LOST—Gold charm (round) with initials "J. K."; finder gets reward. Konig, 412 Broadway.

LOST—A coral bracelet. If found retrun to 245 West 72d St.; reward.

LOST.—Barpin, 32 small diamonds. Reward at Lambs Club.

$50 REWARD—Lost three-stone diamond bar pin on Central Park West. Mrs. Wilds, El Dorado, 300 Central Park West.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

LOST.—Toy Boston brindle bull, marked white; answers to name of Prince, license No. 1,190 on turquois collar; reward and no questions. A. Gershel, 690 West End Av.

LOST.—$25 reward; female pug dog, corner 58th St. and 3d Av., Wednesday afternoon. Return to Doubleday, 41 East 64th St.

LOST—Toy black and tan, answering the name Tinker; reward. Hermann, 260 Riverside Drive.

LOST.—French bulldog, name Sleuth on collar. Reward. J. K. 10 Times.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, 102d St. and East River, or the Ambulance House at 111 East 22d St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Found

FOUND, May 17—HUDSON & MANHATTAN R. R. CO. (Hudson Tubes.) Apply Concourse, 30 Church St.: Battery, bag, overshoes, package, six umbrellas, four books.

Business Opportunities

AN investment of not less than $600 and services will net immediate returns, with manufacturer branching out his business; thoroughly established; a splendid opportunity for an active manager; unlimited field; no special experience required; money can be secured through bills receivable; references exchanged. Congenial, 568 Times Downtown.

Business men whose success has brought the need of larger cultivation and more thorough knowledge of the English language are effectively helped by my system of educational training. Address Bachelor of Philosophy, 121 Times.

Interest for sale in household specialty; manufacture; fully secured; salary and sure profit on investment; high rated references. H. Kelly, 136 Stegman St., Jersey City.

An established book store for sale; between 6,000 and 8,000 old and new volumes. 207 West 23d.

Will sell patent rights 5 States new household furniture device, $250. D 246 Times Downtown.

Saloons, New York City; good opportunities; $500 up. A. Hupfel's Sons, 3d Av., 161st.

Motion-picture theatre; cash paid for good place in Greater New York. V 61 Times.

Business Notices

500 multigraph typewritten letters, $1.50; 1,000 $2; addressing, printing, lowest prices; 1,000 letterheads, envelopes, $1.50. Royal Letter Company, 15 East 14th St.

Personal

ATTENTION! VETERANS 22D REGIMENT: Parade and dinner May 28 in celebration of the 50th anniversary of the regiment's departure for the Civil War; all veterans invited; please notify Col. Potter, 80 Maiden Lane, without delay if you can attend.

CONFINEMENT CASE.—A nurse will take care of and board a confinement case; 15 minutes from New York. Address Collinswood Home, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Country Board

Long Island.

ROCKAWAY PARK, 46 Second Avenue.—Comfortable rooms with balconies overlooking ocean; $125 until October.

New York State.

Attractive house and grounds; one hour New York City New Haven R. R.; 2 minutes from station; modern conveniences; piazzas, shade, shrubbery. Box 25, Circleville, N. Y.

CANAAN, N. Y.—Hopkins Farm; special terms for season. R. McEwen, Manager, office 13 West 38th St. 1168 Greeley.

New Jersey.

Diamond Spring Inn, Denville, N. J.—Within commuting distance of New York; a solution to the Summer problem; in real country; amid lakes and mountains; send for booklet.

Country Board Wanted

Mother and son desire room and board, private family preferred; Oranges or Passaic; state distance from station, and particulars. V 76 Times.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Large and small rooms; gentlemen, couple; table guests accommodated; references.

16TH ST., 20-22-38 WEST.—Large and small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

16TH ST., 49 WEST.—Rooms, excellent board; moderate price; telephone.

37TH ST., 64 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; excellent board; table guests; high class.

37TH ST., 52 WEST.—Small rooms, with board, in doctor's house.

38TH ST., 45 WEST.
LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; TABLE GUESTS.

44TH ST., 200 WEST.—Alliance House, "Quiet Place for Quiet People"; single rooms, including board, $10 per week; use of bath; suites, consisting of parlor, sleeping apartments, private bathroom, $30 up per week, including board for two; other double rooms; steam heated throughout; elevator service. 'Phone 793 Bryant.

56TH ST., 332 WEST.—Two desirable small rooms; excellent home cooking; references; near "L." Subway.

49TH ST., 68 WEST.—Established 24 years; rooms and suites, baths, telephones; superior table; moderate.

Business newspaper for business men. The New York Times Weekly Financial Review. Latest reliable news of movements in bonds and stocks, grain and cotton. Prospects for investors. Quotations of every stock and bond dealt in on the Exchanges and the Curb. Range of prices for many years. On all newsstands. Every Monday. Mailed to any address in the United States for One Dollar a year.—Adv.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

84TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room, suitable for one or two; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Large room, beautifully furnished; private residence; electricity; Southern cooking; private bath; desirable for people seeking high-class accommodations.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; superior table; telephone; Summer rates; references.

107 WEST 72D ST.
Suite, large and single rooms; southern exposure; telephone; Subway; excellent table and appointments.

73D, 102 WEST.—Attractive rooms; exceptional meals; Summer rates; table guests; Subway, "L"; Jewish.

73D ST., 155 WEST.—Large and single rooms; every convenience; excellent table; Summer rates.

74TH ST., 123 WEST.—Small, large rooms; private bath; excellent table; references. Telephone 1336 Columbus.

75TH ST., 139 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second-floor room; appointments of refined home; references; limited number table boarders.

76TH ST., 111 WEST.—Large or medium well furnished rooms; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

76TH ST., 129 WEST.—Single, double room; excellent table; home atmosphere; telephone; reasonable; table guest.

76TH, 237 WEST.—Clean, cool rooms, excellent table; bath, telephone; Summer rates; Southerners desired.

76TH ST., 232-234 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; Summer rates; table guests; references.

76TH, 249 West.—Large front room; also smaller rooms; parlor dining; table board. References.

76TH ST., 174 WEST.—Desirable rooms with board; moderate; reference.

78TH ST., 168 WEST.—Lovely rooms; excellent table; private family; refined surroundings; central; board optional.

79TH ST., 162 WEST.—Suite of rooms in refined private home; Southerners; Summer rates.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, private house, single and suites, consisting sitting room, bedroom, dressing room, private bath; Southern cooking; attentive service; or with breakfast only; block Subway, elevated.

80TH ST., 140 WEST.—Private residence, square and single rooms, board optional; also two parlors suitable for physician; references. Telephone 9524 Schuyler.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Studio, northern light; two or three rooms; bath adjoining; attentive service; Southern cooking; or breakfast only if desired.

80TH ST., 143 WEST.—Large room, special rate for business people; references.

81ST ST., 265 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, single and en suite; excellent home table; delightful location for the Summer; table board. V. and R.

82D ST., 128 WEST.—Large, airy parquet floors; private baths; special catering. Telephone 7566 Schuyler.

83D ST., 23 WEST.—Secure first-class accommodations at special rates after May 30; single rooms and suites; home cooking.

83D ST., 11 WEST.—Airy, large, small rooms, near Park; Summer rates. Telephone 5326 Schuyler.

84TH, 116 WEST.—Comfortable room, board; private, respectable family; congenial, nice home; references. Murphy.

91ST STREET, 48 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms; refined, homelike; superior table; Summer rates.

91ST ST., 25 WEST.—Large room; select home cooking; hall room; terms reasonable.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms; all conveniences; in well-appointed house; good board.

96TH ST., 54 WEST.—Large room, suitable two gentlemen; desirable Summer neighborhood; near Central Park.

(100TH ST.,) 828 West End Av.—Comfortable rooms; private house; telephone; superior board; table guests.

103D ST., 252 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; parlor dining room; excellent table; Southerners; transients; table board.

103D, (879 West End Av.)—Attractive, bright room, with lavatory; excellent cuisine; moderate; Subway.

105TH ST., 76 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; exceptionally good table; tourists or permanent guests; references; Southerners.

113TH ST., 611 WEST, (Near Drive.)—Private family, handsomely furnished room; excellent board; $15 for one. Apartment 61. Telephone 7144 Morningside.

925 WEST 113TH ST.
EXCELLENT TABLE BOARD.

118TH ST., 417 WEST.—Suite of three rooms, southern exposure; single rooms; dining room, building.

121ST ST., 79 WEST.—Rooms with board; Summer rates.

123D ST., 519 WEST.—Acropolis Hotel, near Riverside; single rooms, suites; board optional; reasonable rates.

140TH ST., 455 WEST.—Large room; electric light; unexcelled cuisine; table guests. 'Phone Audubon—7217.

141ST ST., 527 WEST.—Large and small connecting rooms, bath, all conveniences; references; table guests.

142D ST., 512 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Pleasant front room; telephone; excellent table board; moderate.

144TH ST., 472 WEST.—Private residence; exceptionally clean; desirable accommodations; excellent table board; reasonable rates.

HAMILTON TERRACE, 11, (Near 141st St., Convent Av.)—Cool rooms; French cuisine; table guests; telephone.

IN BEAUTIFUL CONVENT AV., nuear 144th St.—A lady having finely appointed home will let handsome large room; excellent board, service; exclusive, refined, a real home; references exchanged; permanent. Telephone 7605 Audubon.

"Woodbury," 855 Riverside Drive.—Ideal English boarding house; enormous grounds, overlooking Hudson; two minutes north 157th Subway; modern throughout. Audubon—4412.

East Side.

21ST ST., 145 EAST.—Gramercy Park; rooms, suitable two, three; excellent table; reference; park privelege.

29TH ST., 36 EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms; good table; house renovated throughout; under new management; reasonable rates.

54TH, 15 EAST.—Splendid inducements; Summer rates; unexcelled residential block; cuisine and service; references.

63D ST., 23 EAST, (corner Madison Av.)—Second floor suite and single room, with excellent board; also board and rooms at annex in country, near city, $10 weekly.

80TH ST., 40 EAST.—Second floor, large room, with excellent board, $25, two persons.

61ST, 152 EAST.—Well-furnished rooms; first-class table; Jewish house; table guests accommodated.

MADISON AV., 71.—Large and small rooms; families or gentlemen; telephone; references.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE HEIGHTS, 5, 7, 9.—Overlooking river; delightful Summer home; Subway five minutes Wall St., seaside, bridge, ferry; apartments, baths, large, cool rooms, furnished, unfurnished; neighborhood, house, table high class; Summer rates. 905 Main.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Convenient Borough Hall Subway, ferries, cars; clean, cool rooms; large, small; excellent table. Phone 1159 W. Main.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

5TH AV., 25, (9th.)—Refined surroundings; small, large rooms; running water; bath; breakfast optional.

97TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private house; superior accommodations for bachelors; electric light; telephone; reference.

97TH ST., 31 WEST.—Pleasant room and alcove; southern exposure; running water; also single room.

111TH ST., 21 WEST.—Bachelor suites or single rooms; bath; telephone; light, clean; refined surroundings.

111TH ST., 35 WEST.—Nice front parlor; front room; running water; select surrounding; phone; reference.

113TH, 61 WEST.—Front parlor, newly furnished, adjoining bath; suitable for two; very reasonable.

115TH ST., 472 WEST.—Private residence; exceptionally clean; desirable accommodations; excellent table board; reasonable rates.

118TH ST., 417 WEST.—Suite of three rooms, southern exposure; single rooms; dining room, building.

121ST ST., 79 WEST.—Rooms with board; Summer rates.

123D ST., 519 WEST.—Acropolis Hotel, near Riverside; single rooms, suites; board optional; reasonable rates.

140TH ST., 455 WEST.—Large room; electric light; unexcelled cuisine; table guests. 'Phone Audubon—7217.

141ST ST., 527 WEST.—Large and small connecting rooms, bath, all conveniences; references; table guests.

142D ST., 512 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Pleasant front room; telephone; excellent table board; moderate.

144TH ST., 472 WEST.—Private residence; exceptionally clean; desirable accommodations; excellent table board; reasonable rates.

HAMILTON TERRACE, 11, (Near 141st St., Convent Av.)—Cool rooms; French cuisine; table guests; telephone.

IN BEAUTIFUL CONVENT AV., nuear 144th St.—A lady having finely appointed home will let handsome large room; excellent board, service; exclusive, refined, a real home; references exchanged; permanent. Telephone 7605 Audubon.

"Woodbury," 855 Riverside Drive.—Ideal English boarding house; enormous grounds, overlooking Hudson; two minutes north 157th Subway; modern throughout. Audubon—4412.

East Side.

21ST ST., 145 EAST.—Gramercy Park; rooms, suitable two, three; excellent table; reference; park privelege.

29TH ST., 36 EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms; good table; house renovated throughout; under new management; reasonable rates.

54TH, 15 EAST.—Splendid inducements; Summer rates; unexcelled residential block; cuisine and service; references.

63D ST., 23 EAST, (corner Madison Av.)—Second floor suite and single room, with excellent board; also board and rooms at annex in country, near city, $10 weekly.

80TH ST., 40 EAST.—Second floor, large room, with excellent board, $25, two persons.

61ST, 152 EAST.—Well-furnished rooms; first-class table; Jewish house; table guests accommodated.

MADISON AV., 71.—Large and small rooms; families or gentlemen; telephone; references.

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PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Convenient Borough Hall Subway, ferries, cars; clean, cool rooms; large, small; excellent table. Phone 1159 W. Main.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

65TH ST., 5 WEST.—Large front and back parlor; private entrance; extra clean; plenty of light and air; fine bathroom; private 'phone; a in family, (American;) references given and required. 'Phone 1895 Columbus, or call. Hanahe.

69TH, 102 WEST.—Elegant large front room, (3 windows;) dressing room; Summer rates; telephone.

70TH ST., 200 WEST.—Comfortable room; elevator apartment; Subway, "L"; reasonable. Brown.

71ST ST., 116 WEST.—Desirable, large and small room; breakfast optional; table guests accommodated.

71ST ST., 351 WEST.—Cool bachelor apartments; private bath; single rooms, $4 up. Columbus 806.

101 WEST 69TH ST.
Nicely furnished single room; private family. Browning.

71ST ST., 135 WEST.—Attracuve parlor floor; private bath; suitable one or two doctors.

70TH ST., 128 WEST.—Large single room with hot and cold running water; references exchanged.

70TH ST., 138 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; steam heat; private house; gentleman only.

70TH ST., 151 WEST.—Second story room; private bath; hot water supply; room telephone; references.

120 WEST 71ST ST.
Parlor suite; 2 large, attractive rooms; electricity.

72D ST., 131 WEST.—Large and single rooms, southern exposure, private baths; meals optional; references.

73D, 168 WEST.—Light, newly furnished rooms; single, double; all conveniences; excellent dining room.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Room suitable 1-2; private bath; telephone; "L" Subway; references.

74TH ST., 104 WEST.—Desirable, large rooms, private bath, and smaller one, continual hot water; gentlemen or couple; Summer rates.

75TH ST., 253 WEST.—Large, airy front rooms, southern exposure; private bath; smaller room; reasonable.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms in first-class neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 57 WEST.—A large, desirable room; attractive neighborhood. Telephone 8124 Schuyler.

77TH ST., 301 WEST, (Corner West End Av.)—Single and double rooms in modern, well-appointed, beautifully furnished home; Summer rates to Sept. 1; block from Broadway and Subway lines; references.

78TH ST., 160 WEST.—Newly furnished large room; private bath; southern exposure; scrupulously clean.

79TH ST., 148 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room; also medium-sized room; telephone; references.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Bachelor home; superior accommodations for those appreciating quiet, refined surroundings; references.

80TH ST., 132 WEST.—Medium-sized room; hot and cold water; bath adjoining; private family.

81ST ST., 108 WEST.—Small and medium rooms; private house; all conveniences; reasonable; references.

82D, 43 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with bath, single; well-kept house; Summer prices; references.

82D ST., 146 WEST.—Elegant parlor in select, modern apartment; also single room; running water; large closets; private family; Schuyler 8706. Haskins.

82D ST., 227 WEST.—Private house, overlooking Drive; large, second floor; four windows; telephone. Campbell.

82D ST., 53 WEST.—Parlor suite; also large room; private baths; telephone; elevator; light; reasonable.

83D ST., 121 WEST.—Nice room in small, private house; electric light; all conveniences; reasonable.

84TH ST., 104 WEST.—Cool, airy room, $5.50 weekly. S. J. E.

85TH ST., 134 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large, small rooms; singly or en suite; private baths, moderate.

87TH ST., 319 WEST.—Handsome, large and small room; newly furnished; private family; references.

87TH, 209 WEST.—Connecting front rooms, adjoining bath; private entrance; block from Subway. Taylor.

89TH ST., 252 WEST.—Private house; handsomely furnished room; bath, terms moderate; telephone. 7996 River.

91ST ST., 21 WEST.—Newly decorated back parlor; private bath; all conveniences; select house; telephone.

91ST, 66 WEST.—Large furnished room, private bath; newly furnished house; near Park; telephone.

91ST ST., 46 WEST.—Large and small handsomely furnished rooms; telephone; convenient all cars, Park.

91ST ST., 205 WEST.—Large, small rooms for business people; ground floor; near Subway. Eveland.

93D, 137 WEST.—Private family offer two large rooms, running water, bath; suitable married couple or gentlemen; "L," Subway; private house.

94TH ST., 52 WEST.—Large, light, airy rooms; all conveniences; near Subway, "L" surface lines.

94TH ST., 34 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; quiet, refined surroundings; owner; reference.

95TH ST., 145 WEST.—Large front room; running water; southern exposure.

96TH, 38 WEST.—Very desirable large room, private bath, and a small room; hot, cold water; near Park.

103D, (Manhattan Av., 58.)—Large front parlor and bedroom; "L," Subway; breakfast optional. Russell.

106TH ST., 65 WEST.—Clean comfortable large and small rooms, $2; up one flight. Jones.

107TH ST., 220 WEST.—Bright, attractively furnished room; elevator apartment; private family; reference. Apartment 35.

107TH ST., 230 WEST.—High class elevator apartment; attractive room; beautifully furnished; references. Gurnee.

113TH ST., 523 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large, small; bath, electricity; private house, near Broadway; reasonable.

114TH ST., 606 WEST, (near Riverside Drive.)—Large, choice room; southern exposure; all modern conveniences.

404 West 116th St.—Attractively furnished room; abundance light and air; refined surroundings; telephone, elevator; convenient Broadway Subway. Atwood.

117TH, 357 WEST.—Attractively furnished medium and small rooms; American; near Morningside.

118TH ST., 421 WEST.—Apartment 41; private family; square, light, neat, airy room, $5; references.

419 WEST 118TH ST.
Light, single room; lavatory; elevator. Apt. 52.

120TH, 417 WEST, (near Morningside Drive.)—Two well-furnished rooms, singly, connecting; references.

121ST ST., 509 WEST, Half Block East of Broadway.—Opposite Columbia University; beautiful double room, with kitchenette; single room also; Bancroft Apartments; fireproof; every modern convenience; excellent restaurant.

121ST ST., 500 WEST.—Room, suitable one or two; large closet; conveniences; privacy; restaurant in building. Phone 7500 Morningside. Apt. 107.

124ST ST., (Lenox Av., 210.)—Two clean, comfortable, second floor; private house; reasonable. Tel. 4404 Harlem.

122D ST., 520 WEST.—Artistic rooms; moderate rates; private suite, suitable for four; elevator. Fisher.

122D ST., 540 WEST, (Apartment 32.)—Cheerful, sunny, airy front room; clean; elevator; reasonable; references.

144TH, 509 WEST.—Beautiful large, sunny room, running water; private house; Subway; reasonable.

144TH, 502 WEST.—Attractive rooms; newly furnished; single, en suite; block Subway. Apartment, 44.

145TH ST., 518 WEST.—Two outside connecting rooms; lavatory; private family; Broadway Subway. Wade.

BROADWAY, 3,544, (corner 145th.)—Lady having elegantly furnished room, or suite, overlooking Hudson, to party or parties appreciating home comforts; Subway. Apt. 33.

BROADWAY, 2,783, (107th.)—Handsomely furnished, large room, bath connecting; convenient Subway. Telephone 7210 River.

BROADWAY, 2,411.—Newly furnished bedroom and parlor; all conveniences; reasonable; also single rooms; gentlemen only.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 327.—Neatly furnished room; elevator apartment; board optional; references required. Osler.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 378.—Summer comforts; rooms facing park; windows all sides; elevator. Brien.

COMFORTABLE ROOM; desirable every way; unusually fine location; private family. 'Phone 3596 Morningside.

LARGE, pleasant rooms; opposite Columbia; private house; all conveniences. Y 126 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 600, (Corner 137th, overlooking Hudson.)—Parlor, bedroom, private bath; refrigerator; independent entrance; hotel service; dining room exceptional. Apt. 34.

442 ST. NICHOLAS AV., (near 130th St.)—Two large, pleasant rooms, facing park; conveniences; references exchanged; terms moderate. Stroup.

East Side.

218T ST., 130 EAST.—Overlooking park; furnished rooms without board; all conveniences; prices moderate.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

23TH, 40 EAST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, suite or singly; first-class house; transients; reasonable rates.

30TH ST., 48 EAST.—Desirable room; private house; all conveniences; telephone; references.

44TH ST., 136 EAST, (Near Lexington Av.)—Large room; newly furnished; all conveniences; private house.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; square room; single room; breakfast optional; references.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—Single rooms; gentlemen; reference.

48TH ST., 19 EAST, (5th Av.)—Excellent accommodation; suites, single rooms; Summer rates; board optional.

76TH ST., 32 EAST.—Attractive rooms; ideal Summer location; board optional; Summer rates; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 14, Corner 15th St., (Block East of Union Square.)—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathroom; absolute cleanliness.

PARK AV., 931, (80th and 81st.)—Large, front parlor and bedroom, en suite or separate;

REBELS RETREAT BEFORE FEDERALS

Orozco's Troops Fall Back on Escalon, Avoiding a Serious Engagement.

BURN BRIDGES BEHIND THEM

Federal Columns Are Pressing Them Closely—Rebels Prepare for Defense of Juarez.

EL PASO, Texas, May 19.—Retreat of the Mexican rebels northward to-day in the face of the slowly advancing Federal army postponed for at least two days the expected engagement near Rellano.

Advices from the rebel front at Escalon say the insurrectos are falling back on their stronghold at Rellano, eleven miles north, burning bridges and otherwise hindering the advance of the Federals. To-day the main columns of the Federals moved up closer to the vanguard at Seavaliza, the first station south of Escalon.

The Juarez rebel garrison is rapidly being reinforced by troops from the south.

The Federal columns, which are supposed to be threatening Juarez, have advanced no closer. Major Sanches, who commands the Federals near here, sent scouting parties to within twenty miles of Juarez, opposite Clint, Texas. Here an American officer in charge of the border patrol, saw them, and reported to Col. Steever in command of the Department of Texas. Orders were given to let no armed man pass from either State.

BUFORD TAKES 399 REFUGEES.

Many Americans Who Are Leaving Western Mexico Are Destitute.

SALINA CRUZ, Mexico, May 19.—The United States transport Buford sailed yesterday for the North with 399 refugees aboard. One hundred and twenty-six embarked at this port. The others were picked up at towns south of Salina Cruz. Many of those returning because of revolutionary disturbances in Mexico are destitute.

The Pan-American train came through from Tonala as far as Camboa Friday, and conditions there are reported considerably improved and quiet.

RESIGNS FROM SAGE CHURCH.

The Rev. Mr. Leetch Retires After Long Opposition of Dr. Schmuck.

The Rev. Robert G. Leetch, pastor of the Russell Sage Memorial Presbyterian Church of Crestwood, Far Rockaway, asked his congregation yesterday to concur in his resignation, which he has submitted to the Nassau Presbytery, and which will be acted on to-day at a meeting at 150 Fifth Avenue. By a vote of 73 to 20 the congregation refused to ratify the minister's action and a committee of three was named to attend the Presbytery meeting and notify it of the congregation's action. Mr. Leetch said, however, that he should insist on the acceptance of his resignation, though he appreciated the attitude of his congregation, for the reason that he had accepted a call to Derby, N. Y., eighteen miles east of Buffalo.

Mr. Leetch's resignation is the result of four years of dissension between factions in the church headed by himself and by Dr. J. Carl Schmuck, formerly physician to Russell Sage and the man whose influence obtained from Mr. Sage the money which built the church.

Friends of Mr. Leetch declare that Dr. Schmuck has shown an inclination to run the affairs of the church and that he has not received kindly the counsel of Mr. Leetch always to be guided by his advice. The minister refused to discuss the trouble.

SPENT $140,000 AIDING POOR.

State Charities Aid Association Tells of Its Year's Work.

The report of the State Charities Aid Association shows that during the year ended Sept. 30, 1911, the association cared for 1,395 children and for 913 women with children who were destitute and homeless. The association is supported entirely by voluntary contributions, and the expenditures last year amounted to more than $140,000.

The standing Committee on Hospitals of the association obtained during the past year the appointment by New York City of a Board of Inebriety, charged with the duty of establishing a hospital and industrial colony for the treatment of inebriates and a thorough system of probation and parole supervision. The committee also obtained an appropriation which will make possible a twenty-four-hour ambulance service for the care of the insane of the Kings County Hospital.

Encouraging reports were made by the Committees on the Prevention of Tuberculosis. Headway has been made, the report states, in the programme of "No Uncared For Tuberculosis in 1915." A large number of other organizations have indorsed this programme. Work is progressing on the plan to open six dispensaries, three open-air schools, the engaging of fifteen nurses, the maintaining of four Summer camps, and the assurance of the construction of nine county hospitals, and two city hospitals for the care of tuberculosis patients.

MOTHER WIRES SHE'S WON.

She Is in Politics in Sacramento, Where Women Do Vote.

A native son of California, who is a student at Columbia University, received a letter from his mother, a resident of Sacramento, a week ago in which she informed him that in the primaries she had come off victorious as the leading candidate of her party for Commissioner of Education. The election was to be held on Saturday, and the mother expressed her hope that her candidacy would fare as well at the polls as at the primary. Last night her son received this telegram:

My Dear Son: Whole municipal ticket won. I came in fifth. Beat Carragher by 204 votes. The town is wild with excitement. The woman vote was very large. Lots of love from MOTHER.

The recipient of the telegram declared last night that he was very proud to know his mother was in politics and successful in her first venture. The election was the first one under the new commission form of government, recently adopted at Sacramento.

The Yorke Shirt Shop

1272 Broadway
Between 32d & 33d Sts.

YORKE SHIRTS, from maker to wearer. The stitching of a Yorke shirt will stand the test of time. The buttons are sewed on to stay. The sizes and sleeve lengths are accurate.

$1.50 to $7.50

OUR GUARANTY
YORKE SHIRTS are guaranteed absolutely unfading and in every other particular. (This applies to the most delicate shades—pink, green, lavender or tan—as well as the staple blacks and blues.)
Money back or new shirt.

If your shirts fade, don't blame your laundry—blame your shirtmaker.

1272 Broadway.

Factories, Glens Falls, N. Y.
Wholesale Salesrooms, 29 Union Sq.

WILBUR WRIGHT IS BETTER.

He Has a Fighting Chance for Life, His Physician Says.

Special to The New York Times.

DAYTON, Ohio, May 19.—Wilbur Wright has a fighting chance to recover from the typhoid fever, which attacked him ten days ago, according to Dr. D. B. Conklin. He was slightly improved to-day.

Mr. Wright has previously been in the best of health, but it is believed that exposure in wind and rain on the aviation grounds while directing his men brought on the attack.

Friends and relatives are expressing concern over his condition. Orville Wright has arrived here and taken charge of affairs.

DAYTON, Ohio, May 19.—Wilbur Wright, the aeroplane constructor, has a "fighting chance" to recover, according to Dr. D. B. Conklin. The physician declared late to-night that a slight improvement was noticed in Wright's condition, and said that he had a "fighting chance."

Mr. Wright was attacked suddenly about ten days ago, but the case was not diagnosed until last Friday, when his temperature was 104 and the disease pronounced typhoid fever.

Orville Wright, Wilbur's brother, has returned to this city and taken charge of the affairs in the home.

CORPORATE EARNINGS FALL.

In Pittsburgh District $47,591,000—Total Decrease $115,500,000.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Corporate earnings in the United States decreased $115,500,000 during 1911. That figure represents the comparative loss in net earnings as reported to Royal E. Cabell, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, for making assessment under the corporation excise tax law.

In a statement issued to-day Mr. Cabell says the returns indicate poorer business conditions last year than in 1910, particularly in the iron, steel, and certain manufacturing industries.

Mr. Cabell draws his conclusions regarding the iron and steel industries from the showing of the corporations in the Pittsburgh district. The net corporate earnings in that section decreased $47,591,000.

The manufacturing conditions were reflected in the returns from Connecticut and Massachusetts. In the former State the net proceeds decreased $6,100,000, and in the latter $11,332,000.

The assessments for Hawaii, the Commissioner remarks, indicate an extremely prosperous condition in the islands, the net earnings of the corporations increasing $4,276,000.

The gross receipts of corporations did not suffer as great a ratio of decrease as the net. The returns indicate, the Commissioner points out, that this was because labor and supply men shared more largely in the receipts of the various companies in 1911 than in 1910. This was particularly so in the case of railroads, he says, which seem generally to have paid increased amounts for labor "without a corresponding increase in income being indicated, in many cases an actual decrease in income being shown."

The 1 per cent. assessment on the 1911 net earnings of corporations will turn into the Federal Treasury about $28,278,000, most of which will be paid in June, against $29,432,000 last year, a decrease of $1,154,000. The amount probably will be augmented somewhat before the close of the fiscal year, Mr. Cabell says, bringing the decrease below $1,000,000. Considering business conditions in 1911, he adds, this may be considered fairly satisfactory.

While there was a big loss in the aggregate net earnings there was an increase of 17,060 in the number of corporations. The number in 1911 was 287,862, as compared with 270,202 in 1910. Of the total number which filed returns only 20 per cent. was found liable to tax.

SLAIN BABE SAVED MOTHER.

Child's Body Received Bullets That Assailant Meant for the Woman.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 19.—Mrs. D. P. Coulter, victim of an attempted assault, lives to-night because her nine months old baby, lying on her breast, caught in its own little body the bullets fired at her by her baffled assailant. The baby died instantly.

This city has been terrorized lately by a series of attempted assaults on women.

ARROW SHIRTS

SHIRTS that will prove as good in every way as the collars that bear the same name

$1.50 and $2.00

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., Makers

We Want to Make Clothes for Fussy Men Who Know

Men who know—when the cloth is right—when the finish is right—when clothes fit.

Such men can select from 5,000 patterns here.

Their clothes will be cut by cutters who have won their spurs.

They will be fitted by experts. Their clothes will be made as well as skilled labor knows how.

Why pay double the cost when all the value a suit can hold is put into the suits we sell?

Thirty thousand well-dressed men in New York are saving money and adding style—in Arnheim clothes.

Men who never paid less than fifty, are getting better value at

$20 $30 $40

You owe it to yourself to see for yourself.

If we fail in style, fit or satisfying wear, YOU get your money back.

Our guarantee has forty years behind it.

Arnheim
Broadway and 9th Street

The Largest Tailoring Establishment in the World

ADVERTISEMENT.

Keen Interest of Goodressers

The writer is not the only one that has kept an eye on the artistic windows of Truly Warner's Hat Stores. During the noon hour these last few days the crowd gazing from the sidewalk has been particularly large. Mr. Warner is to be congratulated on having aroused keener anticipations of Goodressers than ever before. Any judge of styles will admit that the Warner windows are full of the unusual, and the writer prophesies that these straws will soon be all over town.

RAILWAYS SPEND MILLIONS.

Northwestern Roads Resume Big Development Projects Panic Halted.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Wash., May 19.—Further railroad announcements show that all the Northwestern systems are resuming great development projects, interrupted by the panic of five years ago, and the depression following.

The Northern Pacific will four-track its line between Tacoma and Seattle.

Carl Gray, new President of the Great Northern, will direct that line's extensions in Northern Washington and Southern British Columbia, aggregating five hundred miles.

A projected big cut off in Wyoming by the Hill roads will create a short, direct route between Puget Sound and Galveston, via the Burlington and Colorado Southern lines.

The Harriman and St. Paul lines' engineers plan the expenditure of $16,000,000 in tunnel building, the latter thereby obtaining better grades across the Cascades than the rival Hill roads possess. The St. Paul road is now boring a two-mile tunnel, to cost $3,000,000, at Snoqualmie Pass.

The most ambitious tunnel project in North America is that of the Harriman system to obtain the lowest possible grade between Yakima and Puget Sound by a ten-mile tunnel beneath Naches Pass, sixty miles east of Tacoma. The details are now before Judge Lovett for approval.

The Harriman and St. Paul systems will also join in tunneling underneath both Tacoma and Seattle, 9,000 feet below the former city and a mile under Seattle.

SLAVS IN BARBARIC SPORTS.

Celebrate the End of Labor Troubles by Beating a Pig.

JACKSONVILLE, N. J., May 19.—Slav workmen at the Drumheller iron mine celebrated to-day the adjustment of the labor troubles in the anthracite region in characteristic fashion. Many of the men came here from the Hazleton district when the suspension was ordered several weeks ago, and they intend to return to the hard coal fields to-morrow to take their old places in the anthracite mines.

The entire foreign population of the village joined in the celebration. Thirty-six quarter barrels of beer and fifteen gallons of whisky were features of the celebration. In the afternoon, when the festivities were at fever heat, Constable Dooser interferred to break up a game. The celebrants, had a young pig harnessed to a pole, and as the animal was whirled about they struck at it with ropes. Every time the pig was hit, it squealed.

Dooser released the pig.

Get Your Summer Attire
From the Largest Manufacturing Retailers
Browning, King & Co

Our $25.00 Suits are Unusual

We are showing garments as low as $15.00 and up to $40.00. The popularity of our $25.00 Suits, however, must be because we are showing an exceptional line at this very attractive price. It stands to reason that as we distribute the product of our Work-Rooms through our own Stores, we have facilities for doing things on a large scale.

Whatever price you pay for a Suit, every detail is so thoroughly scrutinized that satisfaction is absolutely guaranteed by us.

And remember that Sixty Years of Clothing experience is woven into every garment.

STRAW HAT NEWS

Sennit and Split Braid Straw Hats... $2.00 to $5.00
Panamas and Bangkoks... $5.00 to $20.00
Treated with New "Weather-Proof" Process.

SHIRTS—NECKWEAR—HOSIERY—BELTS

Pongee, $1.50 Values..$1.15 $2.50 Quality..$1.65
Large Assortment of 50c Washable Four-in-Hands....25c
"Onyx" Silk Hosiery....50c
"Knothe" Belts....50c to $2.50

Browning, King & Co
"A NATIONAL INSTITUTION"

Broadway at 32nd Street—Cooper Square at 5th Street—Brooklyn: Fulton at DeKalb.

Wallach Bros.

Third Ave., cor. 122d St. (Open Evenings.) | 1195 Broadway. Just below 29th St. | 246-248 West 125th St. (Open Evenings.)

Hart, Schaffner & Marx

Spring Suits Special Sales at $18

TO make it worth your while to buy a Hart, Schaffner & Marx Suit before we move our 1195 Broadway Store to the corner of Broadway and 29th St. We have marked some $22.50, $25, $28 and $30 Spring Suits $18

Collars that Work Overtime

To paraphrase the chap who writes the auto ads--"Keep your collar upkeep, down."

When you pay your twelve and a half cents for a collar, get a *guarantee* that the *upkeep cost* of two and one half cents a day *for laundering* will not *suddenly require a brand new collar* to be tagged to.

Frisbie Collars

are hand-made—they are *double-sewed*—a stitch *hidden* for every one you *see*. *Double strength* is *built* into them—they'll *wear longer, look* better, *fit* better for than *any other* equally priced collar and most of those that cost *twice as much*. In other words—*more* collar comfort at *less* collar cost.

They *hold* their *shape* and *size*. They *never* wrinkle. The *button holes* last *as long* as the collar.

And the *styles* and *shapes* are *correct* and so *exclusive* that they give to you a feeling of being *well groomed* that comes with no other dress essential.

FRISBIE COLLARS are sold at two for twenty-five cents with our sincere recommendation.

Smith Grave & Co.

Two Brooklyn Stores: Fulton St. at Flatbush Av. Broadway at Bedford Av.

Two New York Stores: Broadway at Warren St. Across from City Hall. 5th Av., Bet. 27th & 28th Sts.

A straight line is the shortest distance between two points. The shortest line between the man seeking a good position and the employer looking for a good man is through the want column of The New York Times.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th Street. Evs. 8 sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. LAST 13 NIGHTS & 4 MATINEES.
OTIS SKINNER in an Arabian Night KISMET

HUDSON 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30.
WHITESIDE IN THE TYPHOON

LYCEUM 45th St. Eve. 8:30. Mats. 25c. to $1.50. Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. $1.00.
MARVELOUS MOTION PICTURES.
PAUL J. RAINEY'S AFRICAN HUNT

New Amsterdam 42d St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
The DE KOVEN OPERA COMPANY IN THE NATION'S LIGHT OPERA
Robin Hood
GREAT CAST OF GRAND OPERA STARS.

LIBERTY 42d St., near Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Wed. Mat. 2:15. Best Seats $1.50.
HENRY MILLER in THE RAINBOW by A. E. THOMAS.

ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT ROUGE
—SUMMERLY NAY THEATRE—SMOKING.
Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
A WINSOME WIDOW
SEATS NOW FOR DECORATION DAY MAT.

GAIETY Broadway, 46th St. Evs. 8:30. Matinee Wed. & Sat. at 2:30.
Another Cohan & Harris success.
"Every laugh a pound of joy."
OFFICER 666
With George Nash & Wallace Eddinger

GLOBE Broadway, 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Wed. Matinee BEST SEATS $1.50.
AS THEY SAY IN THE CLASSICS: "SOME SHOW"
THE ROSE MAID
BIGGEST SUCCESS OF ANY MUSICAL PLAY SINCE "THE PINK LADY."
—Dram. News.
Seats 8 Weeks Ahead—2 Mats. Next Week.

DALY'S B'way and 30th St. Evs. 8:00. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:15.
Last Week, Star Production of THE EXPLORER

WINTER GARDEN
B'way & 50th St., Tel. 411 Columbus.
MAT. TO-M'W, 50c. 75c. & Best Seats $1.
New Spring Edition of WHIRL OF SOCIETY

Broadway Thea., cor. 41st St. SAT. EVE. Seats ——Beginning—— To-m'w.
Geo. W. Lederer's Singing Farce. MAMA'S BABY BOY
Evs. 50c to 1.50; 500 orc. seats, $1. Best seats mats. $1.

LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:15.
Last 2 Weeks Star Revival of PATIENCE
JUNE 3—"THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE."

39TH ST. Thea., 39th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:15.
A BUTTERFLY ON THE WHEEL

Playhouse 48th, E. of B'way. Ph. 2628 Bryant. Evenings 8:10. Mats. Wed., Thurs. and Sat. 2:10.
Bought and Paid For

CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Wed. and Sat. 2:15.
JAS. T. POWERS in a New Musical Play, "TWO LITTLE BRIDES."

William Collier COMEDY 41 St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:15
$1.50 Matinee To-m'w. 2:15.
BUNTY PULLS THE STRINGS

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Thea., 39th, bet. B'y & 6 Av. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Motion Pictures, Carnegie 25c. to Wed. & Sat. 2:30 | Alaska-Siberia Expedition. $1.00.
Manhattan Stock Co., 10c, 20c, 30c
Opera House. Mat. Daily. | Alias Jimmy Valentine

COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. | WILTON LACKAYE & CO., Lillian Shaw, "The Courtiers," Ed Hayes, others.
ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. | Florence Nash & Jos. Jefferson, "More Sinned Against Than Usual," oth.

GEO. M. COHAN THEATRE, Broadway, 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
"A Frolic of Mirth and Melody."
Blanche Ring in THE WALL STREET GIRL

GRAND OP. HO. 23d St. & 8th Av. Mat. Wed. ANDREW MACK in "Tom Moore."
THE BEN GREET FIELDSTON WOODS. At Riverdale. Stages.
Woodland Players, Van Cortlandt Pk. Subway. Tickets on sale at McBride's and Tyson's. Also Room 1303, No. 27 Cedar Street.
MAY 23, 24, AS YOU LIKE IT. 25, A COMEDY OF ERRORS | 8 P.M.

NEW—Daily Matinee, 25c. Zelda Sears.
BRIGHTON Cesare Nesi, Sam Chip and Mary Marble, Eddie Leonard & Co., The Great Howard, Gracie Emmett & Co., oths.
Brighton Beach

Columbia B'way & 47th. Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25c-$1. | Burlesque The Golden Crook | Smoking Matinee To-day 15c. 25c. & 50c.

NOW OPEN. SCHENCK BROS.' AMUSEMENT PALISADES PARK Opposite W. 130th St.

OLYMPIC East 14th St. Phone 708—Stuyve. Home of High-Class Burlesque.
Mat. To-day. SEATS, 25c. | BEN WELCH'S BURLESQUERS. | Amateur Night Every Thursday.

ASTOR B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Wed. Mat. 50c-$1.50.
MATINEE DECORATION DAY. THE GREYHOUND

WEST END MATINEE DAILY 10 20 & 30
CORSE PAYTON STOCK CO. IN THE WIFE

HURTIG & SEAMON'S West 125th St. Matinee To-day.
2nd and Last Week. THE SMART SET Colored Amateur Night Friday.

5th AVE. 28th St. Daily Mat. 25-50c. | Ida Brooks Hunt & Cheridah Simpson, Taylor Holmes, 7 others.

HAMMERSTEIN'S—Julius Steger, Blossom Seeley, Master Gabriel, Gertrude Vanderbilt, Thos. J. Ryan-Richfield Co., 10 others.

EDEN MUSEE | WORLD IN WAX, 23 West 23d St. CINEMATOGRAPH Each Hour. KING OF DENMARK Lying in State.

ACADEMY of Music. Pop. Prices. MATINEE DAILY. The Thief

MURRAY HILL, Mat. To-day. Smoking. Evs. 8:15. THE BEHMAN SHOW.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

ORPHEUM BROOKLYN. Mats. Daily. 25c. | EVA TANGUAY JUVENILE PINAFORE CO., "THE CLOWN," others.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

A NOVEL CABARET ENTERTAINMENT
Commencing at 10 o'clock
In addition to our famous Hungarian Orchestra and Singers from 6.30 each evening.
CAFÉ BOULEVARD
Tenth Street and Second Ave.
Telephone 4040 Orchard

S. ZWEIG, Manager.

AUCTION SALES.

ELABORATE AND EXQUISITE STOCK OF PRESENT-DAY MODELS OF Ladies' Street and Evening GOWNS

Ladies' Spring Suits,
Lace and Linen Dresses, all designed for the present Spring and Summer season.
Van Praag & Co., Auctioneers,
will sell to-morrow, Tuesday, May 21, at 10:30 A. M., at our salesrooms, 11 Lispenard Street, N. Y.,
removed for convenience of sale, Gowns, comprising Fashion's latest effects in Charmeuse, Crepe Meteor, Postillon, Changeable Taffetas, Marquisette and Lace Gowns, Chiffon Overdraped, trimmed with Macrame; 1,500 Lingerie Dresses. These elaborate Gowns will be on
Exhibition To-day, Monday, May 20.

SECURITIES FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

The undersigned will sell at public auction, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, Auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on
WEDNESDAY, MAY 23D, 1912, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., numerous bonds, notes, drafts, accounts, balances, &c., being part of the assets of the firm of Latham, Alexander & Co., now in liquidation. A printed list of said securities and accounts may be obtained or seen at the office of the Auctioneer and at the following address:
CHAS. FRASER,
as liquidating partner, of Latham, Alexander & Co., and as one of the executors of estate of John C. Latham, dec'd, 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City.

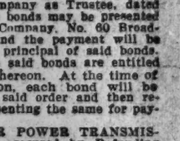
At Our New York Salesroom, 44 Bowery, Near Canal St., opposite Manhattan Bridge Entrance.
Two Large Bankrupt Stocks.
$60,000 of the Finest Selection of DIAMONDS.
Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Gold and Diamond Mesh Bags, Gold Purses, Vanity Bags, &c. Very large line of Plush Jewelry Boxes, Plush Display Blocks, &c.
BROOKLYN PURCHASING SYNDICATE, FRANK WALKER, Auctioneer.
Sells, Beginning To-day, Monday, 10:30 A. M., at above Jewelry Salesroom, the stocks of the Lycoming Jewelry Co., Williamsport, Penn., and the Jaffe Jewelry Co., comprising a complete staple line of Jewelry to be sold to the trade. Fred W. Tepel was Trustee. Harlan Besson was Receiver. Auctioneer's Brooklyn Office, 608 B'way. Telephone 2328 Williamsburg. N. Y. Office, 44 Bowery. Telephone 1377 Franklin.

Wash Dresses and Summer Garment Manufacturers IN NEED OF READY CASH
And having odd lots to dispose of for spot cash, communicate by mail only for appointment to
B. T. SHUMAN,
"THE BROZTELL," 27th Street.
Unless you mean business don't write.

FOR SALE.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED 3 Months for $5.00
and upwards. Every machine is in fine working order and will be kept so during term of rental. Initial payment allowed to apply if purchased. WE SELL rebuilt machines, guaranteed for one year, at a saving of 50% to 75%. Send for catalogue.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
10 Barclay St., 7 Doors from B'way. Tel. 6353 Cortlandt. | 345 Broadway, Cor. of Leonard St. Tel. 5408 Franklin.

Roll Top DESKS
Office Furniture
in great variety of Style and Price.
T. G. SELLEW
111 FULTON ST.



DESKS Roll and Flat Top. Chairs, Filing Cabinets. Office Partition. HAMBURGER, 33 E. 20th St.

TYPEWRITERS All makes repaired, sold, $10 to $65. Eagle T. Co., 312 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK—E. H. Gay and another, Complainants, against Hudson River Electric Power Company et al., Defendants—Consolidated Foreclosure Cause in Equity.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to the provisions of an order made in the above-entitled Consolidated Foreclosure Cause, dated May 3rd, 1912, that the owners and holders of the bonds and coupons hereinafter described and not used by the purchaser in making payment for the properties purchased, may, on and after the 18th day of May, 1912 present the same for payment of the amounts payable thereon, as provided in said order, and upon the terms and conditions as therein and herein set forth.

(1.) HUDSON RIVER ELECTRIC COMPANY bonds, secured by Mortgage to Morton Trust Company as Trustee (now Guaranty Trust Company of New York), dated December 15, 1901. These bonds may be presented to Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 28 Nassau Street, New York City, and the payment will be made on account of the principal of said bonds. The coupons attached to said bonds are entitled to receive no payment thereon. At the time of making payment thereon, each bond will be stamped as provided in said order and then returned to the person presenting the same for payment.

(2.) HUDSON RIVER ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY bonds, secured by Mortgage to Knickerbocker Trust Company as Trustee, dated January 2, 1904. These bonds may be presented to Knickerbocker Trust Company, No. 60 Broadway, New York City, and the payment will be made on account of the principal of said bonds. The coupons attached to said bonds are entitled to receive no payment thereon. At the time of making payment thereon, each bond will be stamped as provided in said order and then returned to the person presenting the same for payment.

(3.) HUDSON RIVER POWER TRANSMISSION COMPANY bonds, secured by Refunding Mortgage to Knickerbocker Trust Company as Trustee, dated June 15th, 1905. These bonds may be presented to Knickerbocker Trust Company, No. 60 Broadway, New York City, and the payment will be made on account of the principal of said bonds. The coupons attached to said bonds are entitled to receive no payment thereon. At the time of making payment thereon, each bond will be stamped as provided in said order and then returned to the person presenting the same for payment.

(4.) SARATOGA GAS, ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER COMPANY bonds, secured by Mortgage to The New York Trust Company as Trustee (formerly The New York Security & Trust Company), dated February 1st, 1897. These bonds may be presented to The New York Trust Company, No. 24 Broad Street, New York City, and the payment will be made thereon. Interest will cease on May 18th, 1912, except for such interest as the Trust Company may allow upon the moneys in its hand applicable to such payment. Proper deductions must be made for any missing coupons, which said coupons are entitled to receive their *pro rata* amount when surrendered for cancellation. As payments are made, bonds and coupons must be surrendered to the Trust Company for cancellation.

(5.) MADISON COUNTY GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY bonds, secured by First Mortgage made to The Equitable Trust Company of New York (successor by merger to North American Trust Company) as Trustee, dated January 1, 1902. These bonds may be presented to The Equitable Trust Company of New York, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, and the payment will be made thereon. Proper deductions must be made for any missing coupons, which said coupons are entitled to receive their *pro rata* amount. Upon presentation of any of said bonds or coupons for payment, said bonds and coupons shall be stamped as provided in said order and returned to the person presenting the same for payment.

Dated, Binghamton, New York, May 13th, 1912.

HARVEY D. HINMAN, Special Master.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE CITY COURT of the City of New York, held at Chambers thereof, in the Brownstone Building at No. 32 Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the 10th day of May, 1912.—Present, Hon. Richard T. Lynch, Justice.—In the matter of the application of LOUIS CUESSEN for permission to assume the name of LOUIS CHESSEN.

Upon reading and filing the petition of Louis Cuessen, verified the 8th day of May, 1912, for leave to assume the name of Louis Chessen, from which it appears to the satisfaction of this court that the petitioner, Louis Cuessen, is forty-four years of age, and that he resides at No. 70 First Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and State of New York. That he wishes to assume the name of Louis Chessen, that all the other allegations in said petition are true, and that there is no reasonable objection to the change of name of the said Louis Cuessen to Louis Chessen.

It is ordered that the prayer of the said petition be, and the same is hereby granted, and that the said petitioner, Louis Cuessen, be and hereby is authorized to assume the name of Louis Chessen on and after the 12th day of June, 1912.

And it is further ordered that this order be entered and that the petition upon which it was granted be filed within ten days after said entry in the office of the Clerk of this court, and it is further ordered that within ten days after the entry of this order a copy thereof be published in The New York Times, a daily newspaper published in the County of New York.

Enter, R. T. L., J. C. C.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE judgment entered on the 13th day of May, 1912, in favor of Benjamin Bienenfeld, an employe whose claim is for an accident, against the Century Gas and Electric Fixture Company, (which company has the matter in the hands of their accident insurance company,) was entered by default, and without a trial; the claimant's attorney claiming that he never received an answer, although the same was mailed to him. A motion is now being made to set aside the judgment.